NEZ PERCE DICTIONARY

Nez Perce Dictionary

Haruo Aoki

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Preface

This dictionary is the result of being, as Dr. Samuel Johnson put it, "a harmless drudge" for some thirty years. It took this long partly because, with a full time teaching and research position in another field, I worked on this dictionary on weekends and at night, and partly because I decided to incorporate citations from Nez Perce literature to make the dictionary a kind of concordance as well, so that a reader can tell how a certain word is used in traditional Nez Perce folktales.

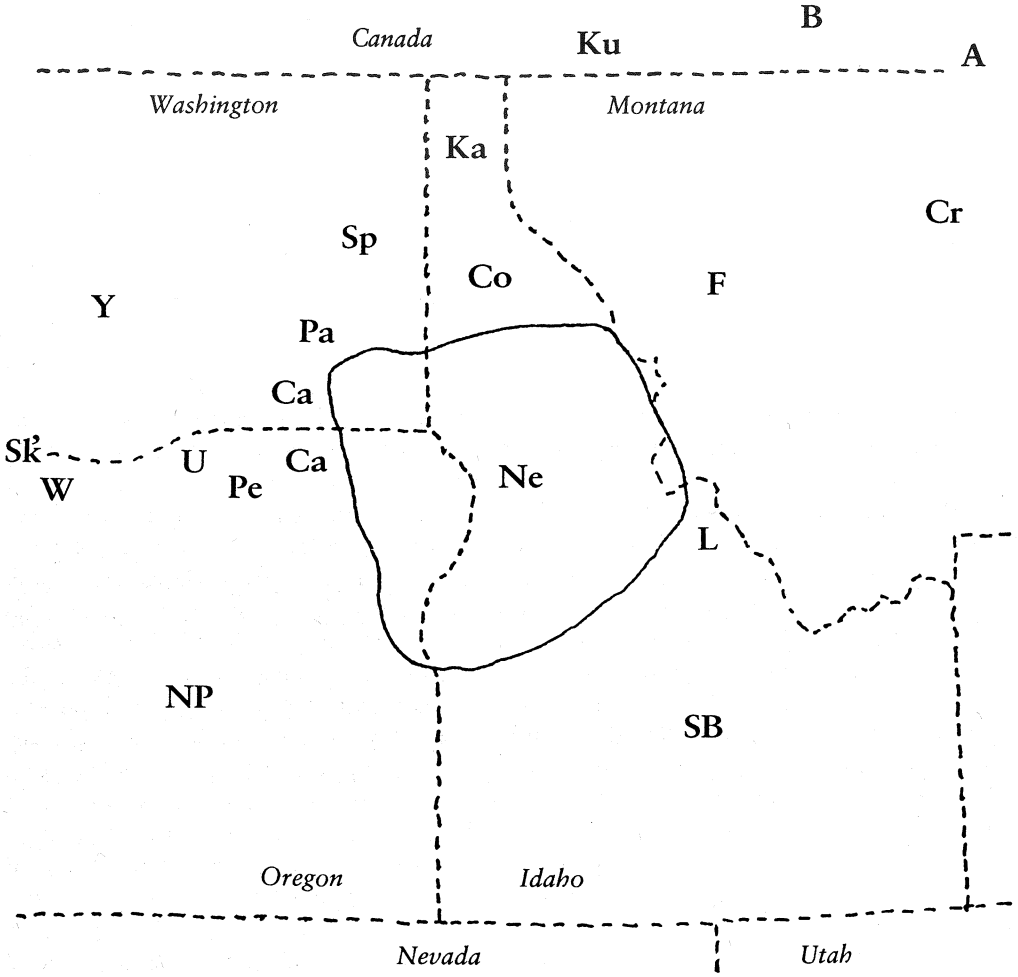
Though I did the drudgery myself, no one person can write a dictionary of a language without the help of many people. First, my thanks go to my Nez Perce teachers, Harry Wheeler, Ida Wheeler, Elizabeth Wilson, Allan and Lottie Moody, David Arthur, John F. Moffett, Mabel Blackeagle, Angus Wilson, and Eugene B. Wilson. I also wish to express my thanks to the participants in and visitors to the Nez Perce language workshops held in Lapwai and Kamiah, Idaho, in the late 1970s and in 1980: Shirley Bisbee, Mary A. Carter, Josephine Dickson, Eugene Ellenwood, Blanche Gould, Alta Guzman, Richard and Nancy Halfmoon, Darcus Harrison, Evie Higheagle, Sandra Kessler, Charles Kipp, Ruth Jackson, Sarah Lawyer, Beatrice and David Miles, Viola Morris, Kenneth Oatman, Frances Paisano, Jacob Parsons, Katherine Powaukee, Henry W. Penney, Lucille Raboin, Josephine Ramsey, Rena Katherine Ramsey, Bessie Scott, Al Slickpoo, Mary Jane Souther, Almeta Stephens, Loda Sublett, Edith Types, Irvin Watters, and Silas Whitman.

Next, my thanks go to Mr. Marcus Ware of Lewiston, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Swayne of Orofino, and Dr. Merle W. Wells of Boise for initiating the project; to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research for financial assistance; to the Idaho State Historical Society at Boise and the Nez Perce National Historical Park at Spalding, Idaho, for permission to use photographs from their archives; and to the University of Idaho Press and the University of California Press for granting permission to use illustrations from their publications. Uncredited line drawings are mine.

My thanks also go to Professor Alan G. Marshall for reading the draft, discussing some definitions, and generously sharing his wealth of ethnobotanical and ethnozoological knowledge. I would also like to thank Akemi and Mieko Elizabeth Aoki for word processing and proofreading, and Mark van Bronkhorst and Kanna Aoki for preparing the camera ready copy. In addition I would like to thank Rose Anne White of the University of California Press for thoughtful advice and wise counsel throughout the process.

This is a small present from a native of Cipango that was the intended destination of Christopher Columbus to a native American people who are actual victims of his poor geography and invasion of the Americas. I want to return to the Nez Perce people what I learned from their kind parents and grandparents.

Haruo Aoki


B
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Idaho
Nevada
Utah

The Nez Perce and Their Neighbors

A	Assiniboine wihnen̓í·pel̓u· ˀiseqú·lkt qú·l V
B	Blackfoot ˀisq̓óyxnix N
Ca	Cayuse weyí·letpu· N
Co	Coeur d'Alene ˀiskí·cuˀmix N
Cr	Crow ˀisú·x̣e N
F	Flathead sé·lix N
Ka	Kalispel qem̓é·spel̓u· qém̓es N
Ku	Kutenai ku·spel̓ú· kú·s N
L	Lemhi lémha·y N
Ne	Nez Perce ni·mí·pu· ni·mí· N
NP	Northern Paiute hey̓ú·xcpel̓u· hé·y̓uxc N
Pa	Paloos pelú·cpu· pelú·c N
Pe	Pendleton nixyá·wi·po· nixyá·wi· N
SB	Shoshoni Bannock tiwélqe N
Sk̓	Sk̓in tikeˀéspel̓u· tikéˀs N
Sp	Spokane heyé·ynimu· hé·yey N
U	Umatilla hiyówatalampo· hiyówatalam N
W	Wasco wecq̓ú·pu· wecq̓ú· N
Y	Yakima lex̣éyu· N

Introduction

This dictionary of the Nez Perce language, which is spoken in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is for linguists and nonlinguists, Nez Perce speakers and non-Nez Perce speakers, alike.

1. Nez Perce territory, dialects, people, and neighbors

The traditional territory occupied by the Nez Perce people was between the Bitterroot Mountains on the east and the Blue Mountains on the west, and between latitude 45 degrees and 47 degrees. This region is mostly in Idaho, but also it includes a large area in Washington and Oregon (Spinden 1908a: 172).

Today there are more than two thousand members of the Nez Perce tribe, but not all of them speak the Nez Perce language. As in other, similar cases, the number of speakers of the Nez Perce language is not easy to estimate with certainty in the absence of universal criteria. There are still hundreds of people who can count up to ten, but only scores can tell traditional folktales using classical vocabulary.

More than a century after relocation to reservations and after intermarriage among different tribal band members, the traditional dialect differences have been obliterated. However, it appears that there were at least two dialect clusters: the Upriver dialect cluster of people who lived in the middle and south fork areas of the Clearwater River, and the Downriver cluster of those who occupied areas further west. Most of the material in this dictionary represents the Upriver Dialect of the Kamiah and Lapwai area. One source of the Downriver Dialect is the coyote stories which Morris Swadesh recorded in 1930 from Gilbert Minthorn. These are in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, entitled "Cayuse interlinear texts" as an example of "Nez Percé language as used by Cayuse Indians of Oregon." Some of the dialect differences are: (1) Downriver dialects have at least one more consonant (a labiovelar), e.g., k̓ʷacack̓ʷácac 'sharp' (the corresponding Upriver Dialect form is k̓ocack̓ócac); (2) Downriver dialects have one less vowel ([o] freely alternates with [u]), e.g., kuná 'there' (Upriver koná) is always recorded as kuná, but the word for 'Chinook salmon' is sometimes written natsúˀx̣ (notebook 1, p.15) and natsóˀx̣ at other times (notebook 2, p.59); (3) As a result there is no vowel harmony in the Downriver dialects, e.g., 'Cayuse' is wayíletpu (notebook 1, p.42) in Downriver and weyí·letpu· in Upriver dialects, (4) Downriver dialects have [š] for Upriver [s]; (5) Downriver dialects frequently have [l] where their Upriver counterparts have [n], e.g., ˀiléx̣li 'many' (Upriver form is ˀiléx̣ni).

The traditional neighbors of the Nez Perce people to the west were speakers of Sahaptin, a language genetically related to Nez Perce (Aoki 1962). The Sahaptin language includes three dialect clusters: the Northwest cluster (Kittitas, Upper Cowlitz, Yakima, Klickitat), the Columbia River Cluster (Tenino, Tygh, Celilo, Rock Creek, John Day River, Umatilla), and the

Northeast cluster (Walla Walla, Snake River, Priest Rapids, Palouse) (Hunn 1979a, 1979b). Of these dialects, the geographically close Palouse shows phonological and lexical similarities to Nez Perce.

The neighbors to the north and to the east were Salish, with whom the Nez Perce people had a sort of military alliance. Though genetically unrelated, some shared language traits between Salish and Nez Perce seem to suggest that they were members of the same diffusion area, a linguistic side of their symbiotic relationship (Aoki 1975).

The neighbors to the south were Northern Uto-Aztecans, and at least during the period immediately preceding the contact with Euro-Americans their relationship was not friendly. The Nez Perce word tiwélqe means both 'Uto-Aztecans' and 'enemy'.

2. Characteristics of this dictionary

Difference between dictionaries in Nez Perce and in English

In English *He slowed down as he was moving along* is a sentence, and there are eight words in it. In Nez Perce the same idea is expressed by ˀipnáwyatolatalqima, a single word. This word appears in an old Nez Perce story about Killer Musselshell Women. In this Nez Perce word there are six elements, or *morphemes:* (1) ˀipné 'himself', (2) wiyé· 'as one goes', (3) tulé· 'with foot', (4) talaqí 'brace, stop', (5) m 'this way', (6) e (past). They are not six *words* because none of them can be used by itself. They are like *un* in *unbelievable* or *ly* in *lovely.*

It is possible to list all (or almost all) the *words* in English and make a dictionary. However, to list all (or even almost all) the *sentences* in English is not possible, because, after hundreds of years in which the English language has been in existence, people are still making up brand new sentences all over the world, every day. For the same reason, listing Nez Perce *words* is not a well-defined task; it is like writing a dictionary of *sentences* in English. Therefore this is not a dictionary of Nez Perce *words* but a dictionary of the more frequently used elements, or morphemes, in the Nez Perce language.

Inclusion of special sentences (or words)

Every language can accommodate a world larger than the real physical world. For example, "I died this morning" is a good English sentence, but no living speaker is likely to utter it. In Little Red Riding Hood the wolf's "The better to eat you with, my dear" is also a good sentence in English, but only humans can speak in real life. Nez Perce is a language rich in sentences which are not spoken in real life. For example, 'run' is expressed in three ways depending on the physical traits of the runner: (1) four-legged animals with hoofs (this is the kind that provided animal protein in the food chain), (2) four-legged animals with paws, and (3) two-legged animals. One can say, "I ran," using any of the three ways, but only form (3) will be spoken in a real-life situation. Because of these specializations in the Nez Perce language, and because of the role that different animals play in the Nez Perce traditional oral narratives, examples of unspeakable (impossible) sentences are included in this dictionary.

Difference from the other published Nez Perce dictionary

The only other Nez Perce dictionary in print was published in 1895 by St. Ignatius' Mission Print in Montana. The title page says it is "by a missionary of the Society of Jesus," and Wilfred P. Schoenberg identifies Anthony Morvillo as the author (Schoenberg 1957:66). It is an attempt to provide a tool for converting the Nez Perce people to a foreign religion. Thus, the frame of reference is totally outside of the traditional Nez Perce culture. The dictionary has entries such as *epiphany, cassock,* and *rosary,* but there is no entry for *sweathouse* (wistitám̓o), *guardian spirit* (wé·yekin), or the prized Nez Perce delicacy *camas* (qém̓es). Nevertheless, the volume is a significant source of information recorded at a time when practically all of the Nez Perce people spoke only the Nez Perce language.

In contrast, the present dictionary starts from the Nez Perce side. The examples are taken from old Nez Perce stories. Every printed word originally spoken by Weyí·letpu· (Archie Phinney's mother), Agnes Moses, Harry Wheeler, Samuel Watters, and Elizabeth Wilson in published sources has been examined and analyzed. This procedure avoids the creation of forced, nontraditional entries foreign to Nez Perce culture and the omission of entries important in traditional Nez Perce culture.

3. Spelling and order of letters

Spelling

There are many more languages in the world than there are writing systems. The result is that most languages do not have a writing system tailor-made for them. If we use the alphabet commonly used in Western European languages we can cover Nez Perce vowels but we shall have a serious shortage of letters for Nez Perce consonants. There are five letters commonly used for vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*. There are also five vowels in Nez Perce. By making the little adjustment of assigning the vowel sound for *a* in *pat* in English to the letter *e*, we can write Nez Perce vowels. Because the Nez Perce language is rich in consonants, we have to add diacritics to augment the consonant letters. By adding a raised comma to the letters *p, t, c, k, q, m, n, w, y*, and *l* we can meet most transcription needs. By assigning a new value to *x* for the sound that is like *ch* in German *ich*, adding a new letter *x̣* for an *x*-like sound produced deeper in the throat, and by adding a barred *l* [ł] to the sound in the Nez Perce word łé·płep 'butterfly', which has at once *l*-like and *sh*-like qualities, we can write all the distinctions.

This system of spelling is consistent with the phonetic symbols commonly used to write native American languages in the Americanist tradition of transcription. The spelling system adopted here is by no means the only way to spell Nez Perce, but an adequate alphabetic system for the language should overtly mark the distinctions indicated in this system. The symbols used are as follows. (The English words below are only approximations.)

Vowels

i	[i] as in the English words *pin, tin, kin*
e	[æ] as in the English words *pan, tan, can*
a	[a] as in the English words *father, rather*
o	[o] as in the English words *go, no*
u	[u] as in the English words *put, soot*

Consonants

stops

p	[p] as in the English words *pin, cap*
t	[t] as in the English words *tin, cat*
c	[c] as ts in the English words *tsetse, hats*
k	[k] as in the English words *king, neck*
q	[q] voiceless dorso-postvelar stop, like *k*, only further back in the throat
ʔ	[ʔ] glottal stop or a catch in the throat
p̓	[p̓] glottalized bilabial stop, like the *p* in the English word *pin* with a catch after it
t̓	[t̓] glottalized apico-dental stop, like the *t* in the English word *tin* with a catch after it
c̓	[c̓] glottalized apico-alveolar stop, like the *ts* in the English word *tsetse* with a catch after it
k̓	[k̓] glottalized dorso-velar stop, like the *k* in the English word *king* with a catch after it
q̓	[q̓] glottalized dorso-postvelar stop, like *k̓*, only in the position of *q*

kʷ	[kʷ] as in the English words *quick, question* (not found in the Upriver dialect)
k̓ʷ	[k̓ʷ] glottalized labio-velar stop, like the *kw* in the English word *quick* with a catch after it (not found in the Upriver dialect)
qʷ	[qʷ] voiceless labio-postvelar stop, like *kʷ*, only further back in the throat (not found in the Upriver dialect)
q̓ʷ	[q̓ʷ] glottalized labio-postvelar stop, like *k̓ʷ*, only in the position of *qʷ* (not found in the Upriver dialect)

spirants

ł	[ł] voiceless apico-alveolar lateral spirant, like *sh* plus *l*
s	[s] as in the English words *set, dress*
x	[x] voiceless dorso-velar spirant, like *h*, but in the position of *k*, like the *ch* in German *ich*
x̣	[x̣] voiceless dorso-postvelar spirant, like *x*, only in the position of *q*
h	[h] as in the English words *hat, hand*
š	[š], *sh* as in the English words *ship, fish* (not found in the Upriver dialect of Nez Perce)

nasals

m	[m] as in the English words *man, thumb*
n	[n] as in the English words *nose, can*
m̓	[m̓] glottalized bilabial nasal, like *m* with a catch before it
n̓	[n̓] glottalized apico-dental nasal, like *n* with a catch before it

semivowels

w	[w] as in the English words *wet, cow*
y	[y] as in the English words *yet, away*
w̓	[w̓] glottalized bilabial semivowel, like *w* with a catch before it
y̓	[y̓] glottalized palatal semivowel, like *y* with a catch before it

laterals

l	[l] as in the English words *lip, pill*
l̓	[l̓] glottalized lateral, like *l* with a catch before it
λ̓	[λ̓] glottalized affricate, like *tl* with a catch before it

Besides these symbols, a raised dot [·] is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is long. For example, í is like the *i* in the English word *sister* and í· is like the *i* in the English word *machine,* only dragged out. It is important to drag out long vowels, since the length of the vowel can distinguish words, as in sís 'navel' and sí·s 'mush'.

The usual accent mark [ˊ] is used for marking a stressed vowel. For example, 'I am riding' is written wé·cese and 'I am dancing' is written we·cé·se.

Order of letters

The order of letters is basically the same as the usual English alphabet. For vowels, short vowels are placed before long vowels, which are marked by a raised dot. For consonants, plain letters are placed before modified letters; for example, p precedes p̓, and k precedes kʷ. Laterals or letters representing l-like sounds follow l; thus [l̓], [ł], and [λ̓] come after [l] in that order. The glottal stop marked by [ʔ] comes at the end of the alphabet.

4. Sources

The sources of information for this dictionary are listed here in alphabetical order. Data with no identified source are materials from my field notes taken from David Arthur, Mabel Blackeagle, Nancy Halfmoon, John F. Moffett, Lottie Moody, Samuel M. Watters, Harry Wheeler, Ida Wheeler, Elizabeth P. Wilson, and Eugene B. Wilson, all members of the Nez Perce tribe. When there is a difference of opinion among these speakers I provide the initials of the speaker with the entry. Sometimes the difference of opinion cannot be ascribed to a single individual: for example, the word for 'bow', or more recently for 'gun', is tim̓ú·ni, according to many people, but tim̓ú·ne, according to many others. Such differences may ultimately be explained in terms of dialect differences in olden days. Whatever the reason may be for each difference, I cite the two forms side by side in such cases.

AP	Phinney 1934. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line, for example, AP27.7 means page 27, line 7.
AW	Aoki and Walker 1989. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line.
DNP	Morvillo 1895. Adjacent number refers to page.
EBW	Eugene B. Wilson
EPW	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Wilson
Farrand	Farrand 1921.
Fee	Fee 1936.
GLN	Morvillo 1891.
HA	Aoki 1979. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line.
HW	Harry Wheeler
IW	Ida Wheeler
Krueger	Krueger 1960.
MB	Mabel Blackeagle
NH	Nancy Halfmoon
NPG	Aoki 1970. Adjacent number refers to page.
Spinden	Spinden 1908a and 1908b.
SW	Samuel Watters
Vogt	Vogt 1940.

5. Treatment of earlier sources

Words in earlier materials such as Morvillo's dictionary (DNP) and Phinney's texts (AP) have been checked with Nez Perce speakers and retranscribed when they were recognizable. Words or translations that were not recognized are placed in double quotation marks. For example, the entry "vireo" AP471.11 under cílmi 'pine squirrel' means that Phinney's translation for the word has not been recognized or approved by my Nez Perce teachers.

6. Structure of Nez Perce words

Stems, prefixes, and suffixes

The makeup of Nez Perce words is not much different from that of long English words. For example, in *antidisestablishmentarianism* there is a stem, *establish*. Then there are morphemes preceding the stem that are called prefixes. *Anti-* and *dis-* are prefixes. There are also morphemes that follow the stem. They are called suffixes and *-ment, -arian,* and *-ism* are examples.

In Nez Perce there are also stems, prefixes, and suffixes. Some prefixes and suffixes stay close to the stem. They are called stem prefixes or thematic prefixes and stem suffixes or thematic suffixes respectively. Others tend to stay near the ends of words. They are called inflectional prefixes and inflectional suffixes respectively.

Words and vowel harmony

It is convenient to categorize vowels in Nez Perce into two groups, three in each group. Group 1 is made up of i_1, *a*, and *o*; and Group 2 is made up of i_2, *e*, and *u*. When morphemes with vowels of the same group get together, there is no phonological change. When different groups are joined together in a single word, *e* changes to *a*, and *u* changes to *o*; in other words, Group 2 vowels change to those in Group 1. Since vowels of Group 1 do not change, they are called *dominant* vowels (marked *dom* in the dictionary). After these changes take place, i_1 and i_2 become just plain old *i*. To put it another way, a Nez Perce word has either the vowels *i, e, u* or the vowels *i, a, o*.

Word classes

Nez Perce stems fall into three categories on the basis of the kind of prefixes and suffixes they take. The first category appears with one set of prefixes and suffixes, the second category with another set, and the third with practically none. We call the first *substantives*, the second *verbs,* and the third *particles.*

Substantive stems, prefixes, and suffixes

The substantive stems are made up of nouns, numerals, kinship terms, demonstratives, and adjectives.

A feature common to substantive stems is that they appear with suffixes that show the word's grammatical relationship in a sentence, for example, the subject or the object. The forms with no suffix are marked as *absolutive* (abbreviated *abs*). We can learn much about a substantive by looking at its suffixed forms. For example, the word for 'clothing' in isolation is sám̓x̣, but when the word is followed by the object case suffix -ne, the form is sam̓áx̣na, revealing the second vowel of the stem. For this reason suffixed forms are cited when available. The suffixed forms have the following markings:

-ki (inst) instrumental form
-pe (loc) locative form
-ne (obj) objective form
-ṇim (np) nominative-possessive form

There are additional suffixes that indicate other relationships such as the spatial forms -kin̓ix 'from', -kex 'toward', -x 'to', the benefactive form -ʔayn 'for', and -wecet 'for the reason of'.

Adjective stems may take distributive forms, which are marked (*dist*). For example, in the sentences hí·wes ʔilp̓ílp 'it is red' and hiwsí·x heʔilpélip 'each one of them is red', ʔilp̓ílp 'red' is a plain form and heʔilpéʔilp 'red' (dist), is a distributive form.

The kinship terms have an additional case of vocative (abbreviated voc), which is used in calling out to a relative. The stems of some kinship terms have two forms. For example, the stem for father is (1) -tó·t- as in tó·taʔ 'father!' (voc) and naʔtó·t 'my father'; and (2) píst '(a) father'. In this dictionary an example such as naʔtó·t 'my father' is labeled first person singular possessed form (abbreviated 1sg poss). Similarly ʔim̓tó·t 'your father' is second person singular possessed form (abbreviated 2sg poss). These forms can take case suffixes. Thus, a more complete designation of naʔtó·t 'my father', as is given in the dictionary, is first person singular possessed absolutive case form (abbreviated 1sg poss abs).

Verb stems, prefixes, and suffixes

Nez Perce verb stems fall into two classes: s-class and c-class. They have distinct sets of inflectional suffixes. For example, hipí 'eat' is an s-class verb stem (abbreviated VS) and hekí 'see' is a c-class verb stem (abbreviated VC). They have the following suffixal differences:

(present)	I eat	hipí-se	I see	hekí-ce
(perfect)	I have eaten	híp-s	I have seen	héki-n
(past)	I ate	híp-e	I saw	héx-ne
(recent past)	I ate	hip-sá·qa	I saw	hak-cá·qa
(remote past)	I ate	hip-sé·ne	I saw	hek-cé·ne
(future)	I will eat	hip-úʔ	I will see	hex-núʔ

The inflectional prefixes indicate person and number; examples are hi- (third person) and pe- (plural). The inflectional suffixes indicate tense such as past and future: -se (present, s-class), -ce (present, c-class), -úʔ (future, s-class), -núʔ (future, c-class). The number is indicated by the prefix in some tenses and by the suffix in other tenses.

The thematic prefixes or stem prefixes provide extra meaning, such as tiw̓ele- 'when it is raining', mé·y- 'in the morning', and cú· 'poking with a pointed object'. The thematic suffixes or stem suffixes add information about spatial, benefactive, and other relationships, such as -á·pi· 'deprive', -liwaq 'to no avail', -u·kini 'as the object approaches', -etwik 'as the object moves away', -a·t 'as the object passes by', and -é·y̓ 'for the benefit of, intruding on the property domain of'.

In some cases it is not possible to determine if a verb is of the c-class or of the s-class. In other cases a verb has inflectional characteristics which are of neither the s-class verbs nor the c-class verbs; in these cases a verb is simply marked as a verb (abbreviated as V).

In Morvillo's dictionary verbs are marked i.v. or t.v., representing intransitive verbs or transitive verbs respectively. In this dictionary Nez Perce verbs stems are considered neither intrinsically intransitive nor intrinsically transitive, not too different from the English verb *open*.

7. Classification of entries

The form of a main entry word is selected to contain as much information as possible. In some cases this differs from what is uttered in isolation. For example, the word for 'Douglas fir' is pá·ps in isolation, but its objective case form is papás-na; a second vowel appears. The main entry word for 'Douglas fir' is papas to show the second vowel; pá·ps is listed under it followed by (abs) to indicate that it is the form said in isolation. Another example is the verb for 'setting fire'. The stem is tuké·p- when there is no prefix, but tkú·p- when there is. The alternation of the two vowel is triggered by the preceding consonant; in these cases the corresponding Downriver dialect form has k^w. The main entry word for 'setting fire' is tuk^{w}é·p to show the alternation.

Entries are labeled as verb, noun, and so forth.

There is no one-to-one correspondence between Nez Perce and English in terms of divisions such as noun, adverb, and verb. For example a Nez Perce sentence which corresponds to the English 'she ran up the hill', contains a verb stem which means 'up the hill' and a verb prefix which means 'ran'. In other words what is a verb stem in Nez Perce may not be translated by an English verb.

Capital letters are used for stems, and lower-case letters are used for prefixes and suffixes. What follows is an alphabetical list of classifications and the abbreviations used to refer to them in the dictionary entries.

A	adjective
adv	adverb (usually derived from verb stems)
ats	thematic adjectival suffix
D	demonstrative
K	kinship term

kp	kinship prefix
ks	kinship suffix
N	noun
Nu	numeral
P	particle
ps	particle suffix
sis	inflectional substantive suffix
stp	thematic substantive prefix
sts	thematic substantive suffix
svtsc	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (c-class)
svtss	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (s-class)
VC	c-class verb
vip	inflectional verb prefix
vis	inflectional verb suffix
VS	s-class verb
vstp	deverbative thematic substantive prefix
vsts	deverbative thematic substantive suffix
vtp	thematic verb prefix
vtsc	thematic verb suffix (c-class)
vtss	thematic verb suffix (s-class)

8. Characterization of the entries

Some words are no longer in active use. They are sometimes called limq̓istímt 'deep language', and people who have a command of them are respected for the knowledge. These are marked as *archaic*. Words used by children and by adults when they are talking to children are marked *nursery*.

9. Place names

There are some place names in the Nez Perce language listed in this dictionary. In order to protect the Nez Perce heritage from unauthorized excavations, the identification of the locality is done in terms of six mile by six mile squares, or in the framework of townships (abbreviated T) and ranges (abbreviated R). For example, T27N R3E places the locality within a 36 square mile area at the intersection of the twenty-seventh six-mile wide east-west belt (between 156th and 162th miles) to the north (abbreviated N) of the baseline, and the third six-mile wide north-south belt (between 12th and 18th miles) to the east (abbreviated E) of the meridian. The places in today's state of Idaho are marked only by townships and ranges. Places outside today's Idaho are so marked, e.g., T4N R46E (Oregon).

10. Complete list of symbols and abbreviations

. (period) There are many letters of the alphabet in this dictionary followed by a period. They are abbreviations of a preceding full word. For example, h., as in 'among h.', 'without h.', 'for h.', under *cemitek* 'huckleberry' stands for huckleberry or huckleberries.

" (double quotation mark) Aside from marking unrecognized words in earlier records (mentioned in section 5 above), the quotation marks are used to give literal or etymological meanings of a word. In these cases the meaning in quotation marks is preceded by a colon. For example, under cé·p 'arrow' there is the following entry: cé·p tití·m̓enin̓ Cheyenne: "painted arrows." This means the words cé·p tití·m̓enin̓ are used to refer to the Cheyenne tribe but it literally means "painted arrow".

* (asterisk) hypothetical forms. An asterisk marks, for example, a word which appears in old published works, is not recognized by today's Nez Perce people, and is reconstructed.

1	first-person.
2	second-person.
3	third-person.
A	adjective.
abs	absolutive form. See 6. above.
adv	adverb (usually derived from verb stems)
AL	Archie Lawyer.
AP	Phinney 1934. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line, for example, AP27.7 means page 27, line 7.
ats	thematic adjectival suffix.
AW	Aoki and Walker 1989. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line as marked on the page.
D	demonstrative.
DA	David Arthur.
dist	distributive. See 6. above.
DNP	Morvillo 1895. Adjacent number refers to page.
dom	dominant vowels. See 6. above.
dupl	reduplicated form. There are Nez Perce words that look like a short form is doubled. The word pícpic 'cat' is an example. There are two kinds of reduplication: the first shows up in both simple and doubled forms, the other shows up only in doubled forms. The word cax̣ax̣ is an example of the first kind; cax̣ax̣cáx̣ax̣ means 'curly' and capá·cx̣ax̣sa means 'make (hair) curly'. The word for 'cat' is an example of the second kind; pícpic is 'cat' but simple píc is not a Nez Perce word.
EBW	Eugene B. Wilson.
EPW	Elizabeth P. Wilson.
excl	exclusive. we (exclusive) = we but not you
Farrand	Farrand 1917 and Farrand 1921.
fDaCh	woman's daughter's child.
Fee	Fee 1936.
FF	Father's father, paternal grandfather.
FM	Father's mother, paternal grandmother.
fSoCh	woman's son's child.
GLN	Morvillo 1891.
H (harmonic consonant)	H is a cover symbol for a sound that takes many forms depending on what comes next. Before *m, n,* or *l,* H appears the same as the following sound; before p̓, t̓, c̓, k̓, q̓, H appears as the plain counterpart of the following sound; and H disappears before other sounds.
HA	Aoki 1979. Adjacent numbers refer to page and line as marked on the page.
HW	Harry Wheeler. See 4. above.
$_i$, $_j$.	The subscribed *i* and *j* mark whether the pronouns refer to the same referent (marked by *i*) or to a different referent (marked by *j*). For example, He$_i$ was fond of his$_i$ dog means 'he was fond of the dog he owned', and He$_i$ was fond of his$_j$ dog means 'he was fond of someone else's dog.'
incl	inclusive. we (inclusive) = you and we
inst	instrumental form. See 6. above.

i.v.	intransitive verb.
IW	Ida Wheeler.
JM	John Moffett.
K	kinship term.
kp	kinship prefix.
Krueger	Krueger 1960.
ks	kinship suffix.
lit	literally.
LM	Lottie Moody.
loc	locative form. See 6. above.
MB	Mabel Blackeagle.
mDaCh	man's daughter's child.
mSoCh	man's son's child.
N	noun.
NH	Nancy Halfmoon.
np	nominative-possessive form. See 6. above.
NPG	Aoki 1970. Adjacent numbers refer to the page.
NSG	Jacobs 1931. Adjacent numbers refer to the page.
Nu	numeral.
obj	objective form. See 6. above.
P	particle.
pl	plural.
poss	possessed.
ps	particle suffix.
ref	referential.
sg	singular.
sis	inflectional substantive suffix.
Spinden	Spinden 1908a and 1908b.
stp	thematic substantive prefix.
sts	thematic substantive suffix.
svtsc	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (c-class).
svtss	denominative or deadjectival thematic verb suffix (s-class).
SW	Samuel Watters.
t.v.	transitive verb.
V	verb.
VC	c-class verb.
vip	inflectional verb prefix.
vis	inflectional verb suffix.
Vogt	Vogt 1940.
VS	s-class verb.
vstp	deverbative thematic substantive prefix.
vsts	deverbative thematic substantive suffix.
vtp	thematic verb prefix.
vtsc	thematic verb suffix (c-class).
vtss	thematic verb suffix (s-class).

11. Organization of entries

Nouns and adjectives

For nouns and adjectives information is presented in the following order, as available:

word to be explained
N (noun) or A (adjective)
meaning
case forms identified by abbreviations such as (abs), (obj), and (np)
examples of simple forms
examples of compound forms and affixed forms

An example of a noun entry is

cí·lyex
N
fly, housefly
cí·lyex (abs), cilyé·xne (obj), cilyé·xnim (np)
ʾétcilyex deer fly, gnat

Verbs

For verbs information is presented in the following order, as available:

word to be explained
VS (s-class verb) or VC (c-class verb)
meaning
simple stems or stems without thematic affixes
verbal nouns
forms with thematic suffixes
forms with thematic prefixes

An example of a verb entry is

ciklí·
VC
return, go back, go home
ciklí·ce. I am going home.
ciklí·n going home; ciklí·nwe·s place to return
cikli·ná·pi·ksa. I abandon by going back.
ʾinéhcikli·kse. I am taking (something) home.

12. Sources of illustrations

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a

á·ca vtss to deprive, take something away (from someone) by doing (something); possibly related to á·pi· vtss. Cf. laˀám VC.

á·pi· vtss to deprive, in an obstructive manner, deprivingly, away from. This form is always followed by k. a·pi· occurs after an s-class theme, and na·pi· after a c-class theme. Cf. cikilí· VC to return, we· + keˀéy VC to fly, ˀiyele + keˀéy VC to fly in a group, kú· VS to go, k̓ó·may VC to be sick, q̓í·law VC to turn, q̓uyím VC to go up, tin̓ukí VC to die, tiye· + k̓alakí VC to block, wic̓é· VS to come to be, ˀá·c VS to go in, ˀá·t VS to go out, ˀinipí VS to seize. Cf. kiá-piksa GLN208.

á·t vtss as the object or target passes by. This form is always followed by k. Cf. hú·x̣ele VC + c̓a vtss to roll over, kú· VS to go, mic̓í· VS to hear, ten̓iwé· VS to talk to, wehí VS to bark (of dogs), ˀinipí VS to seize, ˀipt̓é· VS to hit.

atáq in the fire, into the fire. See latáq VS

"áutikam" N "precipice, a very steep overhanging place" DNP159. It is possible that tíkem 'waterfall' is included in this form.

áx̣ vis (conditional present) (1) describes conditions contrary to fact, (2) describes situations that may involve 'might' or 'could' in English, (3) is used in formulaic expressions indicating that the statement is not true, and with an impact similar to rhetorical questions in English

(1) c̓alawí hipá·ynoʔqa ʔipí watí·sx, ka· ʔa·kín̓ax̣. If he came yesterday, I would have seen him. NPG114

(2) konóʔ kuʔx hiná·swapciy̓awnax̣. They could kill us there. HA106.72

kál̓a ʔiske ʔanakáx̣ konyá pé·ʔnehkiyu·se. It looks like she is taking it to that person. (Lit. Just like I could think she is taking it to that person.) AW86.253

(3) ʔí·mcim ʔe· ʔa·páx̣ netí·telwine. It is not only you who eat humans (= I eat them too). Do you think only you eat humans? AW138.63, AW186.73

aʔá·t sts female; possibly related to ʔá·tway

tiwataʔá·t medicine woman. Cf. tiwé·t medicine man.

aʔniqa vis (customary or frequentative recent past plural) (We/you/they) used to do (something) NPG116

haʔálikaʔniqa. (That is the way) they used to make fire.

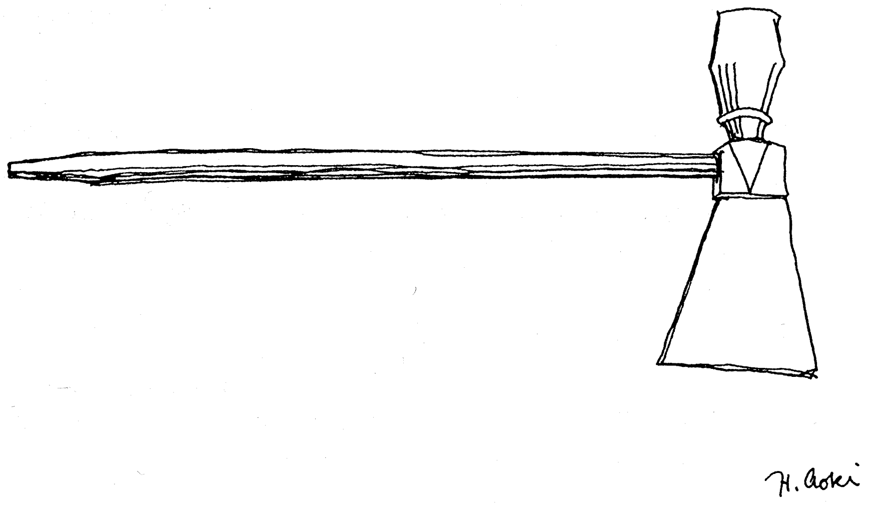


Figure 1. kelé·met smoking pipe (p.205), pé·ykt pipe stem (p.530)

C

c ks (referential suffix). This form is found in referential grandparent terms, e.g., qalácaˀc father's or uncle's father. Cf. qalácaˀ father's or uncle's father (vocative).

cacmok black. See cámok A, cimú·k VS.

"cácpo" N "fat"; not recognized by EPW
cácpola (obj) AP11.9, cácpona (obj) AP13.11

cáhay sore, measles. See sáhay N.

cakák VS to inflict pain, stick (someone with something sharp), prick. Cf. cíckak N.
cakáx hurt
c. hikú·se. It hurts.
cakaxcákax painful, prickly, rough
cickaxcíckax fir needle
cu·- with a pointed object
có·ckaksa. I pick something up with a pointed thing (e.g., with a fork).
có·ckakaˀs fork, pitch fork
tulé·- with foot
tolá·ckaksa. I prick with spurs.
tolá·ckakaˀs spur

cáky̓ax N left
cáky̓ax left hand, left foot
cáky̓axpx left-handed
cáky̓axpkin̓ika left side
cáky̓axpkin̓ika·y from the left

cal VS to remove
niké·- with fibery objects
nicá·calkt to pull, cut, thin (e.g., hair, horse's tail), "extract (tooth)" DNP66
temé·- place, lay
tamá·calkt to knock something off position
we- hit
wacálkt to hit something out of place (e.g., with a hammer)
wicle- stick
wiclacálkt to cut the end of a stick
ˀice- with a knife
ˀicacálkt to cut with a knife and remove

cálalal P that describes the way something tumbles downward, e.g., an eagle that was shot.
ka· "póq̓" péˀwikike ná·qsna ka· cálalal cálalal cálalal hitqé·w̓ime q̓oˀ kíne. Then "pock" he shot one (eagle) and it came tumbling down down down right here. AW80.149

calá·m̓yac abbreviated form of hacwalá·m̓yac. Cf. há·cwal N.

calocálo N baby salmon, minnow
calocálo (abs), calcaló·na (obj)

cálxcalx N black cricket. Cf. Sahaptin slk-slk green tree crikets, sɨlk-sɨlk Gryllinae + (field crickets) (Hunn 1990:313).
cálxcalx (abs), cálxcalxna (obj), cálxcalxnim (np) (1) black cricket, (2) one of the two wives of Coyote's son AW530.9, (3) "beetle" (Farrand 1921:135)

cal̓áy VC to tilt (head), waggle (head), shake, move from side to side
cal̓áycaqa. I tilted my head to one side.
cal̓áycal̓ay, cicl̓áycicl̓ay (dist) wiggly
cal̓áy̓ adv (used with kú· VS)
tax̣c̓é· c. kiyúˀ. (Referring to the shaking motion animals make after getting out of water) you will shake (me off your back). AW112.49
niké·- pull
niká·cal̓ayksa "pull out as teeth" DNP162
we- with head (?)
wacál̓ayksa. I shake (or tilt) head.
hiwacál̓ayks. He waggled his (head). AP420.2
wacál̓aycal̓ayna. I shook head (indicating 'no').

cam A (dupl) quick to step around (e.g., of horses)
camcám, cicámcicam (dist)

cam P that describes sound of repairing Meadowlark's broken legs; possibly related to cam A
kawóˀ pá·niyaˀnya wé·yux qocqócna. kawóˀ yúˀc kál̓a cam cam cam hitqewéhye wá·qoˀ. Then he (the youngest brother) made a leg for Meadowlark. Then the poor one quickly (repaired) tsam tsam tsam and he was gone. AW557.106

camm P that describes a quick movement
camm sound of great speed AP59.9, speedily AP186.16, zip! AP461.14

cámok A black. Cf. cimú·k.
cacmó·xcacmox black
c. titó·qan black people AW102.16
cicámox a black one (e.g., a horse), a black person
ná·qc hekípe ˀiske c. hiˀpsqíli·kce. Someone who looks like a black man is coming.
cilímcamokin pupil of the eye. Cf. sílu, cilím.

cam̓óqam N point, corner, sharp angle
cam̓óqam (abs), cam̓oqá·mna (obj), cam̓oqá·mpa (loc) HA81.4
cam̓oqá·mpa ʔaw̓yá·x̣na. I found it in the corner.

cáp VS through; possibly related to capatí
tex̣- shoot
tax̣cápsa. I am shooting (mine) through (lengthwise).
ʔatx̣cápsa. I am shooting it lengthwise.
patx̣cápsa. He is shooting it lengthwise.

capáhmak VS (1) to be ready, (2) to get ready; possibly further analyzable into cepé· 'by pressing' and hmak
capáhmaksa. I am ready.
hicapáhmaksa. He is ready.
hicapáhmaka. He got ready. AW36.424, AW424.130
kál̓oʔ wá·qi h. té·pul hiʔné·te. And now he (Coyote) was ready holding a piece of marrow. AW537.28
ʔiná·capahmaksa. I am getting myself ready.
ʔipná·capahmaka. He got ready.
ka· wá·qi ʔ. ʔilcwéw̓cix. Then this time the monster got ready. HA24.13
ʔimamá·capahmaka. They got themselves ready. HA51.32
ʔimá·capahmax. Be prepared. AW174.33

capá·myak VS to spoil (a child); possibly further analyzable into sepé· (causative) and mya. Cf. miyáʔc child.
capá·myakt spoiling a child
pá·capamyaksix. They are lavishing kindness on him. They are spoiling him. AP374.8-9

capát P throughout, through the length of. Cf. capatí VC.
c. hihíl̓amksa. Things are piled up the length of the house.
c. hitemé·yex̣six. People are sitting the length of the house.
kál̓a c. ʔu·yeʔlé·secinm tú·tn̓es. The sound of pounding was heard through the length of the house. AW375.70

capatí VC to lie or move lengthwise. Cf. cáp.

capatíca. I am lying lengthwise. I am walking (e.g., down the aisle, along the edge).

hicaptíca. He goes the full length.

hicpátna. He walked through. AW265.55

capátin or capítin (active participle) walking the length of an aisle

cú·- in single file + tuk̓ʷeme- crawl

hicó·tk̓omacpatksix. They are going single file. AW206.36

pacó·tk̓omacpatkoʔ. We will go in single file.

kawá kulé·wit ʔé·tx papá·ytanoʔ ka· ʔé·tx pú·yece·yuʔ ka· p. Then in the evening you go and you will dance and you will move in single file. AW205.27

hicíl- climb

hicilcáptksa. I am walking on a log. I am walking on a branch.

hicilcáptka. I climbed.

hihicilcáptka. He climbed. AW117.133

sité·- see

histá·capatkaʔyksa. He is looking down the aisle.

teqe- quickly + sité·- see

hitqastá·captka. He quickly looked down the aisle.

m··· kál̓a k̓ayyáx saʔyó·x̣oʔt h. Oh, (he had) clear eyesight and he quickly looked down the aisle. AW351.40

tex̣- shoot

tax̣cáptksa. I am shooting lengthwise (= tax̣cápsa). Cf. cáp.

ʔatx̣cáptksa. I am shooting it lengthwise.

patx̣cáptksa. He is shooting it lengthwise.

patx̣cáptksix. They are shooting it lengthwise. HA78.29

patx̣cáptkay̓six. They are shooting (someone else's) lengthwise. HA78.29

tuk̓ʷeme- crawl

tó·k̓amacpatksa. I am crawling along (as a snake).

we·- run

hiwa·cáptkaʔykima. He$_i$ ran back and forth with his$_j$ through the full length of (the longhouse).

ka· h. koná ʔiceyé·yene sílu pé·ʔnehwe·ceʔnime. And he ran back and forth through the full length of the longhouse and danced carrying Coyote's eyes. AW148.121

wiyé·- move

hiwyá·captca. It moves lengthwise.

hiwyá·captnoʔ. It will move lengthwise.

ka· ʔetke hiwx̣sil̓iká·caqana ka· h. konmá hiwíʔptexse ʔallá·y ke konapkí haʔátqana. She (Grizzly Bear) used to sit on it (log), move the length of it little by little, and put her excrement down as individual (servings). AW212.61

ʔile- sing + cú·- in single file + tuk̓ʷeme- crawl

hiʔlacó·tk̓omacpatksix. They are going in single file as they sing. AW206.39

ʔile- sing + ʔipsqí- walk

hiʔlaʔpsqícpatkayiksa. He went back and forth singing along the aisle. AW17.14

ʔinek- carry + hicíl- climb

ʔinahicilcáptx. Climb on a branch with it. AW117.131

ʔipsqí- walk

ʔipsqícpatksa. I am walking lengthwise.

ʔí·tem- dance

ʔí·tamcaptksa. I am dancing along a line.

hiʔítamcaptksa. He is dancing along a line.

kaká· hiwa·láhsasa h., ʔu·yeʔlé·sece cicqíʔc mic̓í·t̓aspa. When he (Wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn) dances along a line then he makes noise wonderful to hear. AW219.9

ʔiyemí- run (pl)

hipaʔyamícpatkima. They ran over (an outstretched leg). AW137.57

capá·yk VS stroke, smooth (e.g., hair)

capá·yksa. I am stroking (mine).

capáylaq VC (1) to struggle, try, do one's best, take pains, (2) to be fatal, put an end to, shoot through heart, wound fatally, (3) to be satisfied; possibly polymorphemic

capáylaqsa. I am doing my best. I kill.
ʾacapáylaqsa. I kill him.
pá·capaylax̣na. He was satisfied.
kínki ʾiceyé·ye wé·t̓u q̓oʾ míʾs p. kínye. Then Coyote was not satisfied with this. AW360.39
capáylaqin̓ (passive participle) trained to do the best, fatally wounded
hicapáylaqin̓ he is fatally wounded

capáyn P (1) after some time, (2) for some time
capáyn or capá·yn
c. pá·ytanoʾ. I will arrive after a while.
wá·qoʾ q̓oʾ c. ka· konmá hiʾní·ke yoq̓opí hitu·lú·ke niktípt. After certain length of time she (Frog) put the tanned hide down against the wall. AW162.18
hí··· c. hisáwnikika ka· hiwíʾptekeynekime kál̓a hípt ʾetqé·wse hí·naq̓in̓. For some time she (Grizzly Bear) was gone, then she came in, the food was suddenly all prepared. AW211.42
capáypa or capá·ypa (1) soon, presently, after a while, in due time, until after a while HA43.14, HA45.52, HA63.25, (2) a little while ago, (3) at the right time
c. tax̣c kiyúʾ. I will go after a while.
paccapá·ypa from time to time AW365.124. Cf. peH stp.

"capcí·lay" N spring beauty, *Claytonia lanceolata* (Marshall 1977:55)

capi·tí· VS to make "two-finger" gesture; to show index and middle fingers bent and spread with the finger tips pointing down (the remaining fingers making a sort of fist) as a gesture of insult
pacapi·tí·qana. He made the "two-finger gesture" at him. AW79.145, AW89.315
ka· kínix p. "k̓apá·p hiwx̣suʾúce qéhep nécu koním sáw paʾánpoʾqa." And then he (Coyote) made the two-finger gesture at him (Bobcat) saying, "Bobcat, you just sit bunched up, you will never quiet it (baby) by picking it up." AW360.34
capí·tit or capi·tí·t (1)(active participle) making "two-finger" gesture, (2) "two-finger" gesture

capk̓í·cay sun-dried paste of biscuit root. See k̓í·cay N, k̓í·sey VC.

captiyó·k VS to wear something (e.g., blanket) diagonally from one shoulder, possibly polymorphemic
captiyó·ksa. I am wearing something diagonally.
captiyó·kin̓ wearing something diagonally
koná ka· ˀipnáhoxsna “kínuˀ tuy̓é·ne ˀatx̣yá·la sé·lix wic̓é·y c. cí·ckal kúˀs.” Then he (Coyote) used magic to change himself (by saying) “Here let me be a Flathead wearing a blanket diagonally like this and shooting grouse.” AW31.344

caq to shade. See saq A.

cas (1) P scatter, scatteringly, (2) VC scatter
cas (with kú· VS ‘do’ means ‘scatter’)
c. hipekú·me. People scattered. AP179.8
zas kúse “to scatter; to get scattered” DNP181; probably c. kú·se
tu·c- with hoof or foot
tó·casksa. I am scattering with foot.
tó·caska. I scattered with foot.
“yox̣ox̣o··· ˀé·tx qá·ws t. qalácama.” “Oops I scattered your biscuit roots with foot, my grandchildren.” AW144.47
we- with a (blunt) instrument
wacásksa. I am scattering something.
pó·caska. He scattered it.
ˀó·cascasca. It is scattering from being hit.
wacáskt scattering
wicle- with hair, bristle, or wing
wiclacásksa. I am scattering with brush.
wilé·- wind
pá·wilacaska. Wind scattered it.
wilá·caskt scattering by wind
ˀiyé·- water
iyazásksa “to scatter, as by strewing” DNP181; probably *ˀiyá·casksa

cat̓ax̣cló·y VC to be tired or ill from laughing, laugh to death; possibly related to sít̓ex̣s

cat̓ax̣cló·yca. I am laughing and cannot stop.

hict̓ax̣cló·yca. He is tired from laughing.

hict̓ax̣cló·yna. He laughed to death.

sepé·- causative prefix

hipacapact̓ax̣cló·yna. They tickled him to harm (or to death). They harmed it by too much loving attention. AP457.9-10

cát̓ox̣c N (1) wild hyacinth, *Brodiaea douglasii*; identification by Leda Scrimsher, (2) corn, maize. Cf. Sahaptin sɨ́t̓x̣ʷs (Hunn 1990:336).

cát̓ox̣c (abs), cát̓ox̣cna or cat̓óx̣cna (obj), cát̓ox̣cnim or cat̓óx̣cnim (np)

cat̓óx̣cnim héhen corn stalk

cat̓óx̣csi·s corn mush. Cf. sí·s.

zatókzuákos "corn" DNP37; probably *cat̓ox̣cwá·koʾs, a good, late nineteenth-century example showing that (1) is the primary meaning. Cf. Sahaptin sit̓x̣ʷs-wáakuł corn (*Zea mays*) "like hyacinth brodiaea" (Hunn 1990:350).

cawitak N (1) wild carrot, yampa, *Perideridia gairdneri*; identification by Leda Scrimsher, (2) "Indian turnip" AP90.5, AP296.8, (3) "a very tasty root" DNP177. Cf. Sahaptin sawítk "Indian carrot" *Perideridia gairdneri* (Hunn 1990:172).

cawí·tx (abs), cawitáxna (obj), cawitáxnim (np)

cawitáxsi·s broth of wild carrot

cawitk̓áyn for wild carrot

cawi·txnó·t without wild carrot

cawitxwá·koʾs (modern) carrot: "something like cawí·tx"

cáwtiwa· VC to decorate with shells. There is no free *witiwa·.

cáwtiwa·ca. I am decorating myself with shells.

cáwtiwa·nin̓ elaborately dressed, decorated with shells (of women). Cf. AP53.10, AP135.5, AP433.7.

cáwtiwa· decoration of shells

cá·x N (dupl) wild onion. Cf. Sahaptin šaak, šišáak, šišáak onion (Allium in general) (Hunn 1990:334)
ca·xcá·x (abs) wild onion; a diminutive form of sé·x

cax̣ax̣ (1) A (dupl) curly (of hair), folded, pleated, (2) VS to be curly (e.g., of hair), be folded, be pleated
cax̣ax̣cáx̣ax̣ curly (of hair), folded, pleated
cepé·- by pressure
capá·cx̣ax̣sa. I am making (mine) curly. I am folding, pleating.

cá·y (1) A good in shooting, (2) N a good shooter
cá·y̓c (abs), cay̓í·sna (obj), cicá·y̓c (dist), cicay̓í·sna (dist obj) AP144.2
cá·y̓c há·ma a good shooter, a fine marksman
cay̓í·sna há·mana ʾe·kíce. I see a fine marksman.

caycayál̓as N rattle (of rattlesnake); l̓es is related to eʾs
caycayál̓as (abs), caycayl̓á·sna (obj) HA65.52

ca·yó·kam N graveled or pebbled beach or fountain head. This form is used to refer to places free from mud or sand and therefore to good places to get water. The final kam may be isolable. Cf. "áutikam", tíkem, ʾu·yí·kem. AP216.14-5
ca·yó·kam (abs). This form is said to be better than an alternate form co·yá·kam. ca·yoká·mna or co·yaká·mna (obj)
co·yaká·min̓ or ca·yoká·min̓ covered with gravel in water
ka· wá·qoʾ páhoxsna "páp̓a we·léhtx qetu ca·yoká·min̓ kuʾús." Then he (Coyote) used magic, "(let) a spring shoot out clearly graveled." AW156.49
ka· koná ʾipná·kaqiʾyawka ʾí·n̓ax̣ ka· koná ʾiné·ku·s. ka· pé·ne "ʾimnú·kum cepé·pex̣ckim koná kú·s hiwe·léhtse." ka· kuʾúsuʾ pé·kiye, ʾisí·met táʾc co·yaká·min̓ kú·s hiwe·léhtse. And she became thirsty after eating, (she thought) I wish I could drink (water). Then he said, "Right in front of you part my hair. There is a spring coming out." Then she did as she was told, and there was good graveled water

flowing out. AW240.33
cayokamí·spa or co·yakamí·spa (loc) pebbled place in a stream

caˀqí·qaw- have sexual intercourse. See seˀeq N.

caˀwi vtss continuously, successively, excessively, always; pronounced [caˀawi] not [caw̓i]
he·yé·qce. He is hungry.
ha·yá·qcaˀwisa. He is always hungry.
hipíse. I eat.
hipcáˀwisa. I am always eating.
pá·pcaˀwisa. He is eating too much.
hiná·ssapa·pcaˀwima. He made them gorge themselves. AP129.3
misemíse. I am lying.
wí·msamcaˀwisa. I am telling one lie after another.
wí·ce. I cry.
wí·caˀwisa. I am crying all the time.

caˀx̣tá·t̓a stick in anus. See seˀeq N with -té·t̓e.

cáˀya P nonexistent, missing, absent
cáˀya not be, not exist
koním c. ˀú·s ˀipním weˀní·kt. That one does not have any name.
ˀipním ˀú·s núkt sepeqitnú·t̓es. He has no meat to smoke.
kínm ˀú·s c. hípt hipéˀs. This one has no food to eat.
wé·t hí·wes sepé·sc̓et̓es ˀiní·tpe. Is there a freezer in the house?
c. No, there isn't.
hicáˀya. She is no more. AW138.77
cáˀyaw dead
cáˀyaw naˀtó·t my deceased father
hicaˀyá·wisa. He is dead.

ce· vts on behalf of
ten̓wé·se. I speak.
ten̓wecé·se. I speak on behalf of (someone).

cehém VC to be dusk, be twilight
hicehémce. It is getting dark.
hicehémnuˀ. It will get dark.
kú·se ké·nex h. I am leaving lest it get dark.
cehémn getting dark
cehém or sehém (abs) dusk
cehémpe (loc) at twilight
ˀí·n tax̣c kiyúˀ c. I will go at twilight.
cehémx until dark
kínuˀ we·s q̓oˀ c. I will stay here until dark.

céhen N (1) dewlap HW, (2) underside of upper arm EPW, (3) hide AP73.9
céhen (abs), cehénne (obj)
cehní·n (woman's name): "with céhen." Cf. hí·n sts.

ceheycéhey a little worm. See séhey N.

célmen N Chinese person, from English. The form in the Downriver dialect is cénmen. célmen is a form with diminutive consonant symbolism.
célmen (abs), célmene (obj) (also célmenne HA87.28), célmenm (np)
célmen waswásno Chinese pheasant
celmenyé·ye (abs), cicelmenyé·ye (dist) Chinese people, Chinese family Cf. yé·ye.
hiwsí·x celmenyé·ye. They are Chinese.

cé·l̓ey VC to be slow, take time, waste time, move slowly
cé·l̓ey (abs), cicé·l̓ey (dist)
náma ˀetiye hí·wes c. Why is he so slow?
ˀipí hí·wes ˀetiye c. He is always slow.
ˀí·n wé·s cel̓eyníx. I am very slow.
cé·l̓eyce. I am taking time.
hicé·l̓eyce. He is slow.
cé·l̓eyne. I wasted time.
cé·l̓eyn being slow, slowness

"ceme" or **"cemek"** VS. This form is found in the following:
"imepecemekeyikse you have been devoting your time to women" AP212.8

cemitek N huckleberry, *Vaccinium membranaceum* and globe huckleberry, *Vaccinium globulare;* identification by Leda Scrimsher and Alan Marshall (1977:58)
cemí·tx (abs), cemitéxne (obj), cemitéxnim (np), cemitéxki (inst), cimitéxkin̓ix (abl), cemitxnú·t without h., cemitxpípem among h., camitáxlaykin near h., cemitk̓áyn for h.
camitxt̓á·l huckleberry season
ʔí·n kiyúʔ konmá c. I will go there in huckleberry season.
camitxlaq̓it̓á·l huckleberry ripening season. Cf. laq̓í·.
cemitxyé·kse. I go huckleberry picking.
cemitxsáway huckleberry bush

cé·nek VC to be accustomed to, be used to
cé·nekce. I am used to (something).
c. kú·skipe. I am used to Kooskia (a town in Idaho).
cé·nexne. I have grown used to (something).
cé·nekin custom
kekuʔús ʔewsí·ne c., c̓alawí té·q̓isne q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ ʔóykalo·m ʔé·tx wisí·nuʔ há·ma koná naqsní·x. The custom was that if (he chooses) the oldest one (of sisters), then all others will be (wives) to this one husband. AW205.16
cé·nexnin̓ accustomed, trained
sepé·- causative prefix
sepé·cenekce. I am training (mine). (Mine) is getting habituated.

cenem (a complex of suffixes that follow té· vtsc to move away to)
pá·niyay̓tacanam. Come and make it for them. AW57.226. Cf. haní· VS.
pá·siwitacanam. Come and paint them up. AW58.239. Cf. sí·wi VS.

cenú·k VS to have gonorrhea. Cf. cinú·k. cenú·kse. I have gonorrhea.
cenú·kit gonorrhea. Cf. Sahaptin činukit VD (Hunn 1990:340).

cenúkit̓es a species of slender and small parsnip. Tea made from the root was used as a cure for gonorrhea. Same referential value as ʔayc̓áyc. See ʔayas N.

cép N Japanese, from English

cé·p N (1) arrow, (2) bullet, canon ball, (3) semen
cé·p (abs), cé·ppe (loc), cé·pki (inst) HA78.31, ce·pʔáyn or ce·p̓áyn for arrow
cé·p tití·m̓enin̓ Cheyenne: "painted arrows"
walí·m of (good) old days
walí·mce·p or walí·mca·p arrow

cé·p by pressure on plural objects. See cepé·, sepé· vtp.

cepé· stp very, most. Cf. himé·q, kaháto̓, kúc, kuhét, qepsi, táʔc.
cepé·himeq̓is the biggest. Cf. himé·q̓is big.

cepé· vtp by pressure. This form is different from the causative prefix sepé· in two ways: (1) cepé· co-occurs with k vts, but sepé· does not. (2) cepé· means application of pressure by hand, but sepé· is used for a more generalized causative sense. By consonant symbolism, sepé· may take the form of cepé·. The form cepé· is used when the object acted on is singular, and the form cé·p is used when more than one object are involved. Similar distinction exists between sepé· and sé·p.
cikilí· VC to return, go home, turn
cepé·ckili·kse. I push (mine) to turn.
sepé·ckili·ce. I make (mine) to return.
lixnik VS to (move) around
cepelíxnikse. I work.
sepecepelíxnikse. I make (mine) work.

cepenmí·k VS to go fast, trot off; possibly polymorphemic
teqe- quickly + wú·le- walk

hitqewú·lecepenmi·kse. He (Porcupine) trots off. AW109.7

hitqawó·lacapanmi·xqana. He would trot off. AW110.23

tulé·- with foot

hitulé·cepenmi·ke. He went fast. AW110.27

hitule·cepenmí·xkike. He kept on traveling fast. AW111.33

ce·pé·w̓i VS (1) to pick lice, (2) to select, choose, pick out, sort out. Swadesh transcribed a Downriver form, which can be retranscribed as céʔpeʔwisix (they) pick out; this latter form was rejected as an Upriver form by EPW.

ce·pé·w̓ise or cé·pe·ʔwise I choose

c. ʔá·yat. I select a wife.

c. ʔiwé·pne. I pick lice off my wife.

cepé·w̓isix we elect

c. miyó·x̣at. We elect the president.

hice·pé·w̓ye. He chose.

hicé·pew̓isine. They selected. HA77.8

kekonwacá·n ʔíske táʔc hipanma·konyóʔqa kemíne h. táʔc wispayká·s. For that reason, they selected a campground where they could keep a good watch on the approaching enemy. HA77.11

hicé·pew̓yuʔ. He will choose.

kawá ʔé·tx pu·yecé·yuʔ kál̓oʔ q̓oʔ ʔimo·ciwá·tx̣. kapamka· pelkilí·neyikuʔ pá·qaham ka· koná kínm piʔimnetú·m ʔé·tx h. ke míniku·. When you go around five times then this young man will choose one of you (as his wife). AW205.16

ʔecé·pe·w̓ise I am making (someone) relax by scratching (head) and picking lice.

cé·pe·w̓in̓ select, chosen, the best

c. titáʔc núkt the best choice meat AW87.271

cé·pe·w̓it selection, choice, sorting out, picking out.

cé·pinmi laugh at, make fun of. See hinimí· VS.

cepti vtp This form occurs in the following:

zeptilúse "dip as bread in coffee" DNP50, "moisten by dipping in" DNP135 lu· VS 'to soak' appears to be in this word, possibly *ceptilú·se.

ceptukte vtp crawl, on all fours. Cf. keˀéy VC, lí·k VC, lixnik VS, wé·yik VS, x̣eˀepí VC, ˀiyá·q VC.

ceptukwitelikin small quadrupeds. See lí·k VC.

cé·qet N raspberry, boysenberry, blackcap, blackberry, *Rubus macropetalus*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin šáx̣at-aaš *Rubus idaeus* and *Rubus leucodermis* (Hunn 1990:346).

cé·qet (abs), ceqé·tne or ceqé·ne (obj), ceqé·tnim or ceqé·nim (np), ceqé·tpe (loc), ceqé·tcim only c., ceqetpípem among c., caqá·tlaykin near c., caqá·t̓ayn for c.

heˀilpéˀilp cé·qet raspberry: "red cé·qet"

cicmúxcicmux cé·qet dewberry, blackberry: "black cé·qet"

ceqetsíwey or ceqé·tsiwey blackberry bush

ceqetyé·kse. I go blackberry picking.

ceqq̓ép P grabbingly, suddenly

ceqq̓ép

ka· ˀiceyé·ye c. pé·kuye. Then Coyote grabbed (the eyes). AW486.41

ceqq̓épleˀckin suddenly

cetey hair. See sétey N.

cetú·x P noiselessly, quietly. Cf. setú·x AP354.7

cetú·x

cetú···x haˀácim. Very very quietly he came in.

cetú·x cetú·x slowly

cewcewí VC (1) to whisper, (2) to telephone

cewcé·w a whisper

cewcewíce I am whispering. I am telephoning.

hicewcewíce. He is whispering.

pecewcewíce. He is whispering to him.

cawcawcá·qa. I was telephoning.

pecewcé·wne. He whispered to her.

cewcewneʔí whisperingly. Cf. ʔí sis.

ʔipí c. hic̓í·x̣ne. He spoke in a whisper.

cewcewín̓es a telephone. Cf. eʔs vsts.

cex P that describes the sound of laughing (e.g., Coyote)

cex cex. Ha, ha. AW322.20

cé·xcem N (1) ground hog, marmot, woodchuck, rock squirrel, hedgehog, (2) playing cards

cé·xcem (abs), cexcé·mne (obj) cards

cexcemí·se. I am playing cards.

picexcemisí·x. We are playing cards.

cexcé·mit card playing

zegzemitípez "gambler" DNP83, probably *cexcemit̓ípec. Cf. ʔípec sts.

cexcemiyew̓é·t gambler

cex̣céx̣ N scab HW. Cf. séx̣sex̣ N.

cex̣céx̣ (abs)

céx̣le N (1) bank of river SW, (2) from the context in AW362.75, the word must mean an animal for fur; word is unknown to EPW

céx̣le (abs)

ceyéyp VC to itch

ceyéypce. I itch. (Mine) itches.

c. ʔá·tim. My arm itches.

hiceyéypce. He itches.

ʔeceyéypce. His itches.

ʔ. ʔípsus. His hand itches.

ceyéypin itching (verbal noun)

teqe- suddenly

hitqeceyéype. He suddenly itched. "He felt a tickling." AP451.9

ceyk VC break, crumble, shred

wáw̓- with a blunt instrument

wáw̓cayxcaykin̓ crumbled to pieces, all broken up, shredded up

ka· nú·n tító·qan yox̣ le·héy ˀepewéwluqs konyá tip̓á·x̣tna w. And we people have wanted for a long time to crumble that cliff to pieces. AP400.9

we- with a stick

wecéyxceykce. I am breaking up (e.g., a bone) to pieces.

pú·ceyxceyxne. He broke it into pieces.

pó·cayxcayxnaqana. She used to break it into pieces.

p. ka· pé·cilu·ˀeysene, ˀiyéqt ha·ní·sa. She used to break them (the bones) to pieces and boil them for him. She made broth. AP268.7

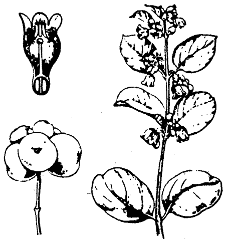
céˀlu·y N quiver AW174.36

céˀlu·y or ceˀlú·y (abs), ceˀlú·yne (obj)

There was a man named Chellooyeen, which meant 'bow and arrow case'. He was afterward known as Phillip Evans (McWhorter 1948:60). It is probably ceˀlu·yí·n 'with a quiver'. Cf. hí·n stss.

cí·c father's sister, paternal aunt. See sí·s K.

cicámox black one (e.g., a horse). See cámok A.



cícaqiy N (dupl) buckthorn bush, snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus* (Marshall 1977:190) Cf. sisé·qiy N.

cicaqiycícaqiy (abs), cicaqiycícaqiyna (obj) snowberry. Cf. Sahaptin sax̣i-wáakuł *Symphoricarpos* spp. (Hunn 1990:348).

cicéqe VC to be fascinated by, enjoy, be interested in, marvel at

cicéqece. I am fascinated by (mine).

ˀeccéqece. I am fascinated by it.

pé·cceqecix. They were fascinated by it. AW570.30

hiccéqene. He was fascinated.

kál̓a koná ˀiceyé·ye h. Then Coyote was simply fascinated. AW424.114

hipeccéqenuˀ They will be interested. They will marvel at me. AP63.6

silé·w- with eyes
hipesléwcicqenuˀ They will enjoy watching it.
wé·p- with hand
hiwé·pcicqecem. He entertained (e.g., a baby). AW387.22
ˀú·pcicqenuˀ. I will entertain him. AW389.60

cíceqiy N name of the youngest and smartest child of Coyote, possibly related to cícaqiy and sisé·qiy
cíceqiy (abs), cíceqiyne (obj) AW580.51

cicé·x̣mit VC to feel ticklish, be ticklish
cicé·x̣mitce. I feel ticklish.
cicé·x̣mitin ticklish feeling
cicex̣mí·t̓ic ticklish AP102.4. Cf. ˀic sts.
cicé·x̣mit̓ew or cicex̣mí·t̓ew ticklish. Cf. ˀew vsts.

"cicilix" N small mountain sheep; absolute case form not attested, probably cicílx or cícilx. Cf. cíclux̣.
cicílxne AW54.177 or ciclíxne EPW (obj), cicílxnim (np) AW54.179

"ciclíx" See "cicilix" N.

cí·ciyele A purple, "violet" DNP230
cí·ciyele (abs), cí·ciyelene (obj), cicí·ciyele (dist), cicí·ciyelene (dist obj)

cíckak N (dupl) (1) thistle, Canadian thistle, (2) fir needle. The basic meaning is 'thorny' or 'prickly'. It is a distributive form of cakák. Cf. Sahaptin čakčákt cockleburr (*Xanthium strumarium*) (Hunn 1990:199).
cíckax Canadian thistle
cickaxcíckax thistle, fir needle

cí·ckan N robe, blanket
cí·ckan (abs), cí·ckana (obj), cickánot without c., cicickánot without c. (dist)

hiyó·mcickan bearskin robe. Cf. hiyú·m bear.
ʔalwá·cickan buffalo robe. Cf. ʔaláwa bison yearling.
wiyetenetú·cickan (man's name) Sun-Blanket
cickánisa. I put on a blanket.
wé·tescickanin̓ (man's name) Earth-Blanketed

cíckup (1) VS to be alarmed, be (unpleasantly) surprised, start, make a sudden move from being surprised, be skittish, move in a reflex action, (2) P in surprise
pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·- talk
pí·tecickupsix. We are scaring each other. (A more common expression for this meaning is pí·taʔyax̣oʔsix. Cf. ʔiyó·x̣oʔ).
té·- talk
pé·tecickupe. His voice scared him. AW155.33
pá·tacickopqana. He tried to scare it by shouting.
teqe- suddenly
teqecíckupse. I am alarmed.
hitqecíckupe. He was alarmed.
hipetqecíckupe. They were surprised. HA118.48, HA119.55
teqecíckupt alarming news, news of warning. HA74.16
cíckup in surprise
c. cú·kwece. I learned with alarm.
c. pé·xne. He saw it in surprise.

"cíclux̣" N "young deer." Cf. "cicilix" N.
"cíclux̣" (abs), "ciclúx̣ne" (obj) AP469.5

cícqaq N (1) lumps, lumpy things, (2) coffee beans
cícqax̣ (abs)

cicqe to be fascinated by. See cicéqe VC.

cicqí A (1) generous, accommodating, (2) wonderful, worth looking at, (3) rich, wealthy so as to be admired

cicqíʔc (abs), cicqiʔí·snim (np), cicícqiʔc (dist)
kí· núkt ʔiníye qí·wnim cicqiʔí·snim. A generous old man gave me this meat. AW503.59
cicqiʔí·sqan a wonderful child
c. hiwc̓atat̓asá·qa. He was going to be a wonderful child. Cf. AP457.15-6.
hiyó·cicqiʔc oh so wonderful HA53.68

cicú·c A (nursery) cold
cicú·c cold (as a warning to a child)
cicú·c ciccic. (Stay away) it is cold.

cicúlikecet breaks of hills that come together. See liké·ce VS.

cicwá·y VC to be (pleasantly) surprised; A (1) great, wonderful, miraculous, (2) "solemn" DNP196
cicwá·yca. I am surprised.
hicciwáyna. She was surprised. HA64.34
hipacciwáyna. They were surprised.
hipacciwáynoʔqa. They would wonder.
cicwá·yn a surprise
cicwá·y̓s surprising, wonderful, great
c. q̓oʔ wepcú·x. Surprising and so brilliant.
ʔé·tcicwa·y̓s. Very surprising. AW441.40
té·- by talking
tá·cicwayksa. I surprise (mine) with words.

cicyúk A (1) sweet, (2) sour; N (1) watermelon, (2) sugar
cicyúk̓is (abs), cicyuk̓í·sne (obj), cicyuk̓í·snim (np), cicyuk̓í·slaykin near c., cicyuk̓í·sayn or cicyuk̓isáyn for c., cicyuk̓isnú·t without c.
cicyuk̓isyé·ye watermelon family (personified)
cicyuk̓í·sin̓ or cicyúk̓i·sin̓ sugared, sweetened
c. ʔipé·x̣ cake: "sweetened bread"

cicá·w (1) VC to fear, be afraid; (2) (with -ʔis) A frightful, ferocious, vicious, powerful, brave, cunning, tough. Cf. Downriver dialect form "tciká'wic" (here tc represents a sound like ch in chip, and c a sound like sh in ship) (Swadesh 1930:3.35).

cicá·wca. I fear (mine).

ʔacká·wca. I fear it.

hická·wca. He fears.

hiná·scikawca. He is afraid of them.

hická·wna. She became scared. HA34.88, HA108.114

hipacká·wna. They became scared. HA108.117

pá·ckawcana. He was afraid of it.

pá·ckawnaqana. He used to be afraid of her. AW373.41

packá·wnoʔ. We will be afraid.

wá·qoʔ kíye té·m̓iksix konóʔ ke misé·nm ʔitú· hé·nek̓e p. Now we are going down. Let them be. We are not going to be afraid any more. HA107.99

cicá·wn fear. Cf. *zikáun* 'timor' GLN6.

ʔipním c. ʔepʔímne lepéhemx. His fear doubled.

cikawsí·may brave, fearless. Cf. siméy vsts.

ciká·w̓aw easily scared, cowardly, timid. Cf. ʔew.

ciká·w̓is (abs), cikaw̓í·sna (obj) HA20.22, cikaw̓isníx very c. HA33.73, HA33.76, cicíkaw̓s or cicíkaw̓is (dist) HA26.53. (1) fierce, ferocious, vicious, mean, frightening, (2) brilliant, sharp (e.g., of a talker)

cikaw̓í·swit bravery HA106.75

reflexive prefix + té·- by talking

ʔipnatackaw̓iswí·ma. He talked himself into a feeling of bravado. AP246.10

reflexive prefix + wé·p- with arm

ʔinó·pcikaw̓isksa. I am acting vicious.

ʔimó·pcikaw̓isksa. You are acting ferocious. You make yourself terrible.

náma ka· ʔ. ʔitú·wecet. Why are you acting so mean? HA24.23

ʔipnó·pcikaw̓isksa. He is mean. He is frightening by the way he acts. He makes himself terrible. HA24.22

ʔipnó·pcikaw̓iska. He made himself terrible. HA25.26

namó·pcikaw̓isksix. We are angry.

ʔimamó·pcikaw̓isksiqa. They were ready to fight. HA118.43

ʔipno·pcikaw̓iskt̓ípec (abs), ʔipno·pcikaw̓iskt̓ípasna (obj) always getting angry, having tendency to get nasty. HA16.43

ʔimamó·pcikaw̓iskin̓ (abs) AW63.332, ʔimamó·pcikaw̓iski (inst) ferocious, angered AW64.338

palqaccikaw̓istí·ta equally dangerous AW124.56

pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·- by talking

pí·tackawksix. They are scaring each other by words.

q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ x̣áx̣a·c koná hikiyé·yiksene, kí·met ka· manáma p. The Grizzly Bear was wandering around there, and (wondered) why they were scaring each other. AW121.8

sepé·- causative prefix

pá·sapackawna. He scared him. AW174.40

té·- by talking

tá·ckawksa. I am telling (mine) to be careful.

wé·p- with hand

wá·pcikawksa. I am terrifying (mine) by action.

wiyé·- as one goes

hiwyá·ckawna. He became scared as he went. AW30.327

reflexive prefix + té·- by talking

ʔipná·tackawksa. I am getting scared as I talk. (= ʔiné·teʔseqse; cf. ʔiseq.)

ʔipnátackawxqana. He talked himself into being scared. AP247.1

reflexive prefix + wé·p- with arm

ʔipnó·pcikawksa. He is getting scared by his action.

cikilí· VC (1) to return, go back, go home, (2) turn (something) over, turn something inside out, (3) deviate, digress

ciklí·ce. I am going home.

hickilí·ce. He is going home.

ciklí·cix. We (or you pl) are going home. HA109.127,128

ciklí·caqa. I was going home.

hickilí·caqa. He was going home.

peckilí·niki. We went home. You went home. HA108.122,123 ciklí·n (1) (indicative perfect) (I) just returned, (2) (imperative) go home!

kex kawóˀ c. Let me go home.

hickilí·n. She just went home. HA50.8

hipeckilí·n. They just went home. HA82.18

ciklí·n (active participle) going home

ciklí·niwe·s (abs), ciklí·niwe·sx to c. place to return HA21.48 Cf. nwé·s.

(with suffixes)

-a·pi·k deprive

cikli·ná·pi·ksa. I deprive by returning. I abandon by going back.

-toq back

ciklí·toqsa. I am going back.

wá·qoˀ c. Now I am going back. AW124.61

ciklí·toqa. I went back.

ˀí·n c. pik̓ú·nkin̓ike·yx. I went back toward the river.

hickilí·toqa. He went back.

ˀipí h. hé·nek̓uˀ. He went back again.

packilí·toqa. We went back. You came home. HA104.50

hipackilí·toqa. They went back. HA51.22, HA118.49

hickilí·tox̣kika. He went on back. AW124.62, HA33.72

ciklí·toqoˀ. I will go back.

ˀí·n c. watí·sx. I will go back tomorrow.

ciklí·tox̣. Go back! AW176.68

-ˀipé·cwi desiderative suffix

cikli·n̓ipé·cwise. I want to go home. HA54.76

hickili·toqt̓ipá·cwiya. He was anxious to get back.

(with prefixes)

lé·w- fish

hilá·wcikli·toqsa. It is migrating back (of fish).

qisím- in anger

hiqsímcikli·ke. He went home in anger.

qisím- in anger + sepé·- causative prefix

hiqsímsepeckili·ke. He made me go home in anger.

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·cikli·ce. I make it return.

té·- by talking

tezikulíkse "pervert," "turn from the straight way by speaking" DNP153; probably *té·cikli·kse

temé·- place, put

temé·ckili·kse. I turn it (e.g., a piece of sod) over. I turn it inside out. (Mine) bulges out.

tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

tiw̓elecikli·ce. I am going home in rain.

waqi- in arms

hiwaqickilí·ka. He went home holding it in his arms.

we- in talking

uézikulíkse "deviate," "digress; to turn away so, as to follow the course" DNP48; probably *wecikli·kse

weye- quickly

hiwayacikli·tox̣kika. He dashed back. HA15.27

wilé·- run

wilé·ckili·kuˀ. I am going to run home (by automobile).

wila·cikli·toqsix. We are running back.

hiwla·cikli·toqa. He ran back.

ˀipí h. tewé·kex. She ran back to Orofino.

wis- travel

hiwscikli·kse. He is traveling home.

hiwscikli·toqsa. He is traveling back.

ˀile- fire + temé·- place

ˀiletemécklli·kse. I turn it over with heat.

q̓oˀ yóq̓oˀ koná him̓ ˀew̓leteme·ckili·ke. At that instant his mouth bulged out from the heat. AW131.9

ˀilelím- cry

hiˀlelímcikli·ke. He went home crying. AW13.30

ˀinek- carry

ˀinéhcikli·kse. I am taking (mine) home.

hiˀnéhcikli·ke. He took it home. She took them home. AW468.48, HA47.6

hipeˀnéhcikli·ke. They brought it home. AW409.42

pé·ˀnehcikli·ksene. She took him home. AW25.235, AW494.21

ináhzikilíktoksa "return," "to bring back again" DNP174; probably *ˀináhcikli·toqsa

ináhzikilíktokápiksa "return," "to frustrate one's action by bringing back again" DNP174; probably *ˀinahcikli·toqá·pi·ksa

ˀise·pí- load, pack

ˀisé·pcikli·kse. I am packing (mine) home.

hiˀsé·pcikli·ke. He packed (his) home. AW157.63

kawóˀ koní·x h. ka· po·txpaykó·ya sí·kstiwa· tilípcxiˀne. From there he (Coyote) packed it home and he came grumbling to his close friend Fox. AW274.41

péˀsepcikli·ke. He packed it home. AW157.66

hiˀsá·pcikli·toqa. He packed it back. AW362.65

reflexive prefix + lé·w- fish

ˀipná·lawcikli·toqt salmon that is white after spawning

reflexive prefix + temé·- place

ˀipné·temeckili·ke. He turned around. AW554.53

ˀipné·temeckili·kime. He turned around this way.

reflexive prefix + teqe- quickly + temé·- place

ˀipné·tqetemeckili·ke. He whirled around quickly. AW173.27, HA33.69

cikilwé·t VC to be dizzy, have vertigo

cikilwí·tce. I feel dizzy.

cí·ks K (1) husband's sister, (2) woman's brother's wife

cí·ks (abs), cí·kspe (loc), ˀinímciks or ˀincí·ks (1sg poss abs), ˀinímciksne (1sg poss obj), ˀimcí·ks (2sg poss abs), ˀimcí·ksne (2sg poss obj)

cik̓é·t VC to be night, be dark

cik̓é·tin night, darkness AW304.28

hipekúye ˀimé ˀúykinix ná·qc c. They went one more night.

cik̓e·tinp̓éx̣ midnight

cik̓ik̓é·t (1) darker, (2) through the night

wá·qoˀ c. hikú·se. Now it is getting darker.

c. páynikika. I got there as it was getting dark.

kuʔús c. hipekú·me, wé·t̓uʔ míʔs máwa yalwá. In this way they kept on through the night, never giving up. AP104.16

cik̓é·tki (inst) at night

ná·qcki c. hipekúye. One night they went.

cik̓é·tpe (loc) (1) at night, (2) last night, tomorrow night

ʔimé hipaʔnáhpayka c. They brought it at night.

ʔí·n ciklí·toqoʔ c. I will go home tomorrow night.

cik̓é·tcik̓et dark, darkish, sort of dark

cik̓etpemeyé·ye hí·semtuks the moon: "nighttime luminary"

cik̓é·t̓is dark. Cf. ʔis adjectival suffix.

c. hí·wes wá·qoʔ. It is dark now.

peH- every

peccík̓etpe or pé·ccik̓etpe night after night

hick̓é·tce. It is getting dark. AP105.2

hick̓é·tne. It became dark.

hick̓é·tnuʔ. It will get dark. AW304.20, AW304.25

hick̓á·tnaqawna. It is getting dark fast. Cf. qaw vtsc.

hick̓etnú·se. (1) It is getting dark for us, (2) Let's get things done, time is getting short. Cf. u· vtsc.

teqe- quickly

hitqecik̓é·tne. It quickly became dark. AW157.74

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·cik̓etce. I go through nights.

wiyé·cik̓etin nightly

cik̓é·yelx N juniper

cik̓é·yelx (abs), cik̓é·yelxne (obj)

cik̓ik̓é·t darker (and darker). See cik̓é·t VC.

cik̓í·l (dom) VC to destroy, break, demolish

cik̓í·l̓ broken (with kú· VS to break). Cf. ʔ vsts.

c. pé·kuse. He destroys it.

wé·t̓uʔ ʔitú· ʔe· né·skiyey̓sem c. You are not breaking anything of ours. AW486.31

hick̓í·lna. He quit.

cú·ye- working on a structure

có·yack̓ilksa. I am destroying it.

pá·co·yack̓ilka. She broke it (e.g., door) down. HA65.47

niké·- pull or tear

ʔanká·ck̓ilksa. I pull it apart.

pá·nkack̓ilksana. They tore down (the enclosure for buffaloes). AW468.55

pá·nkack̓ilkinaq̓iya. He finished tearing it. Cf. naq̓i.

wá·qoʔ hitkuléhyeks q̓oʔ huʔúys nacóʔx̣ kaká· wá·qoʔ p. ke yóx̣ hiwé·ke wecq̓ú·pu·pe tíkem, tiké·mne. Now Chinook salmon started swimming upstream since he finished destroying the dam at Celilo. AW291.3

niká·ck̓ilkt tearing (e.g., cloth) with hand, pulling to pieces

sú·ye- (sé·p causative prefix + weyé·- as one goes)

só·yack̓ilka. I wrecked (mine).

pá·so·yack̓ilka. It causes it to break as it goes.

ʔátamo·cki p. wistitám̓ona. The car destroyed the sweathouse.

tú·- step or jump

tó·cik̓ilka. I broke it by stepping on it. AW144.49

tukʷe·p- with hand or finger

toká·pck̓ilksa. I am breaking with my hand.

tulé·- kick

tolá·ck̓ilksa. I break (mine) by kicking.

we- with stick

wack̓í·lkt breaking with a stick

ʔo·ck̓í·lksa. I break it with a stick.

wepé·- with hand

wapá·ck̓ilkt breaking unintentionally by hand

weyé·- as one goes

wayack̓ilí·ksa. I break as I go.

wí·- distributive prefix?

pá·wick̓ilksana. They tore it down. HA102.17

wilé·- wind

wilá·ck̓ilksa. Wind is blowing (something) down. It is being pulled down by the wind.

wis- move, camp

hiwswí·ck̓ilksix. They are taking (e.g., tepee) down. HA33.79

ʔipé·- with fist

ʔaʔpá·ck̓ilksa. I am breaking it with my fist.

ʔiyé·- water

paʔyá·ck̓ilks. (Water) just broke it.

ʔí·ceʔme, kíye tíkem p. Mothers! the waterfall just broke our (dam). AW26.256

cík̓iw N day(s) or night(s)

lepíck̓iwpe two days before, two days after

mitá·ck̓iwpa three days before, three days after

pú·timtcik̓iwpe ten days before, ten days after

málack̓iw (1) how many days, (2) for days

ʔilx̣nicík̓iw after many days AW503.62

cik̓í·wn K (1) man's brother-in-law (wife's brother, man's sister's husband), (2) cross-sex sibling-in-law after the death of connecting kin (wife's sister, husband's brother, man's brother's wife, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife's sister, woman's sister's husband's brother)

cik̓í·wn vocative in meaning (1) and (abs) or referential in meaning (2), cik̓í·wpe (loc), ʔinímcik̓iwn or ʔincik̓í·wn (1sg poss abs), ʔinímcik̓iwne (1sg poss obj), ʔimcik̓í·wn (2sg poss abs), ʔimcik̓í·wne (2sg poss obj)

cik̓í·wnit marriage between cross-sex siblings-in-law after the death of connecting kin

hick̓í·wnise. He is marrying his cik̓í·wn (2).

hick̓í·wniye. He married his cik̓í·wn (2).

cí·k̓u·lik̓e·yeʔ N (man's name), meaning unknown. According to HW, it is a Flathead name.

cí·k̓u·lik̓e·yeʔ (abs), cí·k̓u·lik̓e·yeʔne (obj)

cilakat N (1) body, (2) woody or herbaceous stem
cilá·kt (abs) AW365.115, cilaká·na (obj), cilakátpa (loc) AW478.9, HA59.9, cilakátki (inst) AP25.11, cilakátpama from c.
hiˀné·ptin̓ix cilá·kt wake: "they are holding the body"
tin̓xní·n cilá·kt corpse: "dead body"
kál̓a yiyé·w̓ic niktí·kin̓ ka· sáhay ˀóykaslix cilakátpa. He (bison) was pitifully thin and had sores all over his body. AW478.9
hipeˀsíweme ka· wá·qoˀ ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim cilakátki ˀiceyé·yenm wé·tesne pé·tek̓ene. They carved and now Coyote distributed Monster's body to (various) lands. AP25.10-11

cílcil VC to trot
cílcilce. (I) am trotting.
teqe quickly
hitqecílcilce. It is trotting fast.
teqecílcil trotting of the animals

cilé·ci VS to dance the swan dance
cilé·cise. I dance the swan dance.
cilé·cit swan dance

cilépetis P safe. This word is found in one of the Coyote's war stories in which Coyote urinates on a rock, which then chases him in revenge. Coyote screams "cilépetis wic̓é·y" (let me be c.) but is run over by the rock and dies. AW32.360 It is possible that this form is an abbreviated form of ˀiscilépetis (AW56.200, AW518.86) and is a variant of cilípetis P.
cilépetis wic̓é·y. Let me be safe. Help! AW32.360

cilí·lp VC (1) to be in a circle, (2) to rotate (intransitive), turn about an axis
cilí·lpce. (Mine) is in a circle.
hicilí·lpce. It is rotating. He is turning around. AW169.65
-e·yik to move in order to
cililpné·yikse. I move to turn around.

cepé·- by pressing

cepé·cililpse. I am making a circle (e.g., with a rope, or tepees).

cepe·cililné·yikse. I am moving to make (mine) turn around (e.g., to move around to turn over what is lying down so as to show another side).

temé·- place

temé·cililpse. I am encircling (e.g., by placing rocks).

pí·- reciprocal prefix + we- in singing

pí·wecililpsix. We are spinning (e.g., the partner).

wiyé·- as one goes

hiwyé·cililpse. It rotates as it goes.

wé·tes hilkilí·ce kawatí·t h. The earth revolves and at the same time it rotates.

reflexive prefix + cú·le (= cé·p causative + wele push ?)

ˀinéculecililpse. I am pushing it (e.g., a canoe) around.

ˀimé·culecililpx. Turn it around!

reflexive prefix + we- in singing

ˀinú·cililpse. I turn around. I am worshipping: "I am turning myself around as I chant."

ˀinú·cililpin̓ (I am) a believer in the Dreamer religion

ˀí·n wé·s ˀ. I am an Indian worshipper.

ˀimú·cililpx. You turn around. Worship!

ˀipnú·cililpt Indian religious ceremony, the eagle feather song HA83.31

ˀimemú·cililpin̓ (abs), ˀimemú·cililpiˀsnim (np) HA84.39, the believers of the Dreamer religion HA82.22, HA83.33, HA84.44

ˀimemú·cililpt Indian religious ceremony (in reference to plural participants) HA83.31,33

cilím of the eyes. See sílu N.

cilípetis P heavier, (go) down AW56.209, 211. Cf. lípetis. The initial ci might be a shortened form of ˀisci (Coyote prefix). The antonym is ˀisciqótqot AW56.209. Cf. qó·t N.

cilípetis is found in a story about Coyote's travel with Goose brothers, who, after getting tired of Coyote's mimicking of their calls, decide to drop him in midflight. Coyote says the wrong word as seen in the citation below and falls into water.

cilípetis (let me be) heavier, (let me go) down

yox̣ koná hinóʔqa "ʔisciqótqot" kí·met ka· hihíne "c." When he (Coyote) should have said "up" he said "down." AW56.210 A metathesized form is in Phinney: ʔiscipélet̓es (AP319.5, AP319.12), which he translates as "a sinker".

cílmi N (1) squirrel, pine squirrel, (2) "vireo" AP471.11. Cf. Sahaptin sinmí red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) (Hunn 1990:327).

cílmi (abs), cílmi·ne is better than cilmí·ne (obj), cílmi·nim AW365.125 or cilmí·nim (np)

cilmí·nim wispáyka·s (place name) name of a camp whose location is not determined (Schwede 1966:43): "place pine squirrels come".

cílmiqaqan young squirrel

cí·lp VS to encircle. Cf. cilí·lp VC.

cilpcí·lp (1) hoop (cf. AP40.7), circle, (2) ball, a spherical object (like a rock)

ka· há·cwal hix̣e·lé·wise kasł kúʔ wé·t c. ʔú·s wé·ʔikt. And a boy was playing with a big ball of grease. AW504.71

c. hí·wes. It is round. It (e.g., the moon) is full.

cicilpcícilp (dist)

ha·níya koná píswe hicepé·ʔleyqe c. Then he heated round rocks. AW580.60

temé·- place

temé·ci·lpt encampment: "settling in circle"

hitemé·ci·lpsix. They are settled in a circle. They are camping.

temé·- + yeq- sit

hipetemé·yex̣ci·lpe. They sat around in a circle. AW359.24

temé·yex̣ci·lpsix. We are sitting around. OE ymbsittan.

cilp̓ú·ʔ N heart (in playing cards)

cilp̓ú·ʔ (abs), cilp̓ú·ʔne (obj)

cilú· VS boil, cook (e.g., meat, potatoes)
cilú·se. I am cooking.
hicilú·se. He is boiling.
ciló·saqa. I was cooking.
cilú·t̓es (1) cooking basket: “an object for cooking or boiling,” (2) boiling kettle
c. píswe cooking rocks, rocks heated and placed in water in the cooking basket to do boiling and cooking
cilú·t cooking
ˀí·n hí·naq̓isa c. I finished cooking.
cilú·y̓n cooked
c. núkt cooked meat, cold meat
wí·- distributive prefix
wí·cilu·se. I cook them separately.

cilutitimkí·t empty eyes. See sílu N and timkí·t P.

cí·lyex N fly, housefly.
cí·lyex (abs), cilyé·xne (obj), cilyé·xnim (np)
ˀétcilyex big blue fly. Cf. ˀé·t.
cí·lyexci·lyex (1) deer fly, (2) gnat

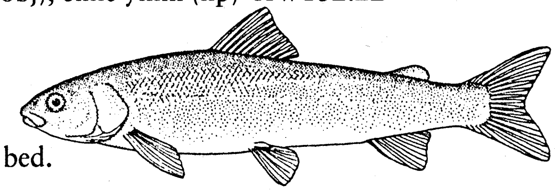
cíl̓i· (1) VC to be vain, be proud, be conceited; (2) A proud, vain, ostentatious AP243.13, arrogant, cocky, egotistic, show-off
cil̓í·ce. I am proud.
ˀí·n c. táˀc wé·s ˀiwé·pne. I am proud that I have a good wife.
c. miyaˀáski. I am proud of my child.
hicl̓í·ce. He is proud. He is bragging.
cil̓í·cix. We are proud. HA117.26
cil̓í·n being proud
té·- by talking
té·cl̓i·kse. I am flattering (someone): “I am making him vain by talking.”
tim- language, talk
cil̓itímse. I talk cockily. I talk with pride.
cíl̓i· proud HA59.5
c. hí·wes. He is proud.

qepsíˀs hí·wes c. c̓á·noˀ. That person is very arrogant.
ˀé· c. wic̓á·qana. You used to be ostentatious. AP243.13
cil̓i·níx very arrogant
cicíl̓i· (dist)
cil̓íˀew arrogant

"cil̓ílx" N sunflower, *Balsamorhiza incana* (Marshall 1977:57)

cim sts only, nothing but, save, except
cim or cí·m
heˀinwí·mecim only yearlings. Cf. ˀínwim year.
so·yá·po·cim no one but the white people. Cf. so·yá·po· white men.
kuˀscí·m only like this. Cf. kuˀús like this.

címey N whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni*; identification by Eugene B. Wilson. Cf. Sahaptin sɨ́may mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*) (Hunn 1990:163).
címey (abs), ciméyne or cimé·yne (obj), cimé·ynim (np) AW132.22



ciméy not. See sí·mey VS.

cimí vtp by lying on it. Cf. simé·s bed.
péˀq split, break
cimípeˀqs. I just broke (mine) by lying on it.
ˀecmípeˀqs. I just broke it by lying on it.
tiwe· -mate, companion, co-...-er
cimítwe· (= téwtiwe·) wife, husband, cohabitant
cimítwe·yi·n the home companions: "with cohabitant(s)" AP352.1

cí·mi vtss only, nothing but. Cf. cim sts.
c̓í·q talk
c̓í·qcimise. All I do is talk.
hipí eat
hipcí·mise. All I do is eat.
hi·pcí·mise. All he does is eat.

cimik VC to hate, dislike, detest, refuse, reject, oppose. Cf. sí·mk.

cimík̓is(abs), cimk̓í·sne (obj), cicí·mk̓is (dist) vulgar, offensive, obnoxious, disagreeable

cimk̓í·sqiwn (abs), cimk̓í·sqiwne (obj) terrible old man. Cf. qí·wn.

cimk̓í·sqiwne ˀaw̓líwa·ˀinpqawtaca. (song) Terrible old man I am going to scoop him up in flames. AW435.82

cí·mkce. I hate.

ˀí·n ˀé· c. I hate you.

ˀecí·mkce. I do not like it.

ˀené·scimkce. I am angry with them.

pé·cimkce. He does not like it.

ˀecí·mkcix. We do not like him.

hicí·mkcaqa. He rejected me. AW27.276

laymíwnim̓oˀ h. kúˀnu wé·t ˀewc̓é·yuˀ miyáˀc. The youngest one rejected me, so I do not know if she will have a baby. AW148.129

ˀepecí·mxnuˀ. We will hate it.

cí·mkin hatred, hate

-u·kini as the object approaches

ˀecí·mxnu·kinise. I am not happy to see him come.

silé·w- with eyes

ˀesléwcimkse. I am angry to see it.

té·- by talking

té·cimkse. I oppose by speaking. I reject.

teqe- quickly

ˀetqecí·mkce. I hate him all of a sudden.

pé·tqecimkcix. They hated her. HA94.74, 79

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓né·cimkse. I reject in my heart.

reflexive prefix + ˀilep- feeling ?

ˀiné·ˀlepcimkce. I feel uncomfortable, unwelcome, unwanted, out of place, humbled. According to EPW, * ˀilé·pcimkce does not exist without the reflexive prefix. Cf. "ilepzímkze to have unkind feelings against somebody" DNP170; "inélepzimkze I refrain from approaching somebody, as by fear of being reprehended" DNP170.

ʔipné·ʔlepcimxnin̓ not wanted, feeling ill at ease, timorous AP467.13, "very remorseful" AP82.4, "conscience stricken" AP370.11

cimk̓ay̓. See k̓ey̓ sts.

cimú·k VS to be black. Cf. cámok A. Sahaptin čmuk black (Hunn 1990:331).

cimú·kin bruise

cimú·xcimux (1) black, (2) blackberry, blackcap, raspberry, *Rubus macropetalus*; identification by Leda Scrimsher

c. titó·qan a black person

hú·sus c. (horse's name) Black-Head. Cf. hú·sus N.

cimú·xleʔckin turning black

cú·ye- (cé·p- by pressing + weye- quickly)

cú·yecmukeʔs (shoe) polish

sepé·- causative prefix + ʔile- in fire

cepéʔlecmukse. I am smoking (something) black.

ʔile- in fire

ʔilecmú·kse. I am getting black from smoke.

hiʔlecmú·kime. They smoked him until he was black. AW467.30

ʔaw̓lacmó·xqawna. He made it black from fire straight through.

kaká· hicú·x̣eʔpe kaká· koná tamawín̓ le·héy kí·met ʔ. ka· hiʔnakáhtq̓iya kál̓a wilwílp cimú·xcimux líwnin̓. When he (Coyote) put it in (the oven) he left it in too long, he made it black straight through, and he took it out completely black and burned. AW102.13

cim̓q VC have a splinter. Note it is VS after wé·-.

we·- foot (?)

we·cím̓qse. I have a splinter in my foot.

hiwe·cím̓qe. He had something through his foot.

ka· koná kál̓oʔ kúʔ ʔitú·pe x̣e·lé·witpe h. tim̓á·y̓ pipísx. Then a girl had something pierced in her foot to the bones while she was playing. AW577.3

we·cím̓qt having a splinter in the foot

wé·p- arm or hand
wé·pcim̓qce. I have a splinter in my hand.
wé·pcim̓qin having a splinter in the hand
weye- move quickly
ˀepú·yecim̓qe. We had a flat tire.

cim̓qáqt N rags, worn out clothes
cim̓qáqt (abs), cim̓qáqtna (obj). Cf. AP439.2.

cim̓taxló·y VC to wear clothes inside out
cim̓taxló·yca. I am wearing clothes inside out.
cim̓taxló·yn wearing clothes inside out

cínk N Chinese pheasant HW, from English

cinú·k VS have gonorrhea. Cf. cenú·k.
cinú·kse. I have gonorrhea.
pecnúkiyuˀ. We might get gonorrhea.
cinúkit̓es cure for gonorrhea, kind of parsnip
cinúkit gonorrhea

cipi·t V to smooth.
cé·p- by pressing
cá·pcipi·tksa. I am smoothing (e.g., hair).
reflexive prefix + cé·p- by pressing
ˀiná·capcipi·tksa. I am smoothing myself (e.g., my hair).

cipú·ne N (place name) a village site "located about 2.6 miles upstream from mouth of Lawyers Canyon on north side at mouth of a canyon here; possibly a Flathead word" T34N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)
cipú·nme or cipuné·pu· people from cipú·ne

cíq̓am N dog; probably related to sík̓em 'horse' with various consonantal and vocalic symbolism

cíq̓am (nursery word) doggie. There are no oblique case forms.
ciq̓á·mqal (abs)
ʔí·n ʔew̓níye ʔí·nim c. há·mana. I gave my dog to the man.
ciq̓á·mqala (obj)
ʔipním peʔénye núkt c. He gave meat to his dog.
ciq̓á·mqalm (np) AW443.69, ciq̓á·mqalcim only c.
ciq̓a·mqalwí·sa. I am behaving like a dog.
ciq̓a·mqalwí·tki (1) by behaving like a dog EPW, (2) by swimming dog-paddling HW

cis P that describes the sound of an explosion, as when a blood-bloated mosquito burns and bursts
cis··· AW382.18

císnim N thornberry, black hawthorn, *Crataegus douglasii* (Marshall 1977:190). Cf. sísnim.
císnim (abs), cisnímne (obj)

cité·tp̓e VS to look at the side (e.g., of hill); possibly sité and letp̓é·
cité·tp̓ese. I am looking at the side.
cité·tp̓et (abs), cité·tp̓enm (np) (personal name). Tolo's sister had this name.

citk VS element appears in a word for 'chain'; probably a diminutive counterpart of sitk VS
cu·yecítkt chain (cé·p causative + weye quickly + citk wind, lace, intertwine + t nominalizer)

cit̓ax̣cló·y. This form is better than cat̓ax̣cló·y. See sít̓ex̣s.

ciwá·qo K (1) wife's mother, woman's daughter's husband, (2) wife's father's sister, woman's brother's daugher's husband. Cf. Sahaptin šwax̣ (Hunn 1990:362).
ciwá·qo (abs, voc), ciwá·qona (obj), ciwá·qoma (pl abs), ʔinímciwax̣ (1sg poss abs), ʔinímciwax̣na or ʔinímciwaqina (1sg poss obj), ʔinímciwaqop (1sg poss loc), ʔimciwá·x̣ (2sg poss abs), ʔimciwá·x̣na (2sg poss obj)

ciwá·tx̣ sts alone; form may contain an element related to cim ‘only’
ˀinciwá·tx̣ I alone
ˀimciwá·tx̣ (abs), ˀimciwá·tx̣na (obj) you (sg) alone
ˀipciwá·tx̣ (abs) he alone
ˀipciwá·tx̣nim (np) his or hers alone
wé·t̓u ˀé·tx kál̓a ˀepekiyé·ˀnyuˀ ˀú·s kál̓a ˀ. há·ma. You are not going to interfere, the man is hers alone. AW188.113
nonciwá·tx̣ we alone. no·ciwá·tx̣ is an archaic form.
ˀimo·ciwá·tx̣ you (pl) alone, they alone
paˀimo·ciwá·tx̣ (1) one out of each group HW, (2) each one alone EPW
inziwátguit “loneliness: condition of being myself solitary” DNP125, “solitude: state of being myself alone” DNP196; probably *ˀinciwá·tx̣wit

ciwá·x̣, ciwax̣ aunt. See ciwá·qo K.

ciwáyn N (place name) (1) Smith Creek, Idaho HW, area where the O7 Ranch on the middle fork of the Clearwater River is located EPW. (2) camp site above mouth of Sutter Creek on north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E. The word means ‘projection’ HW, ‘bend (of river)’ EPW, ‘point of a piece of land, like the end of a ridge’ (Schwede 1966:28).
ciwáyn (abs), ciwáyna (obj) HA91.15

cí·wciw N Lewis’s woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis*, black woodpecker with red ring. Cf. Sahaptin síwsiw Lewis’s woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*) (Hunn 1990:324).
cí·wciw (abs), ciwcíwne (obj)

ci·wi·k VS go down the side of a mountain
quqú·- gallop
ququcí·wi·kse. I am galloping down the side of mountain.
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqíci·wi·kse. I am walking down the side of mountain.

ciwí·kite N (place name) Coyote Gulch, near Lewiston, Idaho T36N R4W

ciwí·kite (abs), ciwí·kitene (obj)
ciwí·kitepu· people living at Coyote Gulch

cí·wi·n N bend of river. Cf. ciwí·wi·.
cí·wi·n (abs), cí·wi·ne (obj), paptí·sci·wi·n (place name) (1) Maskrat Bend, (2) village site located below Magpie Bend on the east side of the Clearwater River T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:29)
tamalá·mci·wi·n (place name) (1) Pebble Bend, (2) campsite located on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E (Schwede 1966:28)
ʾé·k̓exci·wi·n or ʾek̓é·xci·wi·n (place name) (1) Magpie Bend, between Kamiah and Kooskia, Idaho, (2) village site located after the first bend of the Clearwater River below Kooskia T32-33N R4E (Schwede 1966:29)

ciwí·wi· VC go around a bend of trail
ciwí·wi·ce. I go around a bend of trail.
hicwí·wi·ce. He is going around a bend of trail.
ciwí·wi·n (1) bend of trail, (2) (place name) a village thought to be located at or near Garden Creek, and possibly on both sides of the Snake River T6N R47E (Oregon) T30N R4W (Schwede 1966:46)
quqú·- gallop
qoqocwí·wi·ksa. I am galloping around a bend of trail.

cí·w̓at VC (1) to disagree, quarrel, be dissatisfied, be unhappy with, find fault with, dislike, disapprove, (2) to get into trouble, be wrong, evil looking, strange, improper, subversive, troublesome AP137.6, poisonous AW513.5
ciw̓á·t evil looking HA63.12
c. kúye. My feelings are hurt.
c. hikúye. He did something wrong.
yox̣ ke péʾse·psene yóq̓oʾ q̓oʾ c. ʾé·te. They carried him and that certainly was a mistake. AW489.88
wé·t̓uʾ ʾitú· máwa c. hikúye. Not ever did she do anything improper. AW536.4

c. pí·kuye. We broke up.

cí·w̓atca. I disagree. I am hurt over something.

ˀací·w̓atca. I am not happy about it. I don't approve of it.

hicí·w̓atca. He disagrees.

ciw̓á·tcinmqa. You (pl) found fault with me. AP102.7

cí·w̓atin disagreement, dissatisfaction, misfortune

le·w- build

láwciw̓atka. I made a mistake in building.

we- in talk

wací·w̓atksa. I am quarreling. I disagree with. AW247.8

ˀí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a hiwací·w̓atks. ka· wé·t̓uˀ ka· pó·ciw̓atka. I wish he would quarrel with me. But he did not quarrel. AW247.4

q̓oˀ ke yóx̣ ˀú·yit koní·x pí·waciw̓atka kaká· nacoˀx̣yá·yanm ˀasqamá·tanm pé·nkek̓u·pey̓sene yóx̣ té·wis. That (= Elk's announcement that whoever breaks his horn can have his daughter in marriage) is what started misunderstanding when the salmon brothers broke off his (Elk's) horn. AW309.105

weye- quickly

ˀo·yací·w̓atkoˀ. His will get into trouble. Cf. AP85.2.

reflexive prefix + wé·p- with hand

ˀipnó·pciw̓atksa. He has a bad habit.

reflexive prefix + ˀinek- carry

ˀiná·ˀnahciw̓atksa. I am getting myself into trouble.

ˀiná·ˀnahciw̓atkoˀqa. (Why) should I get into trouble? HA40.29

ˀimá·ˀnahciw̓atkoˀ. You are going to get yourself into trouble. HA40.27, HA41.50, HA45.54

ˀimá·ˀnahciw̓atka. You got yourself into trouble. HA41.47

ˀipná·ˀnahciw̓atka. He has his tail caught in a wringer.

ˀimamá·ˀnahciw̓atka. They got into trouble. HA119.60

ciw̓á·t̓is not right

c. kú·se. I am not doing right.

hí·wes hekípe c. há·ma. He is an evil looking man.

c. kúye. I went astray.

c. hí·wes. It is not right.

cicíw̓at̓is (dist)
ciw̓á·t̓iskiyaw̓a·t wrongdoer
ciw̓at̓iswí·sa. I am doing wrong.
ciw̓at̓í·swit (abs), ciw̓at̓iswí·na (obj) corruption, deterioration, impropriety

ciw̓é·t P a little, slightly, barely, not much
ciw̓é·t
c. heyé·qce. I am a little hungry.
c. k̓ó·mayca. I am a little sick.
hí·wes c. kahát̓o. He is sort of short (= hiciw̓é·t kahát̓o).
c. hiwé·qise. It's barely raining.
c. x̣alpnin̓ pískis hí·wes. The door is open a little.
q̓oʔ pá·wawnaqawna c. koná hitqewsekeʔykú·ye. When he (Flint) barely passed him (Coyote), he (Coyote) jumped up. AW168.62
hiciw̓é·t he/she/it . . . a little
kál̓a h. yáw̓ic. It was a little cold. AW515.31

ciw̓é·tciw̓et A precious, valuable
ciw̓é·tciw̓et precious, (something) one hates to lose. For example, when one spills flour, one would use this word to express the feeling of 'too bad, I could use it'.

cixcixícim N name of a character in a Nez Perce traditional tale AP134, AW71, AW439
cixcixícim (abs), cixcixícimne (obj)

ciyí·titit N (1) killdeer, (2) nightingale, (3) curlew, (4) a small gray bird with a little white area around the throat, (5) teeterass
ciyí·titit (abs), ciyí·tititne (obj)

ciy̓aw VC (1) (with hí·) to kill, be out of, (2) (with tuk^{w}) to shoot up, (3) (with wé·p) to beat, kill. The basic meaning may be 'to be violent'; possibly related to siy̓á·w. Cf. Downriver dialect form "púptsiyaunaqana" killed (Swadesh 1930:2.43); probably *pú·pciy̓awnaqana.

(with stem suffixes)

-etwik as the object moves away

ˀó·pciy̓awnatwikca. I hit him as he goes.

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pó·pciy̓awnay̓sa. He$_i$ is killing his$_j$. HA102.19

pó·pciy̓awnaˀnya. He$_i$ killed his$_j$. HA97.121,122

pó·pciy̓awnay̓sana. He$_i$ killed his$_j$ long ago. HA98.138

-té· go away to

ˀó·pciy̓awtacix. We are going (away) to kill. HA52.39

ˀapó·pciy̓awtanoˀ. We will be going (away) to kill. HA93.51

-ú·kini as the object approaches

ˀo·pciy̓awnó·kinisa. I kill him as he comes.

pó·pciy̓awno·kinisa. He kills him as he comes. HA98.140

-ˀípec desiderative

ˀo·pciy̓aw̓nipá·cwisa. I want to kill him. HA15.16

po·pciy̓aw̓nipá·cwisa. He wants to kill him.

(with stem prefixes)

hí·- transitivizer

hí·cy̓awksa. I kill, annihilate, exterminate, destroy. I am running out of things.

h. kícuy. I am running out of money.

ˀahícy̓awksa. I kill it.

ˀapahícy̓awks. We just killed him (or them).

qeˀciyé·w̓yew̓ kíye ˀ. laˀámna. Thanks, we killed them all. AW422.90

hihícy̓awks. He just killed all. AW583.105

hihícy̓awkoˀ. He will kill.

ka· kíye kíne laˀámna h. Then he (pá·pspal̓o·) will kill us all here. AW559.136

hí·cy̓awkt annihilation, extermination

hí·- transitivizer + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hihícy̓awkaˀnis. He has destroyed someone else's.

kíye mamáy̓ac h. He has just killed our children. AP96.15

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wé·p- with hand or paw

pí·wapciy̓awna. We fought. They fought. HA86.3,6,11

pí·wapciy̓awnoˀqa. They would fight. HA96.109

pí·wapciy̓awn (abs), pí·wapciy̓awki (inst), pí·wapciy̓awx to p. war

pí·wapciy̓awnaq̓iya. The war is over. HA87.21. Cf. naq̓i vts.

pí·wapciy̓awnaq̓is. He got through fighting. HA106.86

pí·wapciy̓awnaq̓itpa at the completion of the war HA87.19

pí·wapciy̓awna·sx before the war

piwapciy̓awná·t killer AW384.48, AW35.417, AW36.430

piwapciy̓awnaw̓á·t killer

pí·wapciy̓awniwa·s (1) battleground. (2) Battle Ridge near Stites, Idaho

pí·wapciy̓awpa during the war

pí·wapciy̓awpkin̓ix after the war

piwapciy̓awyá·ya (abs), piwapciy̓awyá·yanm (np) (family of) killers

piwapciy̓aw̓nípac (person who is) anxious to kill, a fighter

sepé·- causative prefix + hí·- transitivizer

pá·sapahicy̓awka. He caused him to kill.

sepé·- causative + hí·- transitivizer + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pá·sapahicy̓awkaʔnis. He just caused him to destroy someone else's.

ʔiceyé·yenm mamáy̓ac x̣áx̣a·sna p. Coyote caused them (his children) to kill all of Grizzly Bear's children. AW174.30

pá·sapahicy̓awkay̓sana. He caused him to destroy someone else's.

ka· yóx̣ ʔipné ʔú·yit mamáy̓ac p. She (Grizzly Bear) caused his (Coyote's) children to be killed in the first place. AW176.71

sepé·- causative prefix + wé·p with hand + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pa·sapó·pciy̓awnaʔnya. They caused to kill his.

x̣áx̣a·snim mamáy̓acpim p. Grizzly Bear's children caused his (Coyote's) (children) to be killed. AW172.3

tukʷ- shoot

toxciy̓áwksa. I use up arrows.

hitxciy̓áwksana. He uses up arrows.

ka· ná·qcki wiyéwc̓etki wá·qoʔ h. q̓oʔ cé·p laymíwt. And one day the younger (brother) used up all his arrows. AW71.3

wé·p- with hand or paw

wá·pciy̓wca. I kill.

ʔó·pciy̓awca. I kill him. I beat him.

hiwá·pciy̓awca. He kills.

pó·pciy̓awca. He kills him.

wá·pciy̓awcix. We kill.

ʔó·pciy̓awcix. We kill him.

hiwá·pciy̓awna. He killed.

koním ʔe· yóx̣ hiʔpt̓é·ye ka· h. It hit you and killed you. AW35.408

pó·pciy̓awna. He killed him. HA95.87, HA107.92

hiná·swapciy̓awna. They killed them. HA107.90,93

hipaná·swapciy̓awn. They killed us.

manáma kiyex wí·t̓ec h. Oh! They almost killed us. HA108.120

pó·pciy̓awcana. He killed him long ago. HA16.37, HA95.88

ʔapó·pciy̓awnoʔ. We will kill him/them. HA52.42

hiwá·pciy̓awnoʔ. It will kill. HA25.34, HA95.84

hipó·pciy̓awnoʔ. They will kill (you). HA104.47, HA106.80

pó·pciy̓awnax̣. He might kill him. HA19.2, HA74.24

hiná·swapciy̓awnax̣. They could kill us. HA106.72.

pó·pciy̓awnan̓ixna. They used to kill it. HA70.51,69

wá·pciy̓aw̓nas to kill

kawóʔ tamtá·ynim. manmaʔí wax̣ w. Now tell me. How can I kill him? (lit. How to kill?) AW33.378

wá·pciy̓awnin̓ killed, dead

nú·nim mimíyo·x̣at hiwsí·x w. My chiefs are killed. HA123.3, HA124.3

wé·p- with hand or paw + stem + -táy in pretence

ʔo·pciy̓awtá·yca. I am pretending to beat him up.

wí·- distributive

pá·wiwapciy̓awcana. They killed each. HA95.86

ʔiple- wife, mate + wé·p- with hand or paw

ʔipló·pciy̓awca. I am beating my wife.

hiʔpló·pciy̓awna. He beat his wife.

kí· himi·syé·ye há·ma hix̣í·c̓emne ka· hickilí·toqa ʔiní·tx ka· h. ʔiwé·pne. This wolf man got angry, went home and beat up his wife to death. AW372.16

ʔipló·pciy̓awn wife beating

reflexive + wé·p-

ʔinó·pciy̓awna. He killed himself.

ʔipnó·pciy̓awn suicide

ckac V
reflexive + céˑp- + weye
ʔimáˑcoˑyackacksa. You are masturbating.

ckak inflict pain. See cakák VS.

ckáˑw fear. See cikáˑw VC.

ck̓il break, destroy. See cik̓íˑl VC.

ck̓iw day, night. See cík̓iw N.

ck̓úˑliˑk VS to change (e.g., tune of a song)
we with mouth
weck̓úˑliˑkse. I am changing my tune. Cf. AW220.28

ck̓uxsk VS to pluck, pull (e.g., of feather); probably polymorphemic. No prefixless *cVk̓uxs is attested.
nikéˑ- with hand
nikéˑck̓uxskse. I pull out. I unsheath. I pluck (e.g., whisker).
hinkéˑck̓uxskime. He$_i$ plucked his$_i$.
kíˑ haʔáta kaˑ náˑqc hímtux̣ h. He went outside and plucked one of his whiskers out. AP469.13
wíˑ- distributive prefix
wíˑck̓uxskse. I pluck each one out.
péˑwick̓uxskeʔnime. He$_i$ plucked each one of his$_j$.
kuʔstíˑt laʔám̓ qóˑtqot p. helqélx̣kin̓ix. In the same way he (ʔicet̓úxchacwal) plucked out all his (Owl's) feathers. AP130.6

cnin̓ sts favorite (?); found with mám man's sister's child
mámcnin̓ favorite niece or nephew

cóˑc̓iyalaht N (woman's name). Mrs. Agnes Moses had this name.
cóˑc̓iyalaht (abs) HA11

cok̓ʷáy VC to be contented, be satiated, be disinterested, be without appetite, be peaceful, be unmindful, be oblivious, be relaxed, be lazy, be indolent

cok̓áyca or cok̓á·yca. I am not hungry. I am not interested.

ʔack̓óyca or ʔack̓ó·yca. I am not interested in it.

ʔ. heyé·yne. I am full of steelhead salmon.

hick̓ó·yca. He is not interested.

hiná·scok̓ayna. He was not interested in them. AW424.122

cok̓á·yn lack of interest, laziness, indolence

té·- in speech, song

tá·ck̓oyksa. I am not interested in talking.

we- by speech

pó·cok̓ayxqana. She tried to calm him.

reflexive + té·- in speech, song

ʔipná·tack̓oyka. He became tired from singing. He slowed down in his singing. AW110.28

ʔipná·tack̓oyxqana. He would get tired from singing. AW110.23

cok̓á·y̓ (1) relaxed, (2) (personal name). Cf. the name of one of the Nez Perce messengers on October 5, 1877: Chojkies (McWhorter 1948: 222).

“hitx̣lic̓á·sa ʔe·” ʔiné·x pá·nqana kál̓a talí·x̣ c. Even though he (Coyote) kept telling him, “Sparks from the fire are landing on you,” he did not budge, but just relaxed. AW279.116

c. hí·wes. He is relaxed.

cok̓áycok̓ay disinterested, indifferent

c. hí·wes. He is indifferent.

có·k̓oy N (horse’s name) Dark-Bay. Cf. suk̓úy.

có·k̓oy (abs), có·k̓oyna (obj) dark-bay-colored one

coqí· VS to put together, lean together (e.g., of tepee poles)

cóqi·sa. I am piling (something) together.

cóqi·saqa. I was piling (something) together.

coqó·toyam hilltop. See súqu N, tó·yam N.

cóqoy N (1) tepee top, smoke hole, (2) (probably synecdochic) tepee, lodge, house

cóqoy (abs), coqóyna (obj) HA52.49

kawóʔ koná pá·ʔnahpayksina táʔc wic̓é·nwe·s cóqoy ʔeʔpé·tn̓ix. They (Wolf brothers) brought her (Coyote's daughter) to a nice home, (where) a tepee was standing. HA51.33-4

coqóykin̓ix from c.

kaká· wá·qoʔ hipatá·wtalikoʔ ka· tax̣c c. we·c̓éynuʔ. When they go to sleep, I will jump from the rooftop. AW264.37

c. pesteylekú·ye. He peeked in through the smoke hole.

coqóypa (loc) AW89.312

koní·x c. hiweléhtkike ka· hiwú·ynikike. He dashed out and fled on from there by way of the smoke hole. AP97.1-2

ka· pé·tqeʔnpeʔnye ka· c. pé·tu·lehteʔnye. Then she picked it up and threw it out by way of the smoke hole. AW87.274

kawóʔ hikúye c. hiwe·letíyeke. Then he went and alighted on top of the tepee. AW600.91

coqóyx to the top of the tepee

konapí wí·stakim piyé·x̣ski ka· c. Tie me up there with a rope to the top of the tepee. AW448.160

coqóycoqoy (1) tepee, (2) conical, pointed

coqóy̓ni·t̓as for a tepee AW599.76

coqoy̓ní·wit the custom of taking property as a gift from one's son-in-law's family. The bride's party could take anything.

coqoy̓ní·wisa. I am taking things from my son-in-law's family as gifts.

ʔacqoy̓ní·wisa. I am taking things from my son-in-law's family as gifts (when son-in-law's name is mentioned).

picqoy̓ní·wit exchange of gifts between in-laws. Cf. AP41 n. 1.

coq̓aláynin̓ N (1) female antelope, (2) antelope, both male and female, *Antilocapra americana,* (Marshall 1977:194), (3) "ferocious wild sheep" AP96.1. The etymology is obscure, for example, from their irregular movement (EPW), with antlers (EBW). The form suggests that it is a passive participle of a c-class verb. Sokolinim [Antelope]

appears as a place name “north of some hot springs” in Yellowstone Park (McWhorter 1948:26). Cf. lak̓á·lix N.
coq̓aláynin̓ (abs), coq̓aláyniʔsnim (np), coq̓alayniʔspípam among c.

coq̓á·x̣an N stilts. There is no *q̓á·x̣an without cu·.
coq̓á·x̣an or cuq̓á·x̣an (abs), coq̓ax̣á·nna (obj) HA87.13

cóq̓op VS cling
we- with mouth
hiwacóq̓opsa. It (e.g., fly, tick, mosquito) is clinging to me.
ʔé·tx hiwacóq̓opx̣ hawa·wá·nm. Mosquitos are going to cling to you. AW384.50

có·sip N Joseph, from English. For the chief’s name in Nez Perce, see under hinmé·t N.
có·sip (abs), có·sipnim (np)

có·tx̣amak VS to encourage, support
có·tx̣amaksa. I encourage.

co·yá·kam graveled beach. See ca·yó·kam N.

coʔomk gather, collect. See ʔamokí VC.

cpati move lengthwise. See capatí VC.

cú· vtp with a pointed or a pole-like object (e.g., fire drill, pole for a canoe), used pokingly. cú· is for a single action, cuc for repeated action. Raking or scratching motion by a similarly pointed object is expressed by tiw̓a. Cf. hí·lusk VS, himik VS, leht VS, leté· VS, lewí·k VS, lu· VS, łáy V, pin̓í· VS, talaqí VC, tukʷé·p VS, t̓eyí· VC, x̣a·p VC.

cú· vtp in single file. Though semantically plural, grammatical elements marking singular are used especially when a collective action is implied. Cf. láhsa VS, léhne VC, lí·k VC, pin̓í· VS, t̓ú·m VC.

cuc body part suffix. See sus sts.

cuc vtp to poke repeatedly. Cf. cú· vtp.
cucléhtse. I poke it out (e.g., marrow from bones). Cf. léht VS.
hicucléhtse. He pokes it out.

cú·kwe VC to know, have knowledge, understand. Cf. sukí VS.
cú·kwece. I know.
wé·t̓uˀ c. nimipu·tímt. I do not know the Nez Perce language.
wé·t̓uˀ ˀí·n c. ke míne hí·wes. I do not know where he is.
hicú·kwece. He knows. HA23.4
ˀipí ˀiléx̣ni h. He knows so much.
míˀs ˀetke ka· h. He does not even know it.
hiné·scukwece. He knows them.
wé·t̓uˀ h. He does not know them. (Because of senility) he cannot recognize (people).
ˀecú·kwece. I know it.
ˀecú·kwecix. We know it.
kíye ˀ. wex̣wéqt hí·wes weptesnú·t. We know that a frog is wingless. HA20.17
hicú·kwene. He learned.
ka· h. laˀámna ˀé·te ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim hinesweˀnekené·ke. And he learned that the monster had swallowed everyone. HA23.3
hicú·kwecine. They learned. HA74.15
pecú·kwenuˀ. We will know. HA30.13
cú·kwetetu. I used to learn about it.
cú·kweten̓ix. We used to learn about it.
cú·kwe information, knowledge, intelligence, news
cukwené·wit knowledge, education
cú·kwenin̓ known AW11.2. Cf. in̓ vsts passive participle suffix.

cukwenú·t without knowledge. Cf. nú·t sts without.

cukwen̓é·y̓ not knowing, ignorant. HA31.39. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts not.

cukwen̓ípec curious, anxious to know. Cf. ˀípec desiderative.

hicukwen̓ipé·cwise. He is anxious to know.

ka· koná h. máwa ka· ha·ní·tato hípt. There he wanted to know when she (Grizzly Bear) prepared food. AW211.29

hicukwen̓ipé·cwiye. He wanted to know. AW74.52

(with a benefactive suffix)

ˀecú·kweney̓se. I know his.

ˀ. ˀipné tim̓íne. I know his heart. HA123.1, HA124.1

mis- hear

miscú·kwece. I understand by hearing.

ˀemscú·kwece. I understand it.

ˀepemscú·kwene. We understood it.

pitemiscú·kwem. You enlightened me.

sepé·- causative

sepé·cukwece. I inform. I let people know. I announce (e.g., in reference to making an announcement without moving around, as in church).

sepé·- causative + silé·w- see

hiné·sepeslewcukwene. He made them know by seeing. AW154.14

silé·w- see

silé·wcukwece. I know by seeing.

té·- in speech

té·cukwece. I explain. I teach. I give lessons.

té·cukwepx kú·se. I go to take lessons.

taˀácx tiwíyekitx té·cukwepx hí·wes kúnk̓u ˀinpú·kinit̓es. This is good advice and a lesson to receive always. HA61.43

temc- pile of dirt?

temscú·kwece. I am explaining (disclosing from under a pile of dirt ?).

temscú·kwenin̓ explained, disclosed, taught HA83.31

teqe- suddenly

teqecú·kwece. Now I know.

wí·- distributive

ˀewí·cukwece. I know each. HA91.20

wiyé·- as one goes
    wiyé·cukwece. I understand. It gradually becomes clear to me.
ˀí·tem- dance
    ˀí·temcukwece. I am learning to dance.
    hiˀítemcukwece. He is learning to dance.
    ˀí·temcukwe dance lesson
reflexive prefix
    ˀiné·cukwece. I am conscious.
    ˀiné·cukwenin̓ conscious
    ˀinecukwen̓é·y̓ unconscious
reflexive prefix + we- with mouth
    ˀinú·cukwece. I pretend to know.
    ˀipnú·cukwece. He pretends to be smart. He is a know-it-all.
reflexive prefix + wiyé·- as one goes
    ˀiné·wyecukwece. I foresee.
    ˀimé·wyecukwece. You learn as the days go by. HA84.35. This form is pronounced ˀimé·wiyecukwece in singing.

cuk̓elpck VS to be twisted (of hair)
cé·p- causative prefix
    cé·pcuk̓elpckse. I am twisting hair. Also cé·pcuk̓elpse EBW.
    cé·pcuk̓elpckin̓ (man's name) Twisted-Hair. Also cé·pcuk̓elpin̓ EBW.

cuk̓é·ymit to get pine bark. See k̓é·ymi VS.

cu·le. See cé·p, wele vtp.

culí·kt N summit, top (of a hill)
culí·kt (abs)
culiké·cet (sg abs), cicúlikecet (dist abs) hill extending to the breaks

cú·łim N bull, steer; possibly a loan from Salish. Sahaptin form may be a loan from Nez Perce. Cf. s-cúł-m 'bull' in Spokane (Carlson and Flett 1989: 151); Sahaptin cúułim bison (Hunn 1990:140).

cú·ɫim (abs), cú·ɫimne (obj), cú·ɫimnim (np), cu·ɫim̓áyn or cuɫim̓áyn for c.
cú·ɫim maqsmáqs (man's name) Yellow Bull
cú·ɫim hiweˀsíwece (man's name) Butchering Bull

cuqt root. See suqut N.

cuq̓ú·li· VC to turn around, circle around
cuq̓ú·li·ce. I am turning.
hicq̓ú·li·ne. He circled around. AP232.15
coq̓ó·li·toqsa. I am turning back.
hicq̓ó·li·toqa. He turned back.
konóˀ ka· h. koní·x ka· hickilí·toqa. There he turned back and he came back. AW241.61
pecq̓ú·li·tenuˀ. You will turn around. AW597.31
ˀiye- afloat (in air or water)
hiˀyé·cq̓u·li·ne. It (e.g., a bird in flight) turned around.
cuq̓ú·li·n turning around

cú·se vtp to get up; possibly polymorphemic
cú·sekeˀykse. I get (mine) up.
ˀecú·sekeˀykse. I get him up.
ˀiné·cu·sekeˀykse. I am lifting myself up.

cux P (nursery) urinate
cux or cuxx
cuxx kúy. Urinate (to a child)!

"cuxcú·kt" N a small yellow-breasted bird; identification by Alan Marshall

cux̣é·cux̣e· N wren HW
cux̣é·cux̣e· (abs)

cú·ye. See cé·p, weye vtp.

cú·yece dance. See weyé·ce VS.

cú·y̓em N fish
cú·y̓em (abs), cuy̓é·mne (obj)
cuy̓é·mise. I am fishing. I am searching for fish (without any reference to specific method of fishing).
pecuy̓é·miyuʔ. We will look for fish.
walí·mcoy̓am small sucker, creek sucker. See múq̓uc river sucker. Cf. walí·m stp common.

cu·y̓it VC to make a (usually poor) habit
cú·y̓itce. I make a (bad) habit.
cú·y̓itnin̓ (a person) with a poor habit
wé·p- with hand
wé·pcuy̓itkse. I make it a habit.
reflexive prefix + ke·- with mouth, in eating
ʔipné·kecu·y̓itke. It became my habit of eating.
ʔipné·kecu·y̓itkse. It is his habit of eating.
kí· ʔipním̓iní·tpemeki ʔ. This one is showing his poor eating habit at home. AP439.8, AP442.15-6

cuʔ. See cuʔú P.

cuʔú P just, please, now, really, all right
cuʔú or cuʔ AW362.68
c. ké·ʔu. Let us now.
c. kuʔ wax̣ ka·. I wonder, I just wonder.
c. ʔé·te·k̓uʔ kuʔús wé·s weʔnípt. All right, this is my song. AW267.95
c. kú·mtx. Come on, please. AW45.24
cuʔú kawóʔ. Now then. AW176.67

cuʔx̣t vtp jugular vein (?). Cf. leylé·k VS.
cúʔx̣teylekse. I am cutting the jugular vein (e.g., of deer). I am stabbing the vein to get blood.
ʔiné·cuʔx̣teylekse. I kill myself.

cx̣ax̣ curly. See cax̣ax̣ A.

cx̣ilayk VS to be clean; possibly polymorphemic. This form does not occur without a prefix.

cá·pcx̣ilayksa. I am sweeping.
cá·pcx̣ilaykaʾs broom

cy̓aw. See ciy̓aw VC, siy̓a·w VC.

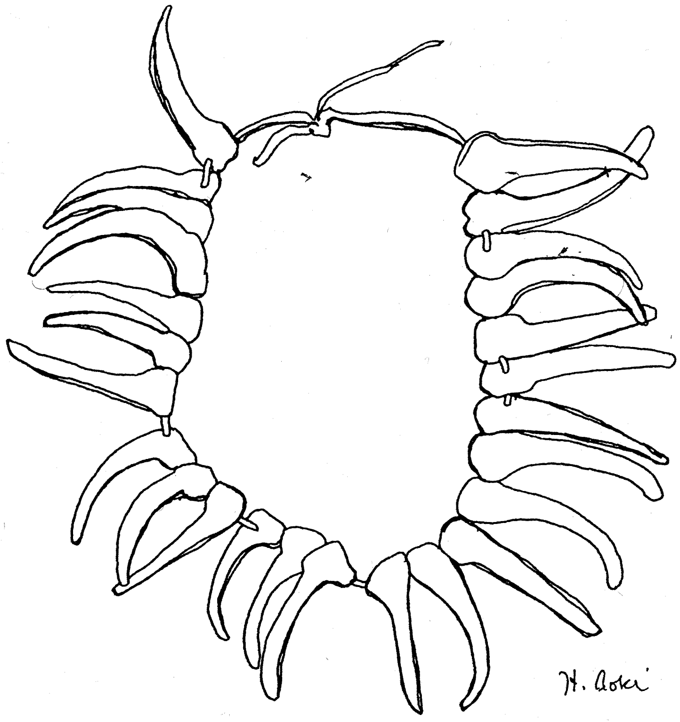


Figure 2. hiyó·m̓asanm wehéyqt necklace of grizzly bear claws (p.172)

c̓

c̓a VS and vtss on top, on top of another
- hú·x̣ele VC to roll
  - páhox̣alc̓asa. It is rolling over him.
- sé·p- causative + té·m- to place
  - sá·ptamc̓asa. I am piling (something) up.
  - saptamc̓aˀí log cabin
- watikí VS to step
  - watikc̓á·sa. I am stepping (e.g., while on horseback) on (something).
    - ˀo·tikc̓á·sa. I am stepping on it.
    - pó·tikc̓asa. He is stepping on it.

c̓ak VC split, cut deep
- c̓ákin deep cutting (active participle) AP479.8
- c̓áxnin̓, c̓ic̓áxnin̓ (dist) (something which is) split (passive participle)
- c̓ic̓áx (dist) splits, crevices
  - c̓ic̓áxpx into the crevices AP214.3
- c̓axc̓áx fragile, easy to split
- niké·- with hand
  - niká·c̓aksa. I split something (e.g., feather for arrows) with hand.
- we- with chopping instrument
  - wac̓ákt splitting with ax
- wew- similar to we but plurality is implied
  - wáwc̓aksa. I am splitting into pieces (e.g., wood). AW274.39. Cf.
        wéwpeˀqse I split (see péˀq) into *bigger* pieces.
    - wáwc̓akoˀ. I am going to chop.

"m···" pé·ce "kecem̓í·m é·te·x. kál̓a ʔé·te·x ʔiléx̣ni ʔí·n w." "Hmm" he (Coyote) said to him (Fox) "if you can I can. I am going to chop a whole lot (of pitch)." AW274.34
weye- quickly
hiwayac̓áksa. It (e.g., earth) is cracking. There develops a chasm.
wí·- distributive
wí·c̓aksa. I am splitting (something) in more than two directions with hand.
wí·c̓akc̓akca. I split in more than two directions again and again.
wisle- shave, whittle
wislac̓áksa. I am splitting (something).
hiwslac̓áxc̓axna. He whittled shavings. AP421.7
pawslac̓áka. He split it.
konkí hé·lekipx p. wé·tesne. With that (weapon) he split the land toward his back. AW185.49
ʔise- with knife
ʔicac̓áksa. I cut (something) in half.
paʔcac̓áka. He cut it in half.
ka· p. kuʔús. He split (canoe) in half in this way. AW138.69

c̓ak̓ P that simulates the sound of flatus
c̓ak̓. Cf. AP228.4.

c̓al P that describes the sound of water dripping
c̓al drip
ka· yúʔsnim sac̓á·snim kál̓a kineyníx c̓. c̓. c̓. c̓. c̓. (Coyote's urine went high clearing the dead buffalo) and poor Porcupine's (urine went) drip drip drip drip drip directly on it. AW473.48

c̓álalal P that describes the sound made by a lone katydid. See saw P for chorus of katydids AP32.2.
c̓álalal AP31.15, AP32.1,3

c̓alawí P (1) if, (2) when
c̓alawí hipá·ynoʔqa ʔipí watí·sx, ka· ʔa·xnóʔqa. If he had come yesterday, I would have seen him.

c̓alawí ˀimemu·le·xné·y̓ kawóˀ hiná·ssapalaˀamnaqana. When they were not watching, he killed them all. AW316.219

c̓al̓á·kstin N (1) rattlers made from dried dewclaws of deer, (2) "hand drum" AP81.13
c̓al̓á·kstin or c̓il̓á·kstin (abs), c̓al̓á·kstina or c̓il̓á·kstina (obj)

c̓am VC (VS with a prefix) to have a hole
kéˑ- with teeth
ká·c̓amksa. I am biting to make a hole.
pá·kac̓amkoˀ. It will gnaw a hole through. AP73.10
we- with chopping instrument
wac̓á·mksa. I am punching a hole.
wac̓amkaˀí hole puncher
w. wé·taˀsayn pick, pickax

c̓a·noˀ N that person. This word is not stressed.
c̓a·no (abs), c̓a·noˀna (obj) HA92.40, HA107.88

c̓as VC to spread out (e.g., of feather, tail), sprinkle (of water); probably phonosymbolic in basic form and related to cas P and VC.
c̓ásnin̓ spread out (passive participle)
pilx̣ back of head
pilx̣c̓ásnin̓ spreading of hair as one lies down
te- possibly a variant of té·m- to place
hitac̓ásksa. Rocks are spread out. "Be inaccessibly steep" AP213.5
we- with implement
wac̓á·sksa. (1) Mine (tail or feather) is spread out. (2) I am proud. I am victorious.
wac̓ásc̓asca. I splash. I sprinkle.
wac̓ásc̓asn̓as perfumer, atomizer
wel̓e- tie
wal̓ac̓áskt tying of hair (without braiding) in the back

wí·- distributive + stem + -ú· toward

pawic̓asc̓asnó·ya. He sprinkled toward each one.

ka· wá·qoˀ ˀipsú·sx kikéˀt hiˀnpíme ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim ka· pipísne p. And now he (Coyote) took monster's blood in his hand and sprinkled it in the direction of each one of the bones. AP25.7-9

ˀiyé·- afloat + we-

ˀiyó·c̓asksa. I spread mine (tail or feather) in flight.

ˀiyó·c̓askoˀ. I am going to spread mine in flight.

tax̣c̓é· ˀ. ka· táx̣c koná teqelú·yuˀ ˀí·n. You will spread your tail while flying and I will (fall and) drown. AW112.52

c̓awí·n P nevertheless, in spite of it, yet, just the same, anyway, notwithstanding

c̓awí·n

c̓. kó·t̓ax̣. I could go nevertheless.

kál̓a ˀé·tx c̓. tiwí·kce qoˀc koná ˀiné·x q̓atát pemmíne wiyá·ka·ˀawnoˀ. I will come with you anyway, and somewhere near you I will stay. AW350.14

ˀinekí·x ˀipí hiwé·ke wilekeˀykew̓é·t, mét̓uˀ c̓. wé·t̓uˀ ˀipním hiˀnpé·twixne ˀí·ne. Even though he was a good runner, yet he was unable to overtake me.

c̓awí·n̓oˀ yet indeed. Cf. ˀuˀ.

c̓ax̣ VC split (intr), crack

hic̓á·x̣ca. It is splitting.

c̓áx̣nin cracking

c̓ax̣ P cackling laugh

c̓ax̣ AP453.13-4

c̓áx̣ax̣ A (dupl) curly (e.g., of hair). Cf. cax̣ax̣ A.

c̓ax̣ax̣c̓áx̣ax̣ curly

capác̓x̣ax̣sa. I am curling (mine) (e.g., hair). Cf. cepé· by pressing.

c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) (both male and female)

c̓ax̣í·sx̣is (abs), c̓ax̣í·sx̣isna (obj) AW352.54

c̓ax̣í·sx̣isqaqan mountain-goat kid

c̓áy VC defecate

c̓áyca. I am defecating.

hic̓áyca. He is defecating.

c̓áycim only excrement. Cf. cim.

kál̓oʔ hiwsí·nm kamaná· c̓. ʔetke hú·kux ʔewsí·nm. For some reason they had nothing but excrement on their hair. AW376.86

c̓áyki (inst)

ka· miyáʔc hitqasá·psiwya c̓. pá·wisiwya ʔóykaslix. Then she smeared the child with excrement, she smeared him all over. AW342.83

c̓áyn excrement

c̓. titó·qan a worthless person

c̓ayná·wisa. He is not up to it. He tries in vain.

c̓ayní·n having excrement, soiled

c̓aytá·ni·n not up to it, not worth anything, “pompous” AP128.3, “the foolhardy ones” AP454.3

léhne- down

hic̓ayláhnaca. He is defecating from a high place.

weyé·- as one goes

wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn (abs) AW219.8, wayac̓aynwá·yac̓aynnim (np) AW220.27 (personal name) (1) the form and the content of the story (AW219) suggest that the name means ‘one who defecates as he goes’, (2) daddy longlegs

wilé·- run

hiwlá·c̓ayca. It (e.g., a horse) is defecating as it runs.

c̓áʔ VC (1) to fit, be exactly right, fit the pattern, strike the bull’s eye, aim, approve, (2) to correct (e.g., of an answer), be good (in making an appraisal of a performance), (3) to be exactly the time to do something, come about (of a designated time), happen (of events), occur

c̓aʔá correct, exactly AW57.216

ʔimé·m pé·kusenuʔ c̓. They will make their promise good: “they will do (something) correctly.”

yó·q̓oʔ ʔé·we c̓. That is right. You are right.

ʔé· wé·s wé·t̓uʔ c̓. ʔiceyé·ye. You always mess things up, Coyote. HA40.28

ʔí·nim c̓. tim̓íne. I am correct in my heart. I am being successful.

c̓aʔac̓aʔá satisfactorily HA79.38

c̓aʔníx very correct

c̓. wé·s kí· sám̓x̣. This dress fits perfectly.

c̓áʔca. (1) It fits. (2) It is the right time.

hí·semtuks c̓. I am menstruating.

hic̓áʔca. (1) It fits him. (2) It is the right time for it.

h. tukelí·kin. The hunting season is here.

hípt h. It is time for eating.

kaká· wá·qoʔ hic̓áʔna yóx̣ wiyéwc̓et, ka· wá·qoʔ hé·nek̓e pé·tkuli·kcix. When the time came, again they (Woodpeckers) went to hunt (Grizzly Bears). AW200.48

kúʔwé·t hic̓áʔnoʔ. Maybe it will fit.

c̓áʔin (1) happening, (2) arrival of the time for feast, feast

ka· yóq̓oʔ ʔé· wá·qoʔ c̓. (I hoped that someday you will come back to life.) And it just happened to you. AW365.118

(with suffixes)

-é·y̓ benefactive

pá·c̓aʔnaʔnya. He$_i$ aimed at his$_j$.

p. siwé·pe. He aimed at his forehead. AW36.426

(with prefixes)

cú·- poke with a pointed object

có·c̓aʔksa. I stick it in (a hole). I stop (e.g., a hole).

himke- with mouth

hímkac̓aʔksa. I kiss.

pí·- reciprocal + weye- quickly

pí·wayac̓aʔksa or pi·wayac̓áʔksa. They come together (e.g., of rivers).

pí·- + ʔip- with fist or hand

piʔpc̓áʔkt (abs), piʔpc̓áʔktna (obj) joint (anatomical)

laʔám̓ ʔu·yeʔlé·sece ʔoyqát̓awksa ʔipním ke yóx̣ piʔpc̓áʔkt ʔewé·ke. Everything made noise as he walked, (because) his joints were getting dry as days went by. AW342.80

sé·p- causative (pl obj)

sá·pc̓aʔksa. I am hanging them.

hisá·pc̓aʔksa. It is hanging. HA41.41

hisá·pc̓aʔka. He hung them.

ʔipí h. ʔipním cí·ckan capá·ʔlaqy̓awit̓as. He hung up his blankets to dry.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wey- move fast

ʔasó·yc̓aʔksa. I hitch (e.g., a wagon with chains). Cf. *sóizákt* "harness; especially the traces with the hook" DNP93; probably *só·yc̓aʔkt.

sepé·- causative (sg obj). There are two causative forms: (1) may be the older form, (2) may be a derivative of cepé·.

(1) *sapázaáza* "compensate, to give an equivalent to" DNP33; probably *sapá·c̓aʔca

sapá·c̓aʔn made right, atoned, repaid

haní·sa s. I make restitution.

(2) sapá·c̓aʔksa. I am hanging it.

hisapá·c̓ʔka. He hung it.

té·- by talking

tá·c̓aʔksa. I guess right.

ʔaná·stac̓aʔksa. I guess them correctly.

té·m- throw (pl obj) + sé·p-

tá·msapc̓aʔksa. I catch by throwing.

temé·- throw (sg obj)

tamá·c̓aʔkaʔs lasso: "a thing to fit (something) by throwing" HA30.21

teqe- briefly + sepé·- causative (sg obj)

taqasapá·c̓aʔxqawna. I hung it briefly as I went.

koná t. kí· sapá·c̓aʔxqawna. Then I hung (the packing bag) briefly as I went. I hung this. AW136.39

teqe- + tú·le- fall + sepé·-

hitqato·lasapá·c̓aʔka. It got stuck as it fell. It was caught (as in a tree). AW444.87

tex̣- fight

pí·tx̣c̓aʔkaʔnyoʔ or pí·tax̣c̓aʔkaʔnyoʔ. AW45.25. You will hit each other's something in fighting.

ka· hiné·sne "cuʔú kú·mtx ʔé·tx sílu p." Then he (Coyote) told them (his children) "Now, come here you might hit each other's eyes in fighting." AW33.376

pí·tx̣c̓aʔkaʔnix. (You) might hit someone else's. AW35.413

tiw̓a- scratch with a pointed object

tiw̓ac̓áʔksa. I am copying. I am tracing.

patw̓ac̓áʔksa. He is copying it.

tí·m̓es p. He is drawing a picture. He is copying a book.

ʔatw̓ac̓áʔx. Trace it!

tukʷ- shoot

tokc̓áʔksa. I hit the bull's eye.

ʔatoxc̓áʔksa. I hit it right in the middle.

silotokc̓áʔkin̓ (personal name) Shot-Through-the-Eye

wasqa- with legs spread

wasqíc̓aʔksa. I am straddling (e.g., log, fence, horse, post).

hiwasqíc̓aʔksa. He is straddling.

wí·- distributive + sé·p- causative

hiwí·sapc̓aʔksa. He is hanging each one (e.g., piece of meat). HA41.34

wí·- + ʔip- with fist or hand

wiʔpc̓áʔksa. I am putting each one together.

pawiʔpc̓áʔkima. He fitted each one together. AP216.9

wiyé·- as one goes + ʔipé·- with fist + stem + -toq back

páwyaʔpac̓aʔktox̣qana. He put it back. AW30.334

ʔip- with fist or hand (pl obj)

ʔipc̓áʔksa. I am fitting things (e.g., a puzzle). I fit something (e.g., false teeth) in. I am putting (e.g., joints) together.

ʔip- + stem + benefactive suffix

paʔpc̓áʔkaʔnya. He$_i$ fitted his$_j$. He put it in for him. AW53.149

ka· ʔimé·snim tít ka· yoq̓opí p. kaká· hipnímsene. ʔóykala q̓oʔ páhinaq̓iyaʔnya. And she put in deer's teeth (instead) and while he (Coyote) was asleep she finished everything. AW52.142

ʔipé·- with fist or hand (sg obj)

ʔipá·c̓aʔksa. I fit something with hand. I place (someone) to succeed another.

ʔipá·c̓aʔkt joint AW46.30, AW46.42

ʔipá·c̓aʔktoqsa. I am joining it back.

hiʔpá·c̓aʔktoqoʔqa. He would put it back on again.

hinká·hołkoʔqa wé·yux ka· hé·nek̓e h. He would take off his leg and put it back on again.

ˀiwil- urinate

ˀiwilc̓áˀksa. I am urinating in exactly the same place. A man urinating in the same place as a woman was believed to impregnate her in myths. Cf. the next citation.

paˀwilc̓áˀka. He urinated in exactly the same spot as she.

koná ka· p. "ˀehé wá·qoˀ ˀilú·tpe hitqé·wse." There he urinated in the same place as she (and said), "Yes, now she is pregnant." AW241.59

reflexive prefix + quqú- between legs

ˀiná·qqoc̓aˀksa. I am bending way down: "I am fitting myself between legs."

ˀipná·qqoc̓aˀksam. He is almost doubled up.

ˀ. hiló·x̣misam. He was almost doubled up (indication of a really absorbed state) and was gambling. AW107.50

reflexive prefix + ˀipé·- with fist or hand

ˀipná·ˀpac̓aˀksa. He succeeds. He comes next in a series.

c̓é· vtss or VS to do (something) pointed to, directed at, toward, upon

(1) vtss

tí·se. I am breaking wind.

ti·c̓é·se. I am breaking wind at it.

watikí·sa. I am taking steps.

watikc̓á·sa. I am stepping on (something).

(2) VS

tul- vtp spit

tulc̓é·se. I am spitting at (a target).

ˀetulc̓é·se. I am spitting at it. ˀené·stulc̓ese. I am spitting at them.

ˀatolc̓asá·qa. I was spitting at it.

wí·- distributive + tul- spit

hiné·switulc̓eye. She spat at each one of them. AW561.167

pewitúlc̓eye. She spat on each. HA35.97

ˀiwil- vtp urinate

ˀiwilc̓é·se. I am urinating on (mine).

ˀeˀwilc̓é·se. I am urinating on it.

péˀwilc̓eye. He urinated on it. AW32.353

c̓ek̓ P descriptive of the sound of flatus
c̓ek̓ AP228.4, AP232.8-9, also c̓eq̓ AP239.11-12

c̓ek̓ P that describes the sound of the skunk's walk or run. Cf. c̓ek̓ P.
c̓ek̓ (walk) AP246.9, (run) AP247.1-2

c̓él A (dupl) awkward, fat, unenthusiastic, dragging (of horses), clumsy
c̓élc̓el (abs), c̓elc̓élne (obj), c̓ic̓élc̓el (dist abs), c̓ic̓élc̓elne (dist obj)

c̓epemú·ye A stupid, dumb, innocent, "patient, forbearing, taciturn in any circumstance" DNP152

c̓eq̓. See c̓ek̓ P.

c̓é·wc̓ew N ghost. Ghosts were believed to cause people's insanity.
c̓é·wc̓ew (abs), c̓ewc̓é·wne (obj) HA75.32, c̓ewc̓é·wnim (np), c̓ic̓é·wc̓ew (dist abs), c̓ewc̓ewpípem among c̓., c̓ewc̓éwpe (loc)
c̓ewc̓é·wnim ʔískit Milky Way: "ghost's trail"
c̓ewc̓é·wnim péʔt̓ilpse. He is insane: "ghost crazes him."
c̓ewc̓éwpe (1) locative form of c̓., (2) (place name) Coolwater Ridge in Selway Crags: "ghost's place"

c̓éy VC to jump, hop
we·- swiftly
we·c̓éyce. I jump.
hiwe·c̓éyce. He jumps.
wí·- distributive prefix + ʔiwil- urinate
wiʔwilc̓éysem. (You) are urinating all over.
ʔé· qepsíʔs w. You are no good, urinating all over it. AW114.83
wiyé·- as one goes + weye- rapidly
wiyú·yec̓eykse. I hop along.
hiwyú·yec̓eykse. He hops along.

c̓éyne·sp N (place name) (1) a spring on the east side of the Clearwater River between Kooskia and Stites, Idaho, and the name means 'foot of the hill,' (2) village site located below wiké·spe extending down to Kooskia, Idaho on the east side of the south fork of the Clearwater River T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:27). Cf. c̓éy VC.

c̓éyne·sp (abs)

c̓éyne·spu· (woman's name) 'a person from c̓éyne·sp'

c̓éʔ V to be trapped, be blocked in, be stranded, be stuck, be immovable

c̓eʔé solidly, rigidly, firmly

ka· konyá péʔpek̓ilke wá·qoʔ wiwíceʔki ke kuʔús c̓. c̓. tiyá·w̓ic. And he (Coyote) blocks it (the exit from an underground winter lodge) securely with logs (so that no one can get out). AW433.53

cú·- poke with a pointed object

zuzékse "to cork as a bottle, stop" DNP204; probably *cu·c̓éʔkse

zuzékes "cork, stopple, stopper" DNP37; probably *cu·c̓éʔkeʔs

teqe- suddenly

teqec̓éʔkse. I am suddenly stuck.

tux- stickily

tuxc̓éʔkse. I am stuck (e.g., in mud).

hitxc̓éʔks. It (e.g., car, cart) just became stuck (in mud).

we- hit

wec̓éʔkse. I am securing by hitting (e.g., a nail).

wec̓éʔkeʔs (1) hammer, (2) key, lock

wec̓éʔkin̓ secured, locked

wec̓éʔkt hitting (e.g., of nail)

we·- swiftly

we·c̓éʔkt being stuck in running

wew- hit (pl obj)

wéwc̓eʔkse. I am securing by hitting (many).

weye- move quickly

weyec̓éʔkse. I sink into (e.g., mud) in moving (as when driving a car into a mudhole).

ʔinek- carry or accompany + teqe- suddenly

ʔinéhteqec̓eʔkse. I grab and pull in (mine).

ʔipé·- with fist or hand

ʔipé·c̓eʔkin̓ blocked in

námax wé·s ʔ. Oh, I am blocked in. AW433.59

reflexive prefix + witi- while doing something else + tux-

ʔipnewtitxc̓éʔke. He became stranded while he was preoccupied with something else.

kí·met ʔ. pálx̣c mé·x̣sem koná. Then Snowshoe Rabbit was stranded in the mountains while doing something else. AW287.4

c̓ic̓ál A noisy, loud

c̓ic̓ál noisily, loudly

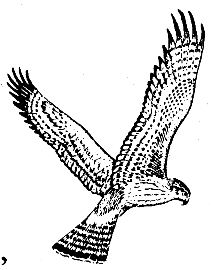
kál̓a c̓. hicé·m kiyéwkiyew. The katydids are singing, simply making a tremendous din. AP30.8-9

c̓ic̓ál̓is (abs), c̓ic̓al̓í·sna (obj). There is no *c̓ic̓ic̓ál̓is (dist).

kál̓oʔ c̓ic̓ál̓is ke kuʔús ʔipelí·kt hi·nmí·se. It is noisy just like thunder. AW434.77

c̓ic̓ál̓is há·ma a noisy man

c̓ic̓áxpx into the crevices. See c̓ak VC.



c̓í·c̓it N shells for ornament

c̓í·c̓it (abs), c̓ic̓í·nm (np)

c̓ic̓í·nm wehéyqt necklace of shells

c̓í·c̓itsam̓wa·nin̓ (1) having shells around the waist, (2) marsh hawk; identification by Alan Marshall

"c̓í·c̓i·ta" N *Lomatium gormanii* (Marshall 1977:192)

c̓í·l VC to win (e.g., stakes in stick-game)

c̓í·lce. I win. I guess right.

c̓í·lnuʔ. You will win the stakes. AP249.14

c̓í·lne. I won.

ʔí·n ʔe· ʔ. I won from you.

c̓í·l (dom) VC to bend (something), coil, wind; (dom) when not reduplicated
c̓í·lnin̓ bent, coiled
hic̓í·lnin̓. It (e.g., a snake) is coiled.
cepé·- press
capá·c̓ilksa. I am making curls by pressing.
pá·capac̓i·lksa. He is bending it into a circular shape. He is making a loop (e.g., out of a twig). Cf. AP441.9.
niké·- pull with hand
niká·c̓ilksa. I am bending it by pulling.
we- with a stick or an implement
wec̓í·lc̓ilce. I wind something around and around. Note vowels when the root is reduplicated.
wi·- distributive prefix
wí·c̓i·lkt frame of sweat house. See Figure 18 on p.821.
reflexive prefix + we-
ˀinú·c̓ilc̓ilce. I am winding myself around and around (as a snake around a branch).

c̓ilc̓ilx̣ú·seˀ N (man's name). Cf. AP63.1. Spinden writes this name Tsiltsilxosye and adds that the name may be related to the word for squirrel (1908b:23, n. 1).
c̓ilc̓ilx̣ú·seˀ (abs), c̓ilc̓ilx̣ú·seˀne (obj)

c̓í·lil VS to curl up, coil (as a snake); probably related to c̓í·l
c̓í·lilse. I curl up.

c̓illí· VS (1) to fall down, fall dead, (2) to be unconscious, be fast asleep
c̓illí· soundly (in sleep)
c̓. pinmí·ke. I slept really soundly.
ke·- with teeth
ké·c̓illi·ke. I bit it to death.
sé·p- causative + teqe suddenly
septeqec̓ílli·kse. I cause (mine) to fall suddenly.
teqe- suddenly
teqec̓ílli·kse. I fall down suddenly (e.g., on ice). I stumble.

teqec̓ílli·ke. I fell down.
teqec̓ílli·ks. I just fell down.
hitqec̓ílli·xkike. He fell (away from here). HA30.22
tuk^{w}é·y- lie
tuké·yc̓illi·kse. I am exhausted.
hitkú·yc̓illi·kse. He is exhausted.
we- with a stick
wec̓ílli·kse. I am clubbing it to death.
pú·c̓illi·ke. He clubbed him. HA45.56
ka· weye p. koná tiskí·n hitqeʾíce sác̓as. Then he (Coyote) promptly clubbed him (Porcupine) and Porcupine lay there with bristles up. AW114.93
we- + stem + benefactive suffix
pú·c̓illi·keʾnye. He$_i$ clubbed his$_j$.
ka· p. cíceqiy yoq̓opí. Then he (Porcupine) clubbed his (Coyote's) (son) Ciceqiy to death. AW115.100
wec̓ílli·keʾs club: "a thing for hitting" HA41.40, AW28.300
we- + stem + -u·kini as an object approaches
ʾu·c̓ílli·ku·kinyuʾ. I will hit him as he comes. AW28.300

c̓il̓á·kstin rattlers. See c̓al̓á·kstin. Cf. "c̓olákstimt" AP81.13.

c̓íłiłe· N (1) weasel, (2) "ermine" DNP63
c̓íłiłe· (abs), c̓íłiłe·ne (obj), c̓íłiłe·nm (np)

c̓inín VC (1) to be heavy, weigh, carry, (2) to be unlively, lazy, slow (e.g., of horses)
c̓inínce. (Mine) is heavy.
c̓. ʾisé·ps. My pack is heavy.
c̓inínnuʾ. (1) It will be heavy. (2) [with kem kalá(ki)] (As much as) you can carry.
ka· koná pé·ne "kál̓a kem kalakí tax̣c c̓., yóx̣ ʾé· wé·s." Then he (Disobedient Boy) told him (Magpie), "Just as much as you can carry, it is yours." AW231.79

ka· pé·ce "yóx̣ ʔé· we, kál̓a kamkalá tax̣c c̓." He said to him, "That is yours, just as much as you can carry." AW277.91
c̓inín̓is (abs), c̓ic̓ínn̓is (dist) heavy, lazy
c̓inin̓isné·wit weight
c̓inin̓í·swit heaviness

c̓í·q VC to talk, speak. For near synonyms, see hí VC, ten̓iwé· VS.
c̓í·qce. I talk.
wé·t ʔitú· ʔí·mk̓e c̓. Are you also going to say something?
ʔanó·qtkin̓ika c̓. predict, prophesy
hic̓í·qce. He is talking. HA14.4
c̓í·cix. We are talking.
c̓í·qcaqa. I was talking (recently).
c̓í·qciqa. We were talking (recently).
ʔipí haʔácima kaká· nú·n c̓. He came in while we were talking.
hic̓í·x̣ne. He spoke.
ʔipí cewcewneʔí h. He spoke in a whisper.
hic̓í·x̣. He should be talking.
manáma h. What could he be saying? HA14.5
c̓í·qin (1) talking, word, language, (2) (to sg) talk!
tiwí·kce ʔí·nim c̓. I am following my word.
lamt̓áy̓ c̓. "testament, last will" DNP214: "last word"
c̓í·qintk̓uʔ. Talk (to pl)!
(with another verb)
leylé·k into
c̓iqleylé·kse. I am talking into something.
c̓iqleylé·keʔs microphone, tape recorder: "a thing to talk into"
(with suffixes)
-cim only
hic̓í·qcimise. All he does is talk.
-ew̓é·t -er
c̓iqnew̓é·t or c̓ix̣new̓é·t (abs), c̓ix̣new̓etú·ne (obj) (1) talker, (2) lawyer
-eʔs for ...-ing
c̓í·x̣n̓es for speaking
ʔí·n wé·s c̓. I am to speak.

-lu. This form may related to *nu*, which is found in some animal and bird names.

c̓í·x̣lu (abs), c̓í·x̣lu·ne or c̓ix̣lú·ne (obj) mountain squirrel, alpine squirrel, talking squirrel. There are alternate forms with diminutive symbolism: c̓í·x̣lo.

-sí·mey not

c̓ix̣sí·mey (abs), c̓ix̣simé·yne (obj) speechless, (a person) with speech handicap

-tamá·w excessively

c̓iqtamá·wn. I spoke too much.

-tet̓é· about to

c̓í·qtet̓e·se. I am about to speak.

-t̓uyi begin

hic̓í·qt̓uyise. He speaks unclearly (as a baby starting to talk).

hic̓í·qt̓uyu·se. He speaks unclearly toward (someone). Cf. u· vts.

-u· toward

pic̓ix̣nú·six. We are arguing: "We are talking directing our talk to each other."

-ʔipec desiderative

c̓ix̣n̓ípec (1) a talker, a person anxious to talk, (2) talkative, loquacious, (3) radio

c̓ix̣n̓ipé·cwise. I am anxious to speak. I want to speak.

hic̓ix̣n̓ipé·cwise. He wants to speak.

wé·t̓uʔ h. He doesn't want to speak.

(with prefixes)

niké·- pull

hinké·c̓ix̣ne. Bewilderingly he said. AP242.11

té·- by talking

t̓é·c̓iqce. I cause (mine) to talk by giving an argument.

pé·tec̓iqce. He is making him talk by arguing.

teqe- suddenly

teqec̓í·qce. I speak suddenly.

té·w- at night

te·wc̓íqce. I am talking at night.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓né·c̓iqce. I am thinking: “I am saying in heart.”

hitim̓né·c̓ix̣ne. He thought.

ka· q̓oˀ koná h. “ˀí·n̓ax̣ koním ˀipelikínm hipaynó·s.” Then she thought to herself “I wish that would come to me.” AW252.7

tító·qa- Indian

tito·qac̓í·qca. I speak in the Indian language.

tok̓ʷala- in a hurry

tok̓alac̓í·qca. I talk fast.

walí·m- common

walí·mc̓iqca. I am talking for the sake of talking.

hiwalí·mc̓iqca. He is talking for the sake of talking.

wiwaqi- old

wiwaqic̓í·qin old time language, archaic language

wiyé·- as one goes, successively

wiyé·c̓iqce. I speak in turn.

hiwyé·c̓iqce. He is talking as he walks.

ˀil- talk, sing

ˀilc̓í·qcix. We are talking about troubles.

hiˀilc̓iqcix. They are talking about troubles.

ˀilelím- cry

ˀilelímc̓iqce. I talk as I cry.

hiˀlelímc̓iqcix. They speak as they cry.

wá·qoˀ ka· hipewí·nime piyé·pki. ka· h., “tú·skex náˀya·c ˀehtíkex ˀinmá·m.” Now they wept over their older brother and said as they cried, “above, my older brother, below, my husband.” AW258.111

ˀilí·l- repeatedly

ˀilí·lc̓iqcix. We are talking about troubles over and over.

ˀiló·tkola- in pain

ˀilo·tkolac̓í·qca. I am talking in pain.

ˀinek- carry, accompany

ˀinéhc̓iqce. I help (mine) to talk.

reflexive prefix
ʔiné·c̓iqce. I am apologizing.
ʔiné·c̓iqtece. I am going (somewhere) to apologize.
ʔiné·c̓ix̣ney̓se. (1) I am speaking up for myself. (2) I am apologizing for (something).
ʔiné·c̓ix̣ney̓tece. I am going (somewhere) to apologize for (something).
ʔimemé·c̓ix̣ney̓tene. They went to apologize for what they had done. AW540.69

c̓is P mistily (of rain)
c̓is
c̓. hikú·se. It is raining mistily. It is sprinkling.
c̓isc̓is drops, in drops. Cf. AP479.10.

c̓iwéy VC to be stiff, be erect
c̓iwéynin̓ hard, erect (passive participle)
c̓iwéyc̓iwey hard, erect, stiff, unsupple
c̓. hú·kux stiff hair, bristle
cepé· by pressing
cepé·c̓iweykse. I make it stiff.

c̓íxc̓ix N (1) (green) grass, hay, (2) straw, (3) lettuce
c̓íxc̓ix (abs), c̓ixc̓íxne (obj), c̓ixc̓ik̓áyn for c̓.
c̓íxc̓ix ha·nisí·x. They are making hay.
c̓ixc̓ik̓áyn ʔiní·t barn: "building for hay"
c̓ixc̓ikíl̓es (abs), c̓ixc̓ikil̓é·sne (obj) big grasshopper; bigger than the referent of qéhel
walí·mc̓ixc̓ix bunch grass. This grass was used for sweat house flooring.

c̓í·x̣c̓ix̣ N (1) flank, (2) the gap between abdomen and thigh
c̓í·x̣c̓ix̣ (abs), c̓ix̣c̓í·x̣ne (obj), c̓ix̣c̓í·x̣pe (loc) HA78.26

c̓ix̣leylé·k talk into. See c̓í·q VC.

c̓í·x̣lu squirrel. See c̓í·q VC.

c̓í·ʔ P destroy

c̓í·ʔ kú·se. I destroy. I damage. Cf. *zii kúse* "to bring forth young before the proper time, miscarry" DNP134.

c̓ó·l̓a VC to stuff, fill (a space or receptacle) by packing something tight, cram full

ʔip- with fist or a blunt instrument

hiʔpc̓ó·l̓ana. He stuffed it.

ka· h. hopó·pki wé·yux ha·níya pitpílu titílu ha·níya. He (Bluejay) stuffed pine moss and made legs, he made big calves. AW398.12

c̓ó·q VS (1) to pound (meat), hammer (something to eat, not a nail), (2) to forge, hammer heated iron

ʔip- with fist or a blunt instrument

ʔipc̓ó·qsa. I am pounding (e.g., meat).

hiʔpc̓ó·qa. He pounded.

ka· wá·qoʔ hiné·swewluqe "ʔí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a manmaʔí" ka· h. sí·kstiwa·. Then he (Coyote) wanted them (the girls) (thinking) "I wish (to have them) somehow" and he pounded his penis. AW224.3

ʔipc̓ó·qaʔs (abs), ʔipc̓ó·qaʔsna (obj) pestle for pounding (usually dried meat)

ʔipc̓ó·qin pounding (e.g., dried meat)

ʔipc̓ó·qinwa·s forge: "place for pounding"

ʔipc̓o·x̣aw̓á·t "blacksmith" DNP194

c̓ó·q VC (dupl) to suck (e.g., marrow out of a bone, or blood out of a victim)

c̓ó·x̣c̓oqca. I am sucking.

c̓ó·x̣c̓oqin sucking

c̓ó·x̣ c̓ó·x̣ sound of sucking. Cf. AP263.11.

ka· c̓. c̓. laʔám̓ hikúye. She sucked it (marrow) all up. AW411.63

pá·c̓ox̣c̓ox̣naʔnyan̓ixna. They$_i$ used to suck theirs$_j$.

titó·qana laʔám̓ kikéʔt p. pó·pciy̓awnan̓ixna. They (mosquitoes) used to suck blood of people and kill them. AW381.3

c̓ó·x̣ P that describes sizzling sound of burning hair

c̓ó·x̣ AP271.16

c̓oʔólox̣qin N (place name) hill in the middle of the town of Kooskia, Idaho. See Plate 20. According to HW the name is derived from the Flathead word for 'white tailed doe'. Cf. c̓uʔúlix^{u} 'deer' in Flathead (Krueger 1960:36); c̓uúlix^{u} 'deer' in Kalispel (Vogt 1940:141); c̓ʔ=úlixw 'whitetailed deer' in Spokane (Carlson and Flett 1989:170).
c̓oʔólox̣qin (abs), c̓oʔólox̣qina (obj)

c̓uʔú P if; same as c̓alawí HA30.13

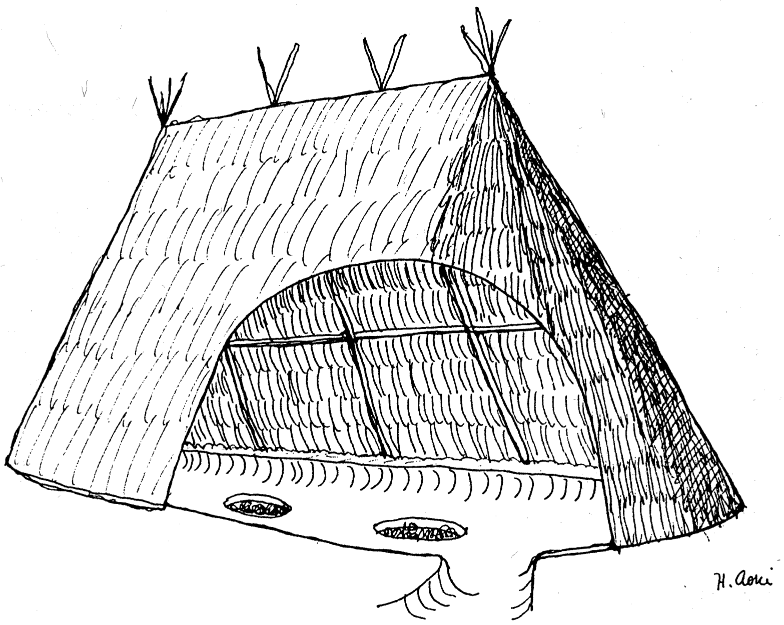


Figure 3. kuhét̓ini·t longhouse (p.250)

e

e sis (junior vocative suffix). This form is found in the four grandparent-grandchild terms used to indicate the younger referent in the reciprocal system. Cf. eˀ senior vocative suffix. See qá·c K, qalác K, piláq K, ˀé·l K.

qaláca grandchild! (a man calling his son's child). Cf. qalácaˀ grandfather! (father's father).

e vis (indicative indefinite past tense suffix). [y] is inserted after a vowel.

té·w̓yenik to live, settle down to live

pete·w̓yenike. We lived.

titwatí· to tell a story

titwatí·ya. I told a story.

e sts (place name formant)

pá·sx̣a Boise, Idaho. Cf. pá·sx̣ sunflower.

e sis (object case suffix). See ne.

éhem sts times

nex̣céhem once

lepéhem twice

mitáham three times

pilepéhem four times

pa·qáham five times

ˀoylaqcáham six times

ˀuynepéhem seven times

ˀoymitáham eight times

k̓uycéhem nine times
pú·tmehem ten times
pellepéhem twice each
pammitáham three times each
peppilepéhem four times each
pappá·qaham five times each
paˀoylaqcáham six times each
peˀuynepéhem seven times each
paˀoymitáham eight times each
pekk̓uycéhem nine times each
peppu·timéhem ten times each
paqaˀptitáham fifty times
málaham how many times?
m. ˀinípe. How many times did you buy?
kuˀ m. Several times. AW34.397, HA64.27
mil̓acáham a few times
ˀilx̣ninéham many times
lepéhemx for the second time

éhne down. See léhne VC.

éht out. See léht VS.

éhyek upstream. See léhyek VS.

"ek̓uck" vtss (archaic). This element is found in AP296.14 in a word that can be retranscribed as méytipek̓ucku', which Phinney translates as 'I will eat early'. He comments that it is "an archaism with which Coyote was not familiar" AP296, n. 1. All the parts except ek̓uck are identifiable: mé·y 'early', tip 'eat', uˀ future tense suffix. The meaning of ek̓uck is unknown.

é·let sts layers
lepé·let two layers, twofold

ˀipním ciká·wn ˀepˀímne l. His fear increased one hundred per cent. His fear doubled.
pá·qa·lat five layers

é·luy sts string, strand (of beads)
nex̣cé·luy one strand
lepé·luy two strands
mitá·loy three strands
pilepé·luy four strands
páqo·loy or pá·qa·loy five strands
ˀoylaqcá·loy six strands
ˀuynepé·luy seven strands
ˀoymatá·loy eight strands
k̓uycé·luy nine strands
pú·tmu·luy ten strands
pú·timt wax̣ nex̣cé·luy eleven strands
leˀptité·luy twenty strands
mitaˀptitá·loy thirty strands
pileˀptité·luy forty strands
paqaˀptitá·loy fifty strands
ˀoylaqcaˀptitá·loy sixty strands
ˀuyneˀptité·luy seventy strands
ˀoymitaˀptitá·loy eighty strands
k̓uyseˀptité·luy ninety strands

em n-p case suffix. See nim sis.

em you. See m ps.

emé from. See mé sts.

emé·m possibly VS; found in the following: wicx̣emé·mkt spike elk

emex first-person subject, second-person object. See mek ps.

en object case suffix. See ne sis.

en derivative noun suffix, found in the following: pik̓ú·nen Salmon River. Cf.
pí·k̓un river.

en vts (meaning not clear)
tiwení·kce. I am following. Cf. tiwí·kce I am following.

e·nm first-person plural suffix. See nm ps.

ep locative suffix. See pe sis.

ep object case suffix. See ne sis.

é·pe VS to move in(to) the bushes. Cf. liké·pe VS.
wick- swiftly
wické·pese. I run into the bushes.
wick- swiftly + stem + -qaw straight through
hiwciká·paqawna. He went straight into the bushes.
ka· q̓oʾ ʾé·te ka· ʾoqsó·qs hí·wes há·cwal kál̓a q̓oʾ h., "kál̓a q̓oʾ ʾí·nim kí·, ʾé·tx wé·t̓u pekiyé·niyuʾkum." The boy was mean and he went right into the thicket (and said), "These (twigs) are all mine, you are not going to fool with them." AW227.11
wistuk- shoot
wistuké·pese. I shoot (arrows) into the bushes.

é·s (1) vsts place of an action, [n] is inserted after a c-class verb stem (e.g., c̓éy jump, spring). (2) sts place where something used to be, a site
(1) té·w̓yenik live, settle to live
tew̓yeniké·s home, settlement
wé·yik VS cross, go across
weyiké·s crossing point
c̓éy VC jump, hop, spring
c̓éyne·s spring, fountain

(2) ʔiní·t house
ʔiní·te·s place where a house used to be
pá·x̣at five
pá·qata·s (name of a person who had five wounds)

esi·n sts (place name formant ?)
wepté·t placing feathers on arrows
wepté·tesi·n (abs), wepté·tesi·spe (loc) HA14.1 (place name) Arrow-Feathering-Place

e·t vsts person who does an action. [y] is inserted after a vowel.
siyekí to scout, observe
siyeké·t a scout
teqelíxnik to run around. Cf. líxnik VS.
teqelixniké·t a philanderer
wá·w̓a to fish with hook and line
waw̓ayá·t a fisherman
wistamá·lwi to make arrangements for a camp. Cf. tamá·lwi VS.
wistamalwiyá·t a camp chief

eté· into. See leté· VS.

eté·s sts the place something was. This form is very limited in distribution.
ʔé·yx̣ white salmon, salmon that returns from the ocean for the second time
ʔeyx̣eté·s O'Hara Creek, Idaho, so named because there were many white salmon

etp̓é· against. See letp̓é· VS.

etwik vtsc following, chasing, after (something), as the object moves away. Cf. tiwí·k VC. [n] is inserted after a c-class verb stem (e.g., hí), and [y] after an s-class stem ending in a vowel other than a or e.
hí VC to talk
ˀewné·twikce. I talk to him as he moves away.
timmíyu VC to think
timmíyunetwikce. I am thinking about it as it goes.
kú· VS to go
kiyé·twikce. I am following (mine).
sité· see + láhsa VS to go up
histaláhsa·twixna. He looked up after him. AW12.26
sitaláhsa·twixnoˀ. I will look up after (someone)(as when someone is climbing a tree). AW12.18
Cf. hí VC, keˀéy VC, kú· VS, láhsa VS, q̓í· VS, sitk VS, tiyó·k VC, ˀewí· VS, ˀiní· VS, ˀinikí VS, ˀinipí VS, ˀipé·w̓i VS.

ew deverbative substantive formant. See ˀew vsts.

ew̓é·t vsts (agentive suffix). [n] is inserted after a c-class verb stem, and [y] after an s-class stem that ends in an unstressed vowel other than e or a; same meaning as e·t vsts.
ew̓é·t (abs), ew̓etú·ne (obj)
cepelixnikew̓é·t a worker. Cf. cepelíxnik- under líxnik VS.
c̓ix̣new̓é·t a talker, a lawyer. Cf. c̓í·q VC to talk.
qeqewiyew̓é·t a drunkard. Cf. qeqé·wi VS to be drunk.
wapayataw̓á·t an assistant, a helper. Cf. wapá·yata VS to help.
Cf. c̓í·q, haní·, hí·mteˀk, hipí, keˀéy (with té·lke-, wilé·-), liké·ce (with wix̣suˀ-), líxnik (with cepé·-), lú· (with tuk^{w}e-), péˀq (with ˀic-), pinim (with -lí·k), qeqé·wi, siyekí, tamá·lwi (with wis-), tuk̓ukí (with ˀinek-), wapá·yata, wá·w̓a, ˀimelé·yek, ˀinipí, ˀinipí (with we-), ˀipk (with sé·p- + weyé·-).

e·y vs appears in the following:

peppéqe·y middle AW493.11. Cf. p̓éq VC to be in the middle.

é·ye a family of. See yé·ye sts.

é·yi vtss move around in order to. [n] is inserted after a c-class verb stem.

pe·lé·y VC to be lost

peleyné·yikse. I am going here and there lost.

weʔp sing. Cf. ʔinipí VS.

hiweʔnpé·yike. He went around chanting. AW436.99. Cf. cilí·lp VC.

eylé·k into. See leylé·k VS.

eyné·k into. See leylé·k VS.

eyu· sts and others, found after kinship stems with either neʔ 'my' or ʔim̓ 'your (sg)'. Cf. me kinship plural suffix.

naʔtó·tayo· my father and others. 'Fathers' is expressed by pisítme, suffixing me to the referential form píst. Both *naʔtó·tma and *pisíteyu· are ungrammatical. Cf. mám, méq, piláq, qá·c, qalác, qé·q, sí·s, táq, tó·t, ʔé·l, ʔí·c.

é·y̓ vts (1) benefactive, to do something for the benefit of someone, (2) to do something to something belonging to someone else. In the present tense [n] is inserted after a c-class stem, and [y] after an s-class stem ending in a vowel other than a or e. In the past and future tenses the suffix takes the form of [eʔny] after a consonant and [ʔny] after a vowel.

hité·me VC to read

hité·meney̓se. I read for someone.

haní· VS to make

haniyá·y̓sa. I make for someone.

titó·la VS to forget
ʔattó·lay̓sa. I forget his (e.g., name).
ʔattó·laʔnya. I forgot his (e.g., name).
ʔinikí VS to place
pé·ʔnikeʔnye. He placed someone else's.

ey̓é·y̓ vsts (1) not, un-..., ...-less, (2) one who is incapable of ...-ing. After a c-class verb stem it appears as n̓é·y̓, and after an s-class verb stem ending in a vowel as y̓é·y̓. Cf. wé·ceti.
wakáyk VS to rinse, clean
wakaykay̓á·y̓ unrinsed, uncleaned
cú·kwe VC to know
cukwen̓é·y̓ not knowing, ignorant
Cf. cú·kwe VC, hekí VC, hipí VS, (with we-) kayk VS, (with siwí-) lé· VC, (with teq̓e-) lú· VS, nekí VS, (with sepé·-) tiwe· VC, wé·ce VS, wé·ceti VS.

eʔ sis (senior vocative suffix). This form is found in kinship terms that designate older relatives, including the four grandparent-grandchild terms, to indicate the older referent in the reciprocal system. Cf. e junior vocative suffix. See méq, né·n, piláq, qá·c, qalác, qé·q, sí·s, táq, tó·t, yá·s, ʔé·l, ʔí·s.
tó·taʔ father! Cf. tó·t.
qalácaʔ grandfather! (father's father). Cf. qaláca grandchild! (a man calling his son's child).

eʔc ks (referential suffix). This suffix is found in kinship terms when the term is not in the vocative case and with personal possessive prefixes such as neʔ 'my' or ʔim̓ 'your (sg)'. See miya, piláq, qá·c, qalác, ʔé·l.
miyáʔc child. Cf. miya.

eʔce. See eʔéce sts.

eʔéce sts (1) set, group, class, (2) kind, sort
nex̣ceʔéce (1) different, (2) one kind. Cf. ná·qc.
lepeʔéce two sets
mitaʔáca three sets, three bands
ʔúylepeʔce both kinds HA15.22
illégniéze "manifold" DNP128; probably *ʔilex̣niʔéce

eʔéle sts pair
nex̣ceʔéle one pair
ʔú·s n. wé·ptes. It has a pair of wings.
lepeʔéle two pairs
mitaʔála three pairs
pilepeʔéle four pairs
paqaʔála EPW, pá·qaʔala HW five pairs
ʔoylaqcaʔála six pairs
ʔuynepeʔéle seven pairs
ʔoymitaʔála eight pairs
k̓uyceʔéle nine pairs
pu·timteʔéle or putimeʔéle ten pairs
pellepeʔéle two pairs each

eʔéptit sts ten times
leʔéptit twenty
mitaʔáptit thirty
pileʔéptit forty
pá·qaʔptit or pa·qáʔptit fifty
ʔoylaqsaʔáptit sixty
ʔuyné·ptit or ʔuynéʔptit seventy
ʔoymitaʔáptit eighty
pu·tmú·sus wax̣ k̓uycú·sus wax̣ ʔ. wax̣ ʔuyné·pt 1987
k̓uyseʔéptit ninety
pú·teʔptit one hundred (people and things)
pu·tmú·sus wax̣ p. eleven hundred

púˑteˀptitwe one hundred (people)
malaˀáptit several tens
kál̓oˀ kuˀm m. I do not know how many times: "in unspecified number of tens."

eˀí vsts (1) a thing that does certain things, (2) a thing that is produced by a certain process, (3) a thing used in certain way
eˀí (abs), eˀíˑki (inst)
(1) weˑ run, fly + keˀéy move
weˑkeˀykeˀí (abs), weˑkeˀykeˀíˑki (inst) airplane
(2) céˑp press + takláy exchange = weave
captaklaykaˀí tule mat
(3) qáˑmsk to eat raw
qamskaˀí turnip

eˀnix frequentative indicative past. See q vis.

eˀny benefactive suffix. See éˑy̓ vtss.

eˀs vsts (1) an object for ...-ing, (2) for ...-ing, to do something, (3) duty, necessity, (4) (with weˑ VS) liability, susceptibility. This element takes the form of n̓es after a c-class stem, or l̓es with diminutive consonant symbolism. When the preceding consonant is *m*, *n*, *w*, *y*, or *l*, ̓ is moved up on it. After an s-class stem ending in a vowel, eˀs appears as t̓es. Cf. the infinitive form ending in *t*.
(1) cepéˑ- press + we- with a stick + q̓apap VS to tighten
capóˑq̓apapaˀs a trap
cilúˑ VS to boil
cilúˑt̓es a cooking basket
tíˑm̓e VC to make marks
tíˑm̓en̓es a pen
(2) teq̓e- swim + lúˑ in water + -téˑ vtsc to go away to
teq̓elúˑten̓es for going swimming
tamawín̓ ˀicwéˑy̓s t. It is too cold to go swimming.

wé·p- with hand + ciy̓á·w VC to be violent = kill
wá·pciy̓aw̓nas for killing
ˀipí hihínaq̓isa w. ˀimé·sne. He prepares for killing the deer.
(3) ˀinipí VS to get, obtain
ˀinpéˀs for getting
wé·temek̓í·n ˀimené ˀaná·swapayatasa ˀ. hípt. Should I help them get food?
kú· VS to go
kú·t̓es for going, to go
ˀí·n wé·s k. I am to go. I have to go.
(4) wé·p- with hand + siméy VS to miss = make a mistake
wepsiméywit̓es for making a mistake, to make a mistake
hí·wes w. He is liable to make mistakes.

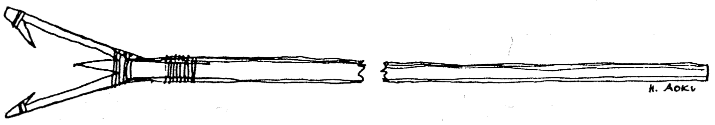


Figure 4. ké·tis spear (p.206), lá·pay pole of fishing spear (p.309)

h

há·cwal N (1) boy; possibly related to haswaláya, (2) knave, jack (of playing cards)
há·cwal (abs), há·cwala (obj), há·cwalm (np), hahácwal (dist abs), hahacwalí·nax even boys. Cf. hí·nek sts.
ˀipním kínm pé·cukwecene kínye há·cwala. She knew this boy.
hacwalá·m̓yac (abs), hacwalá·m̓yasna (obj) AW342.84, hacwalá·m̓yacma (pl abs) son, male offspring. Cf. miya child.
hacwalá·wisa. I am a boy.
hacwalá·wit (1) being a boy, (2) boyhood
wó·lahacwal (man's name) Traveling-Boy. Cf. wú·le walk.

háham men. See há·ma N.

hák̓ P that describes gasping sound, as when one is being strangled
hák̓ AP431.6,8, AP481.17

hál N length
kahál certain length, so long; ka may be a variant of ko. There is no *kahálna.
ˀú·s k. ˀé·se. It has a claw that long.
k. wé·s ˀéx̣we. My foot is that long.
k. hí·wes ˀéx̣we. His foot is that long.
yóq̓oˀ k. pá·y̓s. That is the end of the story I guess: "That is the length maybe." HA98.142
ke kahál or kakahál while, as long as, during the time which
kikahál (pl)
ˀú·s k. ˀé·se. It has claws just so long.

ka· pé·wiˀnye páˀalikaˀnya koná ˀilck̓í·m̓ hitqeteˀépetu k. k. He took them (arrows) and built fire, there they (arrows) were standing burned in half each just so long. AW441.30

kahálpa (loc) at that length

koná yox̣ ˀatimnó·na ˀepewé·wkunye m··· kawá k. wihnen̓í·pel̓u·. There they met General Howard (lit. armless) and an infantry division of such great number (lit. lined up so long). HA103.35

ˀóykahallix all over, all the way, full length

mahál how long?

halálal VC to cheer, especially at dances held after victorious battles

halálalcix. We are cheering at a scalp dance.

ha·lálalcix. They are cheering at a scalp dance.

haláx̣ N daytime. See ˀaláx̣p N.

haláx̣

h. halx̣píˀs ˀipciwá·tx̣ ka· cik̓é·tpe wá·qi ka· hiná·scok̓ayna. Daytime, during the day he (Coyote) was all alone, then at night he was not interested in them (the people of the land of the dead). AW424.121

haláx̣p afternoon HW, daytime EPW

h. wíhnene. I went during the day.

wí·t̓ec h. almost day

halx̣pá during daylight hours

h. wíhnene. I went while there was still daylight.

halx̣pá·ki during the day

ka· koní·x hitqetkulí·xne kál̓a h. Then from there he went hunting just during the day. AW361.50

halx̣pamayá·ya daytime

h. hí·semtuks the sun: “daytime luminary”

halx̣patípt noon meal, lunch

pahalx̣patípki. We ate lunch. HA105.62

hahalx̣pá·wisa. (1) It becomes day. The day is dawning. (2) It is Sunday. (3) He spends Sunday.

pahalx̣pá·wya. We stayed over on Sunday: “we Sundayed.”

té· go away to
halx̣pá·witaca. I go for Sunday.
ʔípec desiderative
halx̣pa·wit̓ipá·cwisa. I wish it is Sunday.
halx̣pá·wit (1) being day, (2) Sunday, (3) spending Sunday, (4) (with numerals) week. Drury notes that "halahpawit" means "Sabbath rest" or "Sabbath" and adds that "Timothy, one of Spalding's first converts, named his village Alpowa, a derivative of Halahpawit" (Drury 1936:79, n. 25). Possibly a case of folk etymology. Cf. ʔalpáha N.
alagpáuituákos "holiday of obligation, like Sunday, feast" DNP70, "a religious festival of obligation, holyday (sic)" DNP100; probably *halx̣pa·witwá·koʔs quasi-Sunday. Cf. we·kuʔs sts.
pá·halx̣pawitpa every Sunday
halx̣pá·winaq̓it Monday: "completing Sunday"
halx̣pa·witpatí·ta on the same Sunday
halx̣pawit̓á·sx Saturday: "toward Sundaying"
halx̣píʔs all day
ʔipí hipinmí·ktetu h. He used to sleep all day.
pa·halx̣píʔs (1) every day, (2) all day long

hal̓wí· VS (1) to go in vain, (2) to have to do
hal̓wí·sa. I have to do it. I cannot miss it. (It is an emergency and) I have to go.
hal̓wíya. I went for nothing. I had to go but I accomplished nothing.
hipahal̓wíya. They went in vain.

ham VC (dupl) to be alert, be watchful; possibly related to há·ma N.
ʔipsqí- on foot
ʔipsqíhamhamca. I am walking watchfully. HW

há·ma N (1) male (pl is háham), (2) husband (pl is há·mama)
há·ma (abs), há·mana (obj), há·manm (np), há·maki (inst)
kínm há·manm ʔú·s lepít mamáy̓ac. This man has two children.

ˀí·n ˀew̓níye ˀí·nim ciq̓á·mqal há·mana. I gave my dog to the man.

wá·qoˀ ka· hiweˀúyye hiwí·ne há·maki. Now she started crying on account of her husband. AW13.38

há·maˀayn (1) for man, (2) female genitals

háham (pl abs), hahámna (pl obj) HA124.6, hahámnim (pl np), hahámpa (pl loc), hahámkin̓ix from men, than men

pá·x̣lo· háham hitemé·yex̣six. Five men are sitting.

hahámnim sám̓x̣ men's shirt

hahamtí·ta the same men. Cf. tí·te sts.

hahmí·nax even men. Cf. hí·nek sts.

h. hiqˀnisí·x. (Today) even men dig (roots).

há·mama (pl abs), ˀinmá·ma or ˀinmá·m HA20.25 (1sg poss abs), ˀinmá·map (1sg poss obj) HA20.19, ˀimá·m (2sg poss abs), ˀimá·map (2sg poss obj) husband

há·mam̓yac (abs), há·mam̓yacpim (np), há·mam̓yacma (pl abs), ˀiná·mam̓yac or ˀinhá·mam̓yac (1sg poss abs), married son, adult son. Cf. miya.

há·manisa. I (a woman) am going to get married. The reference is to either common law or legal marriage. The form is probably a compound of há·ma 'husband' and haní· 'make'.

pá·y̓s ˀí·n há·manyoˀ kí· tiyamí·wit. Maybe I will get married this summer (a woman speaking).

hahámanisaqa. She was getting married.

ˀá·yat hahámanya. The woman got married.

há·manit̓as (a woman) to be married

hamaníx, hahmaníx (dist) heroic, brave, independent, manly HA26.53

ˀiná·nisa hamaníx. I am showing bravery. I am making myself brave.

ˀí·n wé·s hamaníx. I am brave.

hamanixná·wisa. I pretend to be brave.

hamanixná·wisaqa. I was acting brave.

hamanixná·wya. I pretend to be brave. You showed bravery. HA92.33

hamanixná·wisina. We pretended to be brave. HA117.27

hamanixná·wyan̓ix. You are showing bravery. HA92.34

hamanixná·wit bravado, braggadocio

há·manot single (of women): "husband-less" hamáta. I am living with my husband's folks.

ha·mátana. She lived with her husband's people.

hamatí·ta the same man. Cf. tí·te sts.

há·matnon (abs), ˀinmá·matnon (1sg poss abs) a divorced man. Cf. tinú·n a divorcée.

h. wic̓é·se. I am getting separated from my wife.

há·mawisa. (1) I feel like a man. (2) I am attracted by men.

ˀahámawisa. I am crazy about him.

páhmawyan̓ixna. They were attracted to him.

ka· laˀámnim titm̓á·yim p. yoq̓opná. Then all the girls were attracted to that man. AW182.2

ˀipsqí on foot

ˀipsqíhamawisa. I am walking bravely.

hamawtá·s ex-husband

há·mi·n (1) married woman, (2) with her man

kaká· mé·ywi hipawá·x̣na ka· pé·kcene ˀisí·met h. hitáwtacix. When they woke up in the morning, they saw that she was sleeping with a man. AW188.107

hamí·naksa. I am going to my husband's place.

ha·mí·nakoˀ. She is going to her husband's place.

hamná·n̓iksa. I am moving in as a wife.

ha·mnán̓́ika. She stayed with her in-laws. AW250.2, AW399.36

hamná·wisa. I am leaving my husband's place and returning to my original home (either temporarily or permanently). Frequently the wife took presents on such occasions. Cf. wi to return.

ha·mná·wisa. She is going back to her folks from her husband's place with presents.

hámtax̣ salmon testes, gonads

hamtaqí male salmon

há·m̓awit (abs), há·m̓awina (obj), há·m̓awitpa (loc) widower. Cf. ˀá·wit.

tilaháma a man. The meaning of the prefix tile or tila is not clear. HA108.109

wá·tka·ma or wá·txhama husband taken as the result of war. Cf. wé·tk stp.

hamámkin N pounded meat, meat first smoked and then pounded
hamámkin (abs) Though not attested, there may have been a VC hamámk.
h. haní·sa. I am making pounded meat.

hamó·l VC love (e.g., a baby), fondle, pet (e.g., an animal)
hamó·l̓ic (abs), hamol̓í·sna (obj) cute, lovable
hamol̓í·cqiwn (abs), hamol̓í·cqiwna (obj) AW435.82, AW435.84, lovable old man. Cf. qí·wn old man.
ˀa·mó·lca. I love it.
kex weye ˀa·mó·ln. Let me pet it now. AW342.85
páhmolcana. He petted it (remote past).
páhmolna. He petted it (indefinite past). AW388.32
hamó·lcaqa. I loved. I fondled (a baby), (recent past).
pícpic hamó·lcaqa. I was petting my cat.
ˀa·mó·lcaqa picpícne. I was petting a cat.
pícpic ha·mó·lcaqa. He was petting his cat.
picpícne páhmolcaqa. He was petting a cat.
(with a benefactive suffix)
ˀa·mó·lnay̓saqa. I was petting someone else's.
pícpic ˀ. ˀipné. I was petting his cat.
ˀa·mó·lnaˀnya. I petted his.
(with prefixed miya child)
miya·mó·lca. I love (e.g., child, toy).
himya·mó·lca. He loves (e.g., child, toy).
pá·mya·molnaˀnyam. He$_i$ was fond of his$_j$. AW16.85
(with a reflexive prefix)
ˀipnáhamolca. He thinks much of himself (but he is not, he is insufferable).

hamqaqáyc A kind, considerate, even tempered, good natured AP140.5. Cf. hawál, a possible antonym.
hamqaqáyc (abs) HA60.25, hamqaqaˀí·sna (obj), hahámqaqayc (dist abs)

hámtax̣ salmon gonad. See há·ma N.

há·mti A fast, nimble, quick
há·mtiˀc (abs), hamtiˀísna (obj) HA20.22, hahámtiˀc (dist abs), hahámtiˀsna (dist obj) quickly
h. Quick! Hurry up!
h. hikúye. He went in a hurry.
kú·m h. Come here quick!
q̓oˀ há·mtiˀc̓oˀ ˀipním paˀnakáhnatoqaˀnya ˀipné. She quickly got it back down for him.
hamtiˀsníx (abs), hamtiˀisnaníx (obj), hahamtiˀsnaníx (dist obj) very quickly
hiwlé·keˀyke q̓oˀ hamtiˀsník̓oˀ. He ran very fast.

ham̓ó·y A flexible (e.g., branch of a tree), soft (e.g., blanket, skin)
ham̓ó·yham̓oy flexible, soft
cepé·- press
capáham̓oyksa or capá·m̓oyksa. I am softening with hand.

haní· VS (1) to make, create, (2) to marry (of men) (with ˀinipí). For women marrying, see há·ma N.
haní·sa. I am making (something).
ˀitú· h. What are you making?
h. miyáˀc. I give birth to a child.
h. wé·tes. I am farming.
ha·ní·sa. He is making (something). HA39.6
hanisí·x. We are making (something).
ha·nisí·x. They are making (something). HA93.50, HA94.69
ˀa·nisí·x. We make it. HA92.35,37
hanisá·qa. I was making (something).
haníya. I made (something).
ha·níya. He made (something).
ˀú·yitiwc̓é·ye pí·wapciy̓awn h. cépmen. At first the war started and Chapman started it. HA90.1
ˀinípt h. He got married.
hipa·níya. They made (something).
h. tu·qéle. They started the fight.

ha·nisí·na. They made. HA77.14
haníyoʔ. I will make.
pá·y̓s ʔí·n ʔinípt h. kí· tiyamí·wit. Perhaps I (a man speaking) will get married this summer.
wáwya h. I will strike. I will hit.
ʔí·n kiyúʔkum h. I will come and make (something).
tax̣c ʔápsnim h. I will make (your leg) out of flint. HA32.58
ʔahaníyoʔ. I will make it. HA15.20
ha·nisí·x. They are making (something).
ʔa·níyoʔqa. I can make it.
ʔí·n wé·t̓uʔ manmaʔí ʔ. táx̣cik̓ayna. I am not able to weave a basket.
hanitá·to. I used to make.
haní·ta·n̓ix. We used to make.
ha·ní·ta·n̓ix. They used to make. HA74.14
ha·níyan̓ixna. They made. HA70.54
haní·. Make (to sg)!
haní·tx. Make (to pl)!
ʔinmaní·mtx come this way (special old narrative usage) (ʔinm my + stem + m this way + tx plural imperative suffix)
ʔ. toqalahtq̓iy̓ó·mtx. Come this way, come out of water. AW28.286, AW29.303
haní·t̓a. Make. Let (someone) make. Cf. t̓e vis.
kem haní·t̓a. Make (to sg)! Let yourself make.
kepem pa·ní·t̓a. Make (to pl)! Let yourselves make.
(with suffixes)
-e·y̓ benefactive
haniyá·y̓sa. I am making it for someone. HA32.60
pá·niyay̓sa. He is making it for someone. AW182.6
qóʔc ké·mex qaqsánm wé·yux haniyá·y̓t̓a. Let me make a leg of hardwood for you. AW339.34
pá·niyay̓six. They are making it for someone. AW57.227
pá·nyaʔnya. He made it for him. HA32.61
hiná·swihaniyaʔnya. He made for each one of them.
h. sílu. He made eyes for each one of them. AW154.13

pá·niyay̓sana. He made it for someone. AW60.269, AW131.7

haniyaʔnyóʔ. I will make for (you). HA32.49

ha·nyáʔnyoʔ. She will make for (me). AW82.183

haniyá·y̓t̓a. Let (me) make for (you). AW479.16

qóʔc ké·mex qaqsánm wé·yux h. Let me make you a leg of hardwood twig. AW183.17, AW254.38, AW339.34

haniyáʔnimtx. Make (something) for me.

ʔískit ʔimí·ti· h. Make me an underground passage way. AW154.20

-e·y̓ benefactive + -té· go away to

pá·niyay̓tacanam. Come over and cook for them. AW57.226

-té· go away to

haní·tacam. I am coming to make.

haní·tacinm. We are coming to make.

haní·tacamqa. I came to make (recent past).

haní·tacinmqa. We came to make (recent past).

kem haní·taʔna. Go and make it! HA15.17

-tet̓é· about to

hanitat̓á·sa. I am about to make something.

-ú· toward

haniyó·sa. (idiom) I am betting.

haniyó·t a bet

pihaniyó·t a mutual bet, what is mutually staked in a bet (pí· reciprocal prefix)

(with prefixes)

mé·y- early

máyhanisa. I make (something) in the morning.

tok̓ʷala- quickly

hitk̓olaníya. He hastily made it. AP350.9

wí·- (distributive prefix)

pá·wihanya. He made each. AW480.40

ʔil- talk

ilanísa taz "educate, to discipline, as by instruction, or correction" DNP60; probably *ʔilaní·sa táʔc to make (someone) good by talking reflexive prefixes

ʔiná·nisa (1sg), ʔimá·nisa (2sg), ʔipná·nisa (3sg), namá·nisix (1pl), ʔimamá·nisix (2pl, 3pl) make oneself HA92.32.

néx̣sep ʔiná·nisa. I disguise: "I make myself different."

ka· hamaníx ʔí·m ʔimá·nisa. You are making yourself brave.

ka· náma kíne ʔitú·px hamaník̓imamá·nisix. Then why here, what are you making yourselves brave for? HA117.28

hípt namá·nisix. We are cooking for ourselves.

ʔimá·nin̓ made yourself

ʔiné·x qepsíʔs ʔ. c̓awí·n ʔe· keʔnptet̓é·se. Even you (Coyote) made yourself hideous, I am going to bite you. AW175.51

ʔipná·nit̓a. (Let) him make himself.

ʔewín kawóʔ ke hickilí·n ke koná hípt ʔ. Tell him then to go home where he will cook for himself. AW278.105

derivative nouns

haní·t (1) making, (2) creature

tak̓áycix kicú·ynim haní·tx. We were watching the making of gold (= panning). HA87.23

ʔinípt haní·t marriage

miyahánit a person who inherited power of sorcery. Cf. miya- child.

haní·t̓as for making, to make

wé·t̓uʔ h. táʔc hopeless, with no chance of making good, incorrigible

haniyaw̓á·t (abs), haniyaw̓ató·na (obj), haniyaw̓ató·m (np), haniyaw̓ató·px to h. (1) maker, (2) (later used to translate) Creator

hípt haniyaw̓á·t a cook

sám̓x̣ haniyaw̓á·t a tailor

haní·nwa·s place to make (things), "bench, a table at which any work is done" DNP15, "shop, a place where any work is done" DNP188. Cf. hípt h. kitchen DNP115.

hanyí·n made HA16.42

hapát A good in hunting, skilled in hunting

hapát̓is (abs) HA60.22, hapt̓í·sna (obj), hahápt̓is (dist abs), hahápt̓isna (dist obj) good or skilled in hunting

hiyó· emphatic prefix
hiyó·hapat̓is supreme, outstanding as a hunter
lé·w fish
láwapt̓is skilled in fishing

haqt. See heqet N.

há·sas N louse egg, nit
há·sas (abs), hasá·sna (obj) nit
hasá·sin̓ (abs), hasá·siˀsna (obj) (1) nitty, full of louse eggs, (2) Shoshoni Indians

há·slam N flea. Cf. Sahaptin ášnam fleas (Siphonaptera) (Hunn 1990:315).
há·slam (abs), haslá·mna (obj)

hasó·tin N (place name) (1) Asotin Creek, Washington, (2) village site located at mouth of Asotin Creek on the west side of the Snake River T10N R46E (Schwede 1966:40). Lewis D. Williams gives hé·su 'eel' as the source of the name (Williams 1896).
hasó·tin (abs), hasó·ti·na or hasó·ti·nana (obj) Asotin Creek
hasó·ti·no· or ˀasó·ti·no· (abs), hasó·ti·no·na (obj) inhabitants of the Asotin area

haswaláya N slave, prisoner, loser, victim, the vanquished, the defeated; possibly related to há·cwal. Cf. Sahaptin ašwaníya slaves (Hunn 1990:109)
haswaláya (abs), haswaláyana (obj)
haswaláya ˀa·ní·sa. (idiom) I win. I beat him. I excel. I enslave.
haswaláya pá·niya. He licked him. He beat him.
haswaláya ˀa·níyoˀ. I will defeat him.
wé·t̓uˀ haswaláya haní·t̓as intrepid, invincible: "not for enslaving"
haswalá·wisa. I am enslaved. I am a prisoner.

há·tya (1) N wind, (2) VC to blow (of wind)
há·tya (abs), há·tyanm (np)
hahátyaca. Wind is blowing. It is windy.
yáw̓ic h. Wind is blowing cold.
hahátyana. Wind was blowing.

compound verbs
te̓ʔqe be wrapped
há·tyataʔqanin̓ (personal name) Enwrapped-in-Wind
ʔilé·se make noise
hahátyaʔlasaca. Wind is making noise. AW434.78
(with suffix ú· directional)
hahatyanó·sa. Wind is blowing toward (me).
h. ʔicweʔí·snim há·tyanm. Cold wind is blowing toward me.
(with prefixes)
weyé·- in moving fast or flying
hiwayahá·tyaca. It causes wind as it goes (e.g., as an arrow or bullet flies by).
wayahátya wind created by the earth's rotation HW

hat̓okí VC (1) to be difficult, be complicated, (2) to be expensive, (3) to be hard to get, be difficult to obtain or capture
hat̓okíca. It (mine) is too hard.
ʔa·t̓okíca. It is difficult. It is impossible.
páht̓oxcix. They find it too strong for them. AP192.12
ʔaná·shat̓xna. It was impossible to get them.
ʔaná·shat̓xnax̣. It should be hard to get them.
míʔs ʔ. Not at all am I to be thwarted by them. AP428.16-429.1
ʔapaht̓oxnóʔ. We will be thwarted. AP217.17-218.1
ʔa·t̓oktá·n̓ix. It used to be difficult.
hatók̓ic (abs), hatk̓í·sna (obj) difficult (note on pronunciation: not *[hat̓ók̓ic] or *[hat̓k̓í·sna])
hatók̓ic tim̓íne headstrong
hatók̓ic tim̓á·y̓ a girl hard to approach
hatk̓isníx very difficult AP217.6
hatk̓iná·wit difficulty

hawál A mean, cranky, malicious, cruel, merciless, irascible, peevish
hawál̓is (abs), haw̓lí·sna (obj), hahá́w̓lis (dist abs), hahá́w̓lisna (dist obj) mean
haw̓lisníx, hahaw̓lisníx (dist) very mean

haw̓listamá·wnin̓ excessively mean. Cf. tamá·w.

haw̓liswí·sa. I am cranky.

hahw̓liswí·sa. He is cranky.

haw̓lí·swit anger, meanness

hiyú·mhaw̓lis (man's name) Mean-Grizzly-Bear

hawán A (dupl) impolite

hawánhawan impolite. There is no special word for the distributive form.

hawáq VS (1) to be absent, (2) to lose, miss

hawáqsa. I miss (mine).

ʔí·n h. kícuy. I lost money.

ʔí·n h. talapó·sa. I have no religion.

páhawaqsix or páhaʔoqsix. They are missing someone (often in reference to a memorial service for the deceased).

ha·wáqa. He missed (his).

h. wálc. He missed his knife. AW112.61

ha·wáqoʔ. He will miss (his). He will notice that (his) is missing. AW461.50

(with benefactive suffixes)

hawaqáy̓ca. I miss someone else's.

h. kú·t. I acquit him (I consider his guilt absent).

(with prefixes)

niké·- pull

niká·hwaqsa. I aim at no particular target.

teqe- suddenly

hitqa·wáqan̓ixna. Suddenly they missed.

h. "wé·t̓uʔ ʔitú· hitqé·wse." Suddenly they (Wolves) noticed that they (bones) were missing and (said), "There is nothing left." AW373.35

tim̓né·- heart

hiná·stim̓nahawqa. He missed them in his heart AW475.88

tukʷé·p- with hand or fingers

toká·phawqsa. I feel nothing.

pá·tkopawqsa. He missed them.

hitko·páhaʔox̣qana. He used to feel it and miss it.

h. yoq̓opí toʔynó·talam. He used to miss the tip of his tail (which was whipped off). AW388.42

wí·- distributive

páwihawqaˀnya. He missed each of it. AP37.1-2

ka· wá·qoˀ p. peˀtú· titáˀc ke ˀo·qá. Then he missed each of the good things that she had. AP37.1-2

reflexive prefix

ˀináhaˀoqsa. I miss someone.

ˀimamáhaˀoqsix. They are missing someone. This expression may refer to the custom of remembering the recently deceased whereby a young man with good voice leads the fully decorated horse of the deceased as he sings the virtues of the deceased. In recent times this rite was held on the Fourth of July.

hawáqin absence

hawáq̓is thin, not thick. Cf. ˀis sts,

hawá·wa N mosquito. Cf. Sahaptin wawá mosquitoes (Hunn 1990:314).

hawá·wa (abs), hawa·wá·na (obj), hawa·wá·nm (np) mosquito The Downriver dialect form is wá·wa. Cf. AP10, n. 1.

hawa·wayá·yaha·cwal Mosquito-Boy AW383.30

hawa·wayá·ya mosquito tribe, killer mosquito AW381.1

hawa·wahí·cpa or wawahí·spa (place name) (1) Mosquito Place AW23.210, (2) village site above the mouth of Tenmile Creek on the east side of the Snake River T34N-T33N R5W (Schwede 1966:40-41). Cf. hí·n.

hawáy VC to be tilted, be unsteady, be tippy, be aslant

hawáyca. I am tilting myself.

hawáynin̓ tippy, tilted, aslant

koná hí·wes tíks; kem ˀimu·lé·xne, hí·wes h. There is a bridge, you must watch yourself (because the timber) is aslant. AP481.5

cepé·- by pushing

pá·capahwaykima. He tipped it by pushing.

koná p. kál̓a "hák̓," hitqú·kike x̣áx̣a·c. He (the old man) tipped it (the plank), Grizzly Bear gasped and toppled into the water (below). AP481.16-7

we- by hand
wahá́wayksa. I am tilting (mine).
hiwahá́wayka. He tipped (his). AW174.36
pó·hawayka. He tipped it (the bridge). AW175.61
pó·hawaykima. He tilted (the canoe). AP431.7
reflexive prefix + tulé·- with foot
ˀipná·tolahwayka. He tipped (the canoe) with his foot. AW138.73
reflexive prefix + we- with hand
ˀipnó·hawayka. He tipped (the canoe) with his hand. AP431.5
hawáyaway unsteady, tippy. There are no special distributive forms. AP481.15
kí· líy̓es hí·wes qetu kál̓a h. This canoe is a bit unsteady. AW138.71

hawl mean. See hawal A.

hawlapí VC to feel good, feel active, feel refreshed and invigorated
hawlapíca. I feel good.
té·- by talking
tá·hawlapsa. I inspire, encourage, exhort, or excite (mine) by words.
yex̣- liquid
yáx̣hawlapsa. I am refreshing with water.
reflexive prefix + yex̣- liquid + stem + -té· go away to
ˀiná·yax̣hawlaptana. I went to drink and refresh myself. AP450.10
hawlap(h)áwlap, hahawlapáhawlap (dist) spirited, energetic, nimble, full of life, "impudent" AP55.12
hawlapawlapná·wit liveliness, spiritedness, vivacity

há·wn N rapids
há·wn (abs), há·wna (obj), há·wpa (loc), há·wpkin̓ix from the rapid
háwpal̓o· N (place name) village site "thought to be located somewhere on a line from Wolf Creek to intersection of Horse Creek with the Imnaha River; refers to a swift stream" T3N R48E-R49E-R50E (Schwede 1966:49)

há·wt VC (1) to keep clean, (2) to adhere to one's moral principles, (3) to abstain from sexual activities, (4) to keep or make something as sacred, sanctify, (5) (in recent years) to observe the Sabbath, be a good Christian

há·wtca. I keep clean.

hahástwtca. He observes the Sabbath.

hahá́wtcix. They are sacred.

há·wtin being religious, abstention

há·wtnin̓ (abs), há·wtniʾsnim (np), hahá·wtniʾsnim (dist np) holy, sacred, sanctified, "saint" DNP179

há·wtnin̓ lé·heyn holy day

hahá́utnisnim píuapáyatat 'communio sanctorum' DNP33; probably *hahá·wtniʾsnim pí·wapayatat

(with a benefactive suffix)

há·wtnay̓sa. I show respect to someone.

(with a reflexive prefix)

ʾináhawtca. I am keeping myself clean.

ʾinahawtnó·saqa. I was keeping myself clean for the sake of. Cf. ú· directional suffix.

kál̓a yox̣ tewtiwe·ciméywitki hiwyekceyniw̓ú·sem ʾ. wá·ya·sayn. Because I did not sleep with her, she feels ashamed, I was saving myself for the dancing ground. AW221.30

hayáyno N (1) whole leg HW, (2) shin bone, leg from knee down DNP120; shank DNP186, (3) thigh, thigh bone EPW, (4) the Blackfoot Indians HW

hayáyno (abs), hayaynó·na (obj)

hayaytám VS to make a war cry; tam may be related to tim to talk, speak

ha·yaytáma. He made a war cry. AW175.62

hayáytamon a person who makes a war cry. Cf. un vsts.

hayáytamt a war cry, a high tremolo cry EBW

hayká· A clear (of sky). Cf. hayká·t.

hayká· (abs)

hayká·t VC (1) to be clear, be serene, (2) to be visible. Cf. ʔaykát.
hahayká·tca. It is clear.
hahayká·tnoʔ. It will clear up.
háykatin clearness (of the sky)
haykát̕ic with keen eyesight, sharp eyed, foreseeing
hayká·taykat clear sky
háykat (abs), háykatpa (loc), háykatipx into h. (1) visibility, (2) air
hayká·t visible

haywá· VC to be free, relax, be peaceful, be free from worry
haywá·ca. I am free.
haywá·caqa. I was free.
haywá·nin̕ freed, free, peacefully HA36.121
hé·sce h. I breathe freely.
ʔimé hiwsí·ne h. They were free. HA79.39
ʔimé ʔé·tx wisí·x h. Be free (to pl)!
haywaná·wit freedom
haywá freshness, freedom
(with prefixes)
sepé·- causative prefix
sapáhaywanin̕ set free, retired
reflexive prefix + siwí- swim
ʔináswihaywaksa. I am swimming for exercise.
reflexive prefix + wilé·- run
ʔináwlahaywaksa. I am running for exercise.
reflexive prefix + ʔipsqí- walk
ʔináʔpsqihaywaksa. I am walking for exercise.
reflexive prefix + ʔipsqí- + stem + -é·yik move around
ʔipnáʔpsqihaywakayiksana. He was relaxing by walking around. AW458.2
reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ʔipnásapahaywaca. (1) I am free. (2) I am retired.
ʔimamá·sapahaywacix. They are getting fresh air.

há·y̓a VS scratch (e.g., an itchy spot)
há·y̓asa. I scratch (mine).
há·y̓am. Scratch me!
(with a benefactive suffix)
há·y̓aˀnim. Scratch for me!
cú·- with a pointed object
cóhy̓at̓as a stick for scratching one's back (e.g., in sweat house)
(with a reflexive prefix)
ˀináhy̓asa. I am scratching myself.
ˀimáhy̓asa. You are scratching yourself.
ˀináhy̓at̓as (1) scratcher, (2) for self-scratching, to scratch oneself
ˀí·n ˀinéhinewye ˀ. I tried to scratch myself.

hay̓ó·xchacwal Cottontail-Boy. See hé·y̓uxc N and há·cwal N.

haˀcná·yox̣ A (1) fastidious, particular, hard to please, odd, (2) reluctant, easily frightened
haˀcná·yox̣ (abs), haˀcnayó·x̣na (obj), hahá ˀcnayox̣ (dist abs), hahá ˀcnayox̣na (dist obj)

he sts (a formant of creek names). See patáha, téx̣sem, ˀimnáha, ˀimséhe.

he P that describes sound of laughing

hé·ce VS to resemble, take after
hé·cese. I look like (mine).
ˀí·n h. píst. I take after my father.
ˀí·m ˀé· h. píst. You take after your father.
ˀehécese. I look like (someone).
ˀí·n ˀ. naˀtó·tap. I take after my father.
ˀí·m ˀé· ˀ. ˀim̓tó·tap. You take after your father.
hehécese. He/she looks like (his/hers).
ˀipí h. píst. He takes after his father.
hé·cet (1) resemblance, (2) heredity, (3) mutation
ˀí·nim wé·s h. pisítx. I resemble my father.
h. ˀú·s pisítx. He looks like his father.

hé·cin̓ (a person who) is made to resemble (someone), resemblant
píst h. a child who takes after father
píke h. a child who takes after mother
hí·wes píke h. He looks like his mother.
hí·wes h. pikéne. He looks like his mother.
causative prefix
sepé·cese. I make (mine) resemble (something/someone). I liken (mine) to something/someone.
sepé·cet symbol, type
sepe·ceˀí example
causative prefix + stem + ú· directional suffix
sepe·cú·se. I present an example to (mine).
reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ˀiné·sepe·cese. I make myself similar to (something).
-ník very
heciˀsníx very much alike, spitting image
yóx̣ há·ma hí·wes q̓oˀ h. píst. He is the image of his father.

hé·cu N wood, firewood, stick, skewer, pole
hé·cu (abs), hecú·ne (obj), hecú·nm (np), hecú·ki (inst)
tahyá·yn hé·cu a flag pole. Cf. téhey.
pé·nkek̓ú·pe hecú·ne. He broke the stick.
hecú·cim only wood
kál̓a ˀetqé·wse h. Only his stick was left. AW496.50
té·mecu or té·mhecu (in slow speech) (abs), té·mecune or temé·hecune (obj) log for burning on the camas baking pit. Cf. té·m vtp, stp.

héhen N (1) vine, (2) stem of a plant, stalk. Cf. Sahaptin hahán Indian celeries (Hunn 1990:170)
héhen (abs), héhenne (obj)

hehéynem P watchful, cautious, alert
hehéynem ˀé· wic̓é·yuˀ. You (sg) be careful.
hehéynem ˀé·tx wisí·nuˀ. You (pl) be careful.
hehéynem wekúˀ. I will be careful.
heheynemníx very cautious

hekí VC (1) to see, (2) (with wele) to watch, be careful, (3) (with sé·p or sepé·) to show, (4) (with niké· and directional suffix ú·) to aim.

hekíce. I see (mine) (indicative present).

ˀe·kíce. I see it.

ˀí·n wé·c̓u ˀ. I no longer see it.

ˀené·sekce. I see them. HA97.131, HA125.3

ˀ. ˀací·matan. I see all the sisters.

ˀe·kcé·m. You see from the distance.

ˀe·kcí·x. We see it.

ˀepehékin. They just saw him (indicative perfect). HA104.47

ˀehékin. I just saw him.

kex ˀ. Let me see him.

ˀí·n̓ax̣ ˀ. I wish I could see him.

ˀehéxne. I saw it (indicative indefinite past).

wé·t̓u máwa ˀ. ˀipné. I never saw him.

kex ká· q̓oˀ ˀ. ˀipné, ˀí·n wilé·keˀyke. As soon as I saw him, I ran.

hehéxne. He saw (his).

h. ˀisí·met cawí·tx konóˀ hiq̓í·ce kál̓a kásł. There he (Coyote) saw so much wild carrots stuck there (to his tail). AW509.8

pé·xne. He saw it. HA68.27

kál̓a ka· pekpilí·kce ka· koná p. ˀiní·t. Then he tracked along and he saw the house. AW175.49

cickúp p. Suddenly he saw it.

ˀené·sexne. (I) saw them. HA94.67

hiné·sexne. He saw them. HA25.31

hipehéxne. They saw (you).

hipené·sexne. They saw (us).

pehéxne. We saw you.

pé·xnime. He saw it coming. AW124.49

pené·sexnime. You saw us.

hakcá·qa. I saw mine recently (indicative recent past).

ˀa·kcá·qa. I saw it recently. HA68.24

ˀaná·sakcaqa. I saw them recently.

ˀa·kcí·qa. We saw it recently.

ˀe·kcé·ne. I saw him long ago (indicative remote past).

pé·kcene. He saw him long ago.

p. wíhnecix. He saw him go away long ago.

hiné·sekcene. He saw them long ago.

ˀené·sekcene. I saw them long ago.

pé·kcine. They saw it. HA17.3, HA77.5,13

ˀe·xnúˀ. I will see it (indicative future). HA64.30

pe·xnúˀ. We will see it.

hipe·xnúˀ. They will see. HA17.6

ˀa·kín̓ax̣. I would have seen him. (conditional present)

c̓alawí hipá·ynoˀqa ˀipí watí·sx, ka· kawá ˀ. If he had come yesterday, I would have seen him.

ˀa·xnóˀqa. (I) would have seen him (conditional past). HA91.24, HA97.124, HA107.105

kínix ˀ. (If you are there) you can see it from there. AW180.19

c̓alawí hipá·ynoˀqa ˀipí watí·sx, ka· kawá ˀ. If he had come yesterday, I would have seen him.

ˀe·kté·tu. I see him always (frequentative present).

pé·ktetu. He sees it always.

yóx̣ mé·x̣sem kuˀwé·t p. I wonder if he has seen the mountain. HA105.60

ˀe·kté·n̓ix. We see him always.

ˀá·xnaqaqa. I saw it many times. I used to see him (frequentative recent past).

yóx̣ kuˀmwé·t ˀ. Perhaps you saw that many times.

ˀa·xnaˀní·qa. We used to see it.

ˀ. ˀú·yitpe. We used to see him at first.

ˀa·xnaqá·na. I used to see it long ago (frequentative remote past).

pá·xnaqana. Long ago he used to see it. HA68.23

ˀehékin. Look at it (to sg)! (imperative) HA15.27, HA18.15,20

ˀe·kítx. Look at it (to pl)! HA69.32

(with stem suffixes)

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀe·xnéy̓se. I see someone else's.

ˀ. píke X-ne. I see X's mother.

ʔe·xnénse. I see someone else's. This is a Downriver dialect form according to EPW.

haxnáy̓samqa. I saw someone else's recently.

wé·t h. tíwak̓mac. Did you see my prey recently? AW186.71

ʔa·xnáy̓t̓ax̣. (I) can see someone else's. AW180.19

hexnéʔnim. Look at this (for me) (to sg)!

ʔí·m̓sqápnim hiʔtíwye. yóx̣ ʔé· kuʔúsuʔ h. Your younger brother raped me. You just look at these (scratches on my face). AW440.26

-é·yi move around in order to

ʔe·xné·yikse. I came to see her. I go to see someone.

ʔe·xné·yiksix. We are moving around to see it.

kál̓oʔ yóx̣ wé·tesne ʔ. We are just traveling around to see the country. HA118.35

he·xné·yiks. He just came to see (me/you).

ʔí·n̓ax̣ kúnk̓u h. I wish he would come around to see me all the time. HA63.20

pé·xneyike. He came to see someone. HA64.35

kuʔúsuʔ kúʔ málaham p. In this way he came to see her several times. HA64.27

ʔe·xné·yikuʔ. I will go around to see him.

ʔe·xné·yiktetu. I go to see him many times.

ʔe·xné·yikte·n̓ix. We go to see him many times.

ʔa·xná·yikaʔniqa. We went to see him many times.

pá·xnayikaʔniqa. They went to see him many times.

ka· paháma himú·ne, "ʔe·kté·mtx." kawóʔ p. pá·hamolcana. Then he (Coyote) called his daughters, "Come and see it (my child)." Then they would go to see him and pet him.

ha·xná·yixqana. He would go to look at it.

koná wé·x̣pus leqé·les ha·níya. ka· pemmé·y h. Then Rattlesnake made a fish-trap. And every morning he would go around to see (if he caught any fish). AW310.116

hiná·saxnayixqana. He used to go around and look at them. AW88.285

-é·yi move around in order to + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔepé·xneyikey̓kuʔ. We will move around to see someone else's.

-qaw right through

ʔa·xnaqá·wn. I just saw it as I went right through.

haxnaqá·w̓nas (a thing that) can be easily seen HA16.42

-te· go away to

hekté·ce. I go to see (mine).

ʔe·kté·ce. I go to see it.

he·kté·cem. He comes to see me. HA63.23

pé·ktece. He is going to see him.

ʔe·kté·cix. We are going to see him/them.

pé·ktene. He went to see him. HA59.11

pe·kté·nuʔ. We will go to see (ours).

nú·n p. mú·. We are going to see our cattle.

ʔe·ktétetu. I go to see him many times.

ʔe·kté·mtx. Come and see it (to pl).

ʔené·sekte. Go see them. HA68.30

pe·kté·nuʔkum. We (or 2pl) will come to see.

ʔené·smune ʔimené ʔé·tx p. I asked them, "You will come to see me." I asked them to visit me.

he·kté·nuʔkum. He will come to see me.

ʔemú·ne láwtiwa·na ʔipí h. I asked my friend to visit me: "I asked the friend he will come to see me."

-te· go away to + -wi return from

ʔe·kté·wise. I go to see him and come back.

-ʔipec desiderative suffix

ʔe·xn̓ipé·cwise. I want to see him.

ʔa·xn̓ipá·cwisaqa. I wanted to see him.

ʔe·xn̓ipé·cwitetu. I have been wanting to see him.

(with stem prefixes)

niké·- pull

niké·kce. I am aiming (an arrow) at (mine).

hinké·kce. He is aiming. AW173.23

hinké·kcem. He is aiming this way. AW173.13

niká·kcaqa. I was aiming at (mine).

ʔanká·kcaqa. I was aiming at it.

penke·xnú·ye. He took an aim in her direction. Cf. u· directional.

ʔenke·xnú·kinise. I am aiming at it as it approaches. Cf. AP476.16, AP477.2.
Cf. u·kini as the object approaches.

niké·kin aiming

niké·kinwe·kuʔc (abs), niké·kinwe·kuʔcpe (loc) mythical place name: "looks like aiming place" AP475.17, AW172.11, AW173.15

pi·- reciprocal prefix + teqe- quickly

pí·tqewihexne. They quickly looked at each other. AW29.304

sepé·- causative prefix

cepé·kce. I show (mine).

ʔesepé·kce. I show him.

ʔí·n ʔ. kí· tí·m̓es ʔipné. I am showing this book to her.

ʔ. kí· wé·tes ʔipné. I am showing this land to him.

pé·sepe·xne. He showed it to him.

ʔipním p. há·cwala. He showed it to the boy.

ʔesepé·xne. I showed it to him.

ʔ. ʔí·nim tim̓íne ʔipné. I told him all about myself: "I showed him my heart."

hiné·sepe·xne. He showed it to them. He was indecently exposing himself.

pá·sapa·xnaqana. He used to show it to her. HA61.39

sepé·xnim. Show me.

ʔené·sepe·kin. Show it to them.

tele- sickness

ʔetelé·kce. I am visiting the sick.

ʔetelekté·ce. I am going (away) to visit the sick. Cf. té· vtsc.

temé·- throw, shoot

temé·kce. I am second guessing. I predict.

ʔetmé·kitx. Judge for yourself. Just imagine.

ka· ʔ. kamásł yóx̣ ʔimíntasx̣ ʔewé·ke qáyanim q̓oʔ wé·t̓u ʔitú· teqelé·qeʔs ʔisí·nm. And judge for yourself how much knee-fat a snake hawk has, not enough to satisfy anyone. AW399.38

temé·kin (active participle) to have a dream (especially about cause of things)

teme·xnew̓é·t a dreamer

teqe- momentarily, suddenly

teqé·kce. I look at (mine) briefly. I glance at (mine). HA63.14

pé·tqe·xne. He saw him for a moment. HA24.21, AW175.52. Briefly she looked at him. HA63.11

ˀepetqé·xnuˀ. You will get a glimpse of him. AW173.13.

ˀatqá·xn̓ax̣. It appears. AW173.23

teqe- suddenly + stem + -qaw straight through

pá·tqa·xnaqawcix. They see her briefly as they go right through. HA62.6

teqe- suddenly + stem + -te· move away

teqé·kteme. (You) came to see me briefly.

kál̓oˀ ˀé· t. I just came to see you briefly. HA63.24

ˀetqé·ktetx. Go briefly and see. AW19.145

teqe- suddenly + stem + -é·ý̓ benefactive suffix

pé·tqe·xney̓sene. Long ago he suddenly saw someone else's.

sík̓em p. They (collectively) saw horses all at once. HA106.70

teqe- suddenly + wele- in check

hitqu·lé·kce. He watched them briefly.

kawóˀ kál̓a hipewíhnene qoq̓á·lx̣ ka· konóˀ h. sác̓as. Then the buffaloes just kept going and Porcupine watched them briefly. AW472.32

teqe- suddenly + wiyé·- as one goes

ˀetqewyé·kcix. We briefly saw as we went. HA109.126

wele- in check; with wele-, hekí means 'to watch or study'

welé·kce. I look after (mine). I watch (mine). AW114.91

ˀu·lé·kce. I watch (oversee, superintend) it.

ˀeneswelé·kce. I am watching them.

ˀu·lé·kcix. We are watching it.

pu·lé·kcix. They were worried. HA103.25

ˀu·lé·kin. Just watch it.

kex ˀ. Let me watch it.

ˀo·lá·qcaqa. I watched it.

ˀu·lé·xnuˀ. I will watch it.

ˀepu·lé·xnuˀ. We will watch it.

wele·xnew̓é·t (abs), welexnew̓etú·ne (obj), wiwelé·xnew̓e·t (dist abs) (1) agent (of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) HA96.102, (2) overseer, supervisor, (3) scout, guard, sentinel

wele·xn̓ípec anxious to watch

weye- quickly + stem + -e·yi move around
pó·ya·xnayixqana. She used to check up on her. HA64.45
weye- quickly + stem + -qaw straight through
ˀo·ya·xqá·wna. As I sped by I saw it.
ˀapo·ya·xnaqá·wna. As we sped by we saw it/them.
weye- quickly + stem + -te· go away to
hiná·swaya·ktanqana. He used to go snoop on them. AW88.285
wí·- distributive prefix
ˀené·swihekin. Look at each one of them (to sg)!
ˀewíhekitx. Look at each of them (to pl)!
wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
wíhexneˀnim. Look at each of my (sores). AW479.22
wí·- distributive prefix + niké·- pull
wí·nke·xne. I aimed at each of them. I aimed many times.
witi- while doing something else
wité·kce. I see as I work.
hiwté·kce. He sees as he works.
wiyé·- while going
wiyé·kce. I see (mine) as I go.
ˀewyé·kce. I see it as I go.
ˀewyé·kcix. We see it as we go.
kakoná ˀetke ˀ. There you saw them as you left.
ˀawyá·kciqa. We saw it/them as we went.
ˀawyá·xnoˀqa. I could see it as I went.
hiné·swiye·xne. He saw them as he went. AW47.48
ˀené·swiye·xnime. I saw them as I arrived.
hiné·swiye·xnime. She saw them as she arrived. HA14.4
wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive
pé·wye·xneˀnye. He saw someone else's as he went. HA33.67
wiyé·- as one goes + niké·- pull + stem + -ú· directional suffix
pewyenke·xnú·ye. He aimed at her as he approached. AW447.135
ˀile- cry
ˀilé·kce. I see (mine) in tears. I see (mine) as I cry.
ˀile- in talking + wele- in check
ˀilu·lé·kce. I am looking at (mine) as I talk.

ˀew̓lu·lé·kce. I am looking at it as I talk.

hiˀlu·lé·kce. He is looking at it as he talks.

ˀí·n wé·s ciká·w̓is ló·x̣mitpa. ka· miné·px miwáylapx h. wá·qoˀ kíye pí·lox̣misix. I am an expert at the stick-game. Where and how far does one look for your match (= I am right here easy to find). Let us go play the stick-game. AW128.4

reflexive prefix + wele- in check

ˀinu·le·xn̓ípec having a tendency to be careful about oneself (1st person)

ˀí·n wé·s ˀ. I am careful.

ˀipnu·le·xn̓ípec careful (he is) HA60.24

ˀipí hí·wes ˀ. He is careful.

ˀimemu·le·xné·y̓ (they are) not watching out

c̓alawí ˀ. kawóˀ hiná·ssapalaˀamnaqana. When they were not watching out, he killed them all. AW316.219

derivatives

hekín̓es for seeing, visible, perceivable by the eyes HA18.12. Cf. eˀs vsts

ké·nm konyá wé·t̓u h. We cannot see that. That is not for us to see. HA130.4

reflexive prefix + stem + -eˀs

ˀipné·xn̓es (1) mirror: "(a thing) for seeing oneself," (2) glass (e.g., of window pane)

hexné·y̓ without seeing. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

h. wíhne. I went without seeing him.

hexné·y̓hexney̓ no-see-ums, gnat-like insects; presumably a translation loan from English

hexní·n seen. Cf. iˀn passive participle formant.

qóˀc̓o hí·wes táˀc tító·qan h. Still she is good to look at.

hekípe P resembling, like; possibly related to hekí VC

yox̣ hekípe táˀc. It looks good.

yox̣ hekípe waqa táˀc. It looked good.

ˀimé hiwsí·x hekípe qú·ys. They look rich.

ná·qc hekípe ˀiske cicámox, hiˀpsqilí·kce. A person who looks like a black man is walking.

héƙ P that describes quick movement
héƙ zip, swoosh AW53.162

hé·lek N back, backside, afterward, low ranking, inferior. A pronominal prefix can be added to express 'someone's back'.
hé·lex
h. hipen̓í·xne. We ate last. HA105.69
hikúye wáy̓at h. He went away afterward.
wá·qoʔ Angus hikúye, ka· Harry hikúye h. Angus leaves now, then Harry follows.
helekínme (1) hind foot HW, HA78.28, (2) tail end, rear guard EPW, (3) afterbirth, placenta.
hé·le·kin̓ix from the back, from behind. AW179.11, HA78.25
nikemecqéx̣ece h. I skin it from the back end (of small animals such as gopher, weasel, muskrat, and squirrel).
hé·le·kin̓ike behind, low in rank
ʔí·n ʔine·sepelú·ke h. I hid behind. I was hiding behind (something).
helekípe at a later time
hé·le·kipx backward, toward one's back, having something to do with defecation
sapáʔtaʔs h. laxative. Cf. ʔá·t VS.
koná kuʔskin̓í·x ʔisé·ptnim h. péʔnehteqewx̣siʔlike. There from thus the pack suddenly pulled him backwards into a sitting position. AP277.11-2
q̓oʔ kamká· tax̣c weyewé·yikuʔ kawatí·ta ʔe· h. ʔiptqíkeʔykuʔ. Just as you jump across, spear backward at the same time. AW36.423
helexníx last
h. q̓oʔ hikúye. He went very last. He was very last to go.
kunmé·lex afterward; probably analyzable into kunm, the nominative-possessive form of ko 'that' and hé·lex (lit.) "after that"
k. ka· hi·psí·x. And later they eat.
ʔinmé·lex under me, below me in ranking

helqélx̣ N wing. This word refers to the main construction of the wing, while wé·ptes refers to both wing and feather.

helqélx̣ (abs)
h. camó·xcamox Canadian goose, a sort of swan with black wingtip: “black wing,” Brant’s goose (?)
helqélx̣ne or helqeléx̣ne (obj), helqeléx̣ki (inst)
helqélx̣siwet̓es (man’s name). The second part is unanalyzable.

hé·lt P in excess, extremely. Phinney’s glosses “mildly” AP214.7 and “how it was” AP386.2 have not been supported in subsequent checking.
wé·t̓u ʔitú· h. There is nothing like it: “not anything exceeds (it).”
h. ʔé· ʔí·m táʔc. You are doing more than expected.
h. ʔé· ʔí·m hawál̓is. You are extremely mean.
náma ʔiceyé·ye máwa ʔipí h. Oh, Coyote, why, you are going too far. AW479.13

hem times. See éhem sts.

hé·nek̓e P again, moreover, else (as in ‘who else’)
kál̓oʔ ʔelwéhtitx h. hisapankitá·nx̣ hitemenikíse yoq̓opí. It was just in the spring that he was again plowing and planting there. HA91.20
ʔisí· h. Who else?
wé·t̓u máwa h. Never again.
hé·nek̓u again (hé·nek̓e + ʔu)
ʔí·n kú·se h. I go again.
kawá h. hikó·qama. Then he came again.
ʔí·n kú·me kawá h. I came again.

hením VC not to go, not to move, to be reluctant to go, be unwilling to go
henímce. I am not in the mood to go. I do not feel like going. I do not want to go. Cf. *enímze* “to be lazy” DNP119.
he·nímce. He won’t go.
he·nímne. He didn’t want to go.
hením̓ew (sg), hehéním̓ew (dist) lazy, unwilling. Cf. ʔew vsts.
henímnin̓ reluctantly
h. hikúye. Reluctantly he went.
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyéhnimce. I don’t want to go.
wiyéhnimnin̓ unwilling to go

hé·pey N middle, among, in the middle, between

hé·pey (abs)

h. t̓áwn guessing in the middle. In the stick-game (ló·x̣mit), the act of guessing that the inner two fists out of the four contain the bone pieces (ló·x̣om).

h. pá·yca. I came between (e.g., posts, men).

hepéyne (obj)

hepeykín a person in between

h. hí·wes. She is no longer a kid, yet is too young to marry. AW61.293

pehé·pey (1) midway between (each of the two) AW11.1, AW135.28, (2) in the middle AW112.47. Cf. pe sts each.

koná hitéw̓yecine ke yóx̣ hí·wes p. nacoʔóx̣ku·s kawá ke yox̣ hí·wes pik̓ú·nen teqeléhyekt. There they (Coyote, his wife, and son) used to live halfway between where Salmon River is and where Snake River goes up. AW11.1

hé·peyme (1) middle finger, (2) toes except the big and the little toes, (3) siblings except the oldest and the youngest

hepéyepeyce. I am in the middle and cannot make up my mind. I am undecided. I am wavering.

temé·- place

temé·hpeyise. I encircle (surround) (mine). I place (mine) in the middle.

heqé·qe N (1) salsify, (2) "river sage" used to wash lines in order to remove fishy smell, (3) some sort of mint that grows along the river, (4) "A shrub having a pungent odor. The name of the plant is not known" AP239, n. 1.

heqé·qe (abs), heqé·qenm (np), heqe·qé·ne (obj)

heqes N pus, pus-like secretion

héqs (abs)

heqéscim nothing but pus, just pus. Cf. cim sts.

ʔiné·k̓u pé·tqe·xne ka· péʔk̓uk̓eyne tamawín̓ qepsíʔs h. hiwé·m. When she (Grizzly Bear) saw him (Coyote in disguise) she became sick in the stomach, he had nothing but so much foul pus. AW175.53

heqsí·se. It is infected. It is pussy. Cf. *eksíse* "corrupt or grow virulent, as a sore; fester" DNP71.

silméqs (abs), silmeqésne (obj) matter of the eye, ocular mucus. Cf. sílu N.

simqéheqs semen. Cf. símqe N.

heqet N dead timber

héqt (abs), heqétne or heqéne (obj) dead timber

heqthéqt or haqtháqt (abs), heqthéqtnim or haqtháqtnim (np), heqthéqtne or haqtháqtna (obj) little dead timber

heqtí·n with many dead trees. Cf. hí·n sts.

heqtí·se. I am getting old. Cf. hí· svts, *ektíse* "to rot, as wood" DNP37.

he·qtí·se or heheqtí·se. (1) He is getting old. (2) It (tree) is dying.

ké·- with teeth

pekeheqtí·se. It (insect, woodpecker) is eating up the tree.

ʾilíw- burn

ʾilíwheqteqt (abs), ʾilíwheqteqtne (obj) burned tree

hé·s VC to breathe

hé·sce. I am breathing.

hehésce. He is breathing.

hehéscix. They are breathing.

há·scaqa. I was breathing.

hé·sne. I breathed.

hehésne. He breathed. HA24.16

hé·snuʾ. I will breathe. AW154.22

pehésnuʾ. We will breathe.

hipehésnuʾ. They will breathe.

hé·sin (1) breath, (2) life, soul. Cf. in vsts.

hé·sink̓i·m̓ having trouble breathing, broken breaths from fatigue AP479.12. Cf. k̓í·m̓ P.

hé·sn̓es for breathing. Cf. eʾs vsts.

teqe- briefly

teqehésne. I breathed for a while.

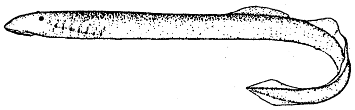
hitqehésne. He breathed for a while.

kúʾ wax̣ masł hitqeq̓í·ne h. He lived and breathed for a while, I don't know how long. HA91.27

hé·sis N (1) roof, (2) shingles, (3) any sort of overhead protection in the winter lodge (ʾelwíte·s)
hé·sis (abs), hesí·sne (obj)
múx̣snim hé·sis mat of cattail used for roofing
hesí·skin̓ix from the roof
hitqé·wse h. I fell from the roof.
hesí·sayn big cedar: "(something) for the roof"
hé·sise. I put a roof on. I cover with shingles.

heslíps N (1) Engelmann spruce, *Picea engelmannii* (Marshall 1977:32), (2) birch tree, *"Betula microphylla* Bunge." (Spinden 1908a:194). These trees were used to make canoes as talátat was also. The shredded roots were used for winnowing baskets.
heslíps (abs), heslípsne (obj)

hé·su N eel, lamprey, *Entosphenus tridentatus;* identification by Eugene B. Wilson. This fish was eaten roasted. Cf. Sahaptin asúm lampreys (Hunn 1990:158).



hé·su (abs), hesú·ne (obj), hesú·nm (np)
hesú·nmtipinwe·s (place name) Council, Idaho: "where eels feed away at." Cf. típ VS.

hé·tewi VS to value, love, like, admire
hé·tewise. I value (mine).
ʾehétewise. I value it.
ʾí·n ʾ. kínye tó·sx. I like this best.
hehétewise. He values (his).
péhetewise. He values it.
ʾipním p. kínye tó·sx. He likes this best.
ʾené·setewise. I like them.
hiné·setewise. He likes them.
ʾehétewisix. We admire it.
píhetewisix. We are admiring each other.
ʾehétewye. I admired it.
ʾahátawisaqa. I admired it (recently).
píhatawisiqa. We admired each other (recently).

ˀehétewyuˀ. I will value it.
píhetewyuˀ. We will value each other.
ˀepehétewyuˀ. They will value it.
ˀehétewitem. Come and admire it (to sg)!
ˀehétewitemtx. Come and admire it (to pl)!
hé·tewit affection, love. Cf. t VS nominalizer.
hé·tewitki because of love
ˀé·tem̓u ˀí·ceˀ h. piˀínpteme. Mother, you must have come to get me because of love.
hetéˀew lovely, valuable. Cf. ˀew vsts.
q̓oˀ h. x̣e·lé·wisix. We like playing very much. HA86.10
h. wé·s yóx̣ wé·tes. That land is valuable.
wé·s h. táyam. I like summer.
h. ˀú·s. I value him highly.
ˀehetéˀew his favorite AW123.29
heteˀewníx very lovely, very valuable. Cf. ník sts.
kál̓a q̓oˀ we h. I think a great deal of him.
hehéteˀew (dist)
heheteˀewníx (dist)
h. wé·s. They are very lovely.

heté·wisinme N (place name) (1) village site "located on east side Snake at mouth of Captain Johns Creek; refers to the antlers of the black tail buck" T32N R5W (Schwede 1966:41), (2) stream that enters Snake River, other side of Waha Lake T33N R5W (Shawley 1977:91)

hé·twey N (place name) (1) Hatwai Creek, (2) village site located at confluence of Hatwai Creek and the Clearwater River T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:36); possibly analyzable into hé·t and wey. The latter might be the same element as wey in łé·pwey, Lapwai, Idaho.
hé·twey (abs), hé·tweyne (obj)
hé·tweyme (people) from Hatwai Creek, inhabitants of the Hatwai Creek area HA82.9. Cf. me sts.
hé·tweypu· people from Hatwai Creek, inhabitants of the Hatwai Creek area. Cf. pu· sts.

hé·wew N side of canoe HW

hewi VS to arrive (?)
k̓usey̓nehewyew̓é·t a man who arrives from the buffalo country AP372.15. Cf. k̓ú·sey̓n N.
wal̓wahawyaw̓á·t a person from the Wallowa area. Cf. wal̓áwa N.

hé·wlek VC (1) to disappear, (2) to be clear (of air)
hé·wlekce or héwlekce. I disappear.
hehéwlekce. He disappears.
hehéwlexne. He disappeared.
náma ka·, manáma ka· mípx hikúye h. Oh! What happened? Where did he go and disappear? HA64.34
hewlé·x into the air
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ hiq̓uyímnikike h. hikú·kike kuʾúsuʾ yóx̣. He went on climbing and finally he went into the air. AW444.90
hewlé·xhewlex (1) space, air, (2) clear, (3) spirit, (4) abstract
h. pekú·se. It wanders in space (the way old mythical deer used to do).
há·wtnin̓ h. "The Holy Ghost" DNP84
héwlekin air, thin air
héwlekipx into space, into thin air
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ q̓oʾ h. hiqó·qawnikika hiq̓oyímnaqawnikika h. ʾaqamkin̓iká·yx. Finally he went into space. He climbed into space, to heaven. AW531.20
hewlexhewlexné·wit (abs), hewlexhewlexné·wine (obj) air
ka· konkí péʾwye hewlexhewlexné·wine. And that (his mustache) he (Bobcat) shot into the air. AW361.54

hé·wn N gap in a trail created by a slide
hehéwne. It made a gap. It is possible that there is a c-class verb stem hé·w 'to make a gap'. However, *hehéwce is not a word. The form is probably related to hé·wt VC.

hé·wsil̓ik VS (1) to put down flooring or bedding, (2) to put down willow branches in the roasting pit so that (bear) meat will stay clean; this may be polymorphemic

hé·wsil̓ikse. I am putting down flooring.
hehéwsil̓ikse. He is putting down flooring.
hé·wsil̓ikt putting bedding down. Cf. t VS nominalizer.
hé·wsil̓iks (abs), hé·wisl̓iksne (obj) bedding or flooring. Grass, fern, fur, or hide was used.
hé·wsil̓iks ʔaqámkin̓ika ceiling
héwsil̓iksʔayn for bedding
ka· q̓oʔ pú·y̓imten̓ixne ka· hitoʔptá·nqana h. c̓íxc̓ix. They used to make her go and cut grass for bedding. AW253.23
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
ʔehéwsil̓ikey̓se. I am making bed for someone. I am making someone's bed.
tulé·- foot, walking
tuléhewsil̓ikt carpet

hé·wt VC to cause a landslide
hehéwtce. It is (land) sliding.
h. wé·tes. There is a landslide.
hehéwtne. There was a landslide.
hé·wtin a gap in trail created by slide. Cf. in vsts.

hé·wtet N goose, "tamed duck" DNP57; usually not eaten. Nez Perce ate pheasants, grouse, waswásno, and tuy̓é.
hé·wtet (abs), hewté·ne (obj), hewté·nm (np)
hewté·nm núkt meat of goose

héwtip̓em P hillside, on the hillside, AW411.73. The form is possibly related to hé·wt VC.

hewtuk̓í· VS (1) to catch up with someone, overtake, (2) (with reflexive prefix) to get even
hewtuk̓í·se. I am catching up with (mine).
h. ʔiwé·pne. I am catching up with my wife.
ʔewtuk̓í·se. I am catching up with him.
ʔ. Ann-ne. I am catching up with Ann.

hehewtuk̓í·se or he·wtuk̓í·se. He is catching up with his.

h. miyáʔc. He is catching up with his child.

hewtúk̓is. I just caught up with (mine). AW111.37

péhewtuk̓iye or péhewtuk̓ike. He caught up with him.

ka· há·mtiʔc yoq̓opí pí·yep wí·t̓ec péhewtuk̓iye. And (he went) fast and the older brother almost caught up with him. HA33.70

ka· péhewtuk̓ike. And he (Coyote) caught up with him (Flint). AW167.41

he·wtuk̓í·kike. He caught up with him over there. AW36.436

né·s- plural object prefix

hiné·sewtuk̓ise. He is catching up with them. AW17.107

ʔené·sewtuk̓ise. I am catching up with them. AW111.32

hiné·sewtuk̓iye. He caught up with them.

né·s- + stem + -kik vts away

ʔené·sewtuk̓ukike. I caught up with them (over there).

hiné·sewtuk̓ukike. He caught up with them (while moving away from the speaker). HA117.33

té·l- run

ʔeté·lewtuk̓ise. I catch up with him in running.

weye- quickly

pú·yewtuk̓iye. He quickly caught up with him. AW32.354

reflexive prefix

ʔinéwtuk̓ise. I am getting even with them.

hewwít P lose balance, feel the loss of or absence of, (of rope) get loose, become undone

hewwít watí·ks. I fell: "I stepped losing balance."

kí·met kuʔitú· h. manmaʔí hikúye. Then somehow, something became loose. AW467.31

kál̓a h. (He felt his rectum) and it was empty. AW30.329

hé·w̓i· VC to be waves, produce waves

hehéw̓i·ne. There were waves.

hé·w̓i·n wave

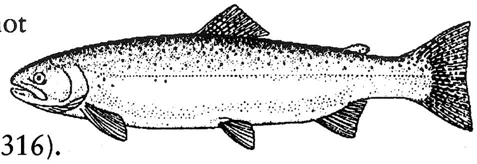
hexné·y̓hexney̓ no-see-ums. See hekí VC.

héx̣ P that describes a bad smell, pew! .
ka· ˀipná·capakayksa konkí. kál̓oˀ ka· héx̣ hití·wecinm. And he wiped it (his excrement) off with it (their hair). And pew, they smelled.
AW376.88

hé·y A (1) weak, (2) tender (of meat), easy to cut
hé·y̓c or hé·y̓s (abs), heˀí·sne (obj), hehéy̓c (abs dist), heheˀí·sne (obj dist)
hé·y̓c ˀisk̓íwkt hí·wes hé·cu. This wood cuts easily.
cepé·- causative prefix + ˀiyé·- with water
cepé·ˀyehey̓ckse. I make it soft by soaking. I make it tender by cooking.
ˀiyé·- with water
ˀiyéhey̓ckse. It becomes soft from soaking. It becomes tender from cooking.

heyé·q VC to be hungry
heyé·qce. I am hungry.
he·yé·qce. He is hungry.
heyé·qcix. We are hungry.
he·yé·qcix. They are hungry. HA47.1
he·yé·x̣ne. They became hungry. AW87.280
hipe·yé·x̣ne. They were hungry. AW230.59, HA46.60
pe·yé·x̣nuˀ. We will be hungry.
witi- while working
witíhyeqin. I became hungry from working.
wiyé·- as one goes
hiwyéhyex̣nime. He became hungry as he went along. AW27.281
reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ˀipné·sepehyeqce. He is making himself hungry. He is fasting.
ˀimemé·sepehyeqcix. You are making yourselves hungry. HA25.32
ˀipné·sepehyeqin fasting
ˀipné·sepehyeqnin̓ fasted, famished
heyé·qin hunger, famine
heyé·qwecet because of hunger, because of famine HA75.35
heyé·x̣nin̓ famished, hungry
ka· ˀí·ne hexním k̓omáy̓c h. And you see me terribly hungry. AP5.1

hé·yey N steelhead trout, *Salmo gairdneri* (Marshall 1977:38). Cf. Spinden (1908:205-206). The form is not pronounced [hé·y̓ey]. Cf. Sahaptin ayáy rainbow trout *(Salmo gairdneri)* (Hunn 1990:316).



hé·yey (abs), heyé·yne (obj) HA50.10, heyé·ynim (np)
heyé·ynim wé·ˀikt steelhead oil; used to moisten pemmican
heyé·ynimu· Spokane Indians
ˀelíw- winter
ˀelíwheyey (abs), ˀelíwheyeyne (obj) winter steelhead; fat and good to eat. Cf. AP268.15, AP270.1, AP442.9.

héynem P (1) lucky, of good fortune, (2) "strictly without" AP275.8, (3) be on proper behavior (HA's guess)

héynem, also héynew
h. wekúˀ. (1) Good fortune will come to you. (2) "To do foolish things" AP284, n. 1
kál̓oˀ ˀe· kiyúˀ h. wekúˀ. Phinney states, "A figure of speech meaning, 'To avoid doing anything foolish' literally the words stand for 'So inopportunely out of nowhere I will be'" AP275, n. 1.

heyq VS to (place) around the neck, surround or encircle the neck. This form always takes a prefix.

sepé·- causative prefix + we- with an implement
sepú·heyqt halter
temé·- place
teméheyqse. I place something (e.g., a scarf) around my neck.
temé·- place + we- with an implement
temú·heyqt martingale
we- with an implement
wehéyqse. I have something around my neck.
pú·heyqse. He is putting a collar and a harness (e.g., on a horse).
wehéyqt (abs), wehéyqne or wehéyqtne (obj) (1) necklace. See Plates 1 and 2. (2) something (e.g., a medal) worn around the neck
c̓ic̓í·nm wehéyqt a necklace of shells
hiyó·m̓asanm wehéyqt a necklace of grizzly bear claws. See Figure 2 on p. 57.

pipísnim wehéyqt a breastplate. See Plates 3 and 4.
ʾex̣séx̣snim wehéyqt a necklace of white bone pieces
wepté·sweheyqt (man's name) Feather-Necklace
wetyétmesweheyqt (man's name) Swan-Necklace
wiyetenetú·weheyqt (man's name) Sun-Necklace. This was Yellow Bull's name. HA92.41
ʾapáswahayqt (name of Looking Glass, Sr.) Flint-Necklace HA123.3, HA124.3
wehéyqin̓ (anyone) with something around the neck
ʾá·tim w. arm sling
(with a causative prefix)
pé·sepu·heyqe. He put a necklace on her. AW313.176, AW339.42
sepú·heyqt harness (of a horse)
(with a distributive prefix)
wí·weheyqim. Put a necklace on each of them! AW354.10
wí·weheyqt putting a necklace on each

"héyusnime" N (place name) camp site located below wí·k̓u·p on north side of the Wallowa River T1S R43E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:44)

hé·y̓e VS (1) to spawn (of salmon), (2) to tread water AP216.16. It is [hé·y̓e] and not [hé·ʾye].
hé·y̓ese. I am spawning.
hehéy̓ese. It is spawning.
hehéy̓esix. They are spawning.
hahay̓ayóʾqa. It could spawn. AW292.12
hé·y̓et spawning
hé·y̓in̓ spawned
he·y̓enwé·s spawning ground
-té· go away to
hehéy̓etenuʾ. It will go away to spawn.
nacóʾx̣ hiqó·qawnoʾ má·t̓atx koná h. Chinook salmon will go upriver to spawn. AW27.272

hé·y̓s N (1) itch (e.g., of scalp, rectum), (2) rashes, (3) "measles" DNP131, (4) "pimples" DNP154
hé·y̓s (abs), heʾí·sne or hé·y̓sne (obj)

hé·y̓uxc N (1) small cottontail, (2) rabbits of any kind. Cf. Sahaptin aykʷs cottontail (Hunn 1990:123)
hé·y̓uxc (abs), hey̓ú·xsne AW376.83 (obj), hey̓ú·xsnim (np) HA16.37, hey̓uxspípem among h., hey̓uxc̓áyn for h.
hay̓ó·xchacwal (abs), hay̓ó·xchacwala (obj) HA14.6 (a mythical character) Cottontail-Boy AW121.2. Cf. AP1.1 and há·cwal N.
hey̓ú·xcpe (1) locative form of h., (2) (place name) "place name, vicinity of Kendrick?" (Shawley 1977:91)
hey̓ú·xcpel̓u· Paiute Indians; because they eat lots of rabbits. Nez Perces did not eat them.
hey̓ú·xctohnin̓ (man's name) Rabbit-Leggings

heʔéy̓sce he is happy. See ʔé·y̓s VC.

heʔilpéʔilp red (pl). See ʔilp VS.

heʔtí·twi VS (1) not to love, (2) to "be unfaithful to one's husband" DNP226
heʔtí·twise. I do not love (mine). *etítuise* "to be unfaithful to the husband." DNP226

heʔúquy N season that roughly corresponds to December, season of elk calf, foaling season
heʔúquy or heʔúqux (abs), heʔúquype (loc)

hi (1) vip third person subject prefix. He, she, it, or, with a plural affix, they. The vowel assimilates to the following vowel before a glottal stop, and it is long before wé· VS 'to be' in singular present. (2) (Placed as a prefix to a noun or an adjective) (he, she, it) is; an equivalent of hí·wes.
(1) hí·wes he is (hi + wé· + present)
h. q̓oʔ qiwníx. He is very old.
hiwsí·x they are (hi + wé· + present + plural)
h. lepúʔ. There are two.
hikú·se. He goes. Cf. kú·se I (or you) go.

(2) hitáˀc. It is good. Cf. táˀc good.

hikíne. It is here. HA25.33. Cf. kíne here.

wé·t̓u ˀisí· h. Nobody is here (= wé·t̓u ˀisí· hí·wes kíne).

hinúkt. There is meat. HA43.8. Cf. nukut N meat.

hi P This form is found in the following; possibly related to the preceding hi (2), an equivalent of hí·wes.

kí·hi. There it is. Here it is.

hí VC (1) to say, talk, talk in sing-song, sing. The case suffix that marks the person spoken to is ne. (2) to make sound (e.g., as a drum)

híce. I (or you) say.

ˀé· h. kúy. I am telling you to go.

ˀewíce. (ˀe + hí) I (or you) say to him.

ˀí·n ˀ. ˀehé. I say yes to him.

ˀí·m ˀ. kiyúˀ. You tell him to go.

ˀí·m ˀ. kú·m. You tell him to come.

hihíce. He says.

wá·qoˀ ká· pá·mc̓isix kiwkiwíl̓ec pimpim h. Now they hear the drum going, "pim pim." HA82.21

pé·ce. He is telling him.

kúˀnu wax̣ ka· maná· p. koná tító·qanm píwapciy̓awpoˀ. I just do not know what the Indians told them there at the battlefield (historical present). HA107.100

ˀené·sce. I (or you) say to them.

ˀé· ˀ. You are telling them.

hiné·sce. He tells them.

ˀewcé·m. You say in this direction.

hicí·x. We (or you) say.

ˀewcí·x. (ˀe + hí) We (or you) say to a third person.

hi·cí·x. They say. AW174.31

ka· h. "qóˀc kúˀwe·t tax̣c hipá·ynoˀ." Then they say. "Maybe he will come yet." HA29.6

pé·cix. They say to him.

kawóˀ p. cá·li·na piméx̣pe. Then told Charlie's stepfather (historical present). HA102.5

hiné·scix. They tell us.

ka· h. "wá·qoˀ kíye cawcá·w kú·tecix kú·mtk̓u." Then they told us, "Now we are going to eat, come along!" HA87.24

hihín. He just said.

kawóˀ hickilí·n ka· píst h. When she came home she told her father.

ˀewín. I (or you) just told him.

kem yóx̣ wé·t̓u ˀ. You did not tell him that.

hiné·sin. He just told us.

ka· h. "ˀé·tx hipó·pciy̓awnoˀ. wé·t̓u ˀé·tx hipaˀní·toqoˀ." And he just told us, "They will kill you. They will not give it back to you." HA104.47

hipehín. They said. HA18.16

hipené·sin. They just told us.

ka· h. "ˀilíwsteq̓elikitx." Then they told us, "Lie face down!" HA108.115

híne. I (or you) said (to mine [or yours]).

ˀe· h. I told you.

ˀewíne. (ˀe + hí) I (or you) said to him.

hihíne. He said.

ka· píst h. "kuˀús kíyex hipeten̓íwes pá·x̣lo·m qilasáx̣nim. wé·te·x ˀaná·skiyo·yoˀqa." Then she said to her father, "In this way those five otters proposed to me. Shall I go with them?" HA51.18

kuˀús h. ˀipním kúckuc miyáˀc. Then he told his little child.

pé·ne. He told him. AW167.38

ka· ˀiwé·pnepim p. "hipé·kus mamáy̓ac yóx̣. q̓oˀ nex̣sepníx hekípe hiwsí·qa." Then the wife told him, "The kids just left. They looked quite strange." HA117.31

há·cwal p. ˀipné. The boy spoke to him.

hiné·sne. He told them. HA26.52

ka· koná h. "wé·t̓u ˀé·tx táˀc kusí·x mamáy̓ac." There he told them, "You are making a mistake, my children." HA118.34

hepehíne. They said.

ka· ˀiléx̣ni h. konkí ˀiceyé·yeki. They told much about that coyote.

pé·nime. He said to him in this direction.

"kí·ʾu we kíne ʾácqa," p. "Here I am, younger brother," he said to him in this direction. HA31.38

hicá·qa. I (or you) said recently.

maná· h. What were you saying? What did you say?

ʾawcá·qa. (ʾe + hí) I (or you) said recently to him.

wé·t ʾawcá·qa kaká· hipá·yna q̓oʾ koná sík̓em hitqewqí·ne. Did you tell him that the horse dropped dead when she arrived? HA96.107

hi·cá·qa. (hi + hí) He said recently.

hi·cí·qa. (hi + hí) They said recently.

hicé·ne. I (or you) said long ago. HA86.4

hi·cé·ne. He said long ago.

wá·qoʾ h. kíye wiseyné·ksix. He already had said, "We are moving in."

pé·cene. He told him long ago.

ka· ʾinekí·x p. "kál̓a ʾé· yiyé·w̓ic hiwá·pciy̓awnoʾ ʾé·." Then, however, they told her, "You poor thing, he will kill you."

hi·cí·ne. They said long ago.

hipé·cene. They said. HA24.5

pé·ci·ne. They told him (or them) long ago.

hinúʾ. I (or you) will say.

ʾewnúʾ. (ʾe + hí) I (or you) will say to him.

kúʾx tax̣c manmaʾí ʾ. How shall I say it?

hi·núʾ. (hi + hí) He will say.

qóʾc weye naʾtó·tap ʾesé·pn̓iyuʾ kúʾ maná· h. Wait till I ask my father, I will do whatever he will say. HA51.18

ʾené·snuʾ. I (or you) will tell them.

wé·t̓u ʾé· ʾ. kex mípx nú·n pekúye. You'll not tell them where we went.

pe·núʾ. We (or you) will say.

hipe·núʾ. They will say. HA17.7

hi·nóʾqa. He would say.

ka· kawá miyó·x̣at h. "kawóʾ peqʾníye ka· ʾé·tx paʾnáhpaykoʾ." Then the chief would say, "Now dig and bring it back."

hipa·nóʾqa. They would say. HA75.43

hité·tu. I (or you) used to say.

kál̓a kúʾmex mál̓aham h. ʾé·. I told you I don't know how many times.

hi·té·tu. He used to say. AW220.15
hité·n̓ix. We (or you) repeatedly say.
hí·n̓ax̣. He should say. AW122.23
hi·té·n̓ix. (hi + hí) They repeatedly say.
pá·nqana. He used to tell him. He told him.
ná·qcki lé·heyki piké·pim p. “miyáʔc kuʔm ʔekiyú·yuʔ ka· kínye piʔimnetú·ne há·mana.” One day her mother said to her, “Child, maybe you will marry this young man.” HA61.32
hinqá·na. I (or you) used to say. HA15.25
hi·nqá·na. (hi + hí) He used to say. AW90.322
hi·nen̓í·xne. They used to say. They kept telling.
pé·nen̓ixne. They answered. AW228.15
ʔewín. Talk about it (to sg)!
célmenki ʔ. Talk about the Chinese people! HA87.18
ʔewítx. Talk about it (to pl)!
ʔ. hérine. Talk about Harry!
ʔené·sin or ʔené·shin. Talk to them!
(with stem suffixes)
-á·t as the object or target goes by
hiná·tksa. I am talking as (mine) goes by.
ʔawná·tksa. I am talking to him as he goes by.
ʔaná·snatksa. I (or you) talk to them as they go by.
ʔaná·snatkoʔ. I (or you) will talk to them as they go by.
tax̣c ka· ʔé· ʔí·m ʔ. qetu keʔipí ʔiléx̣ni hiʔsé·pte. Then you will talk to whoever is carrying much (grass for bedding) as they go by. AW18.130
hiná·snatka. I spoke to them as they went by.
hi·ná·snatka. He spoke to them as they went by.
koná ná·qsnim qí·wnim h. There an old man spoke to them as they passed by.
-etwik as the object moves away
ʔewné·twikce. I (or you) talk to him as he goes away.
hiné·twixne. I talked to (mine) as he went away.
miyáʔc h. I talked to my child as he went away.

ʔewné·twixne. I talked to him as he went away.

hi·né·twixne. He talked to (his) as he went away.

miyáʔc h. He talked to his child as he went away.

pé·netwixne. He hollered after him. AW384.47

"m·" p. "kú·tek̓u qóʔc ʔé· hewtuk̓í·tenuʔ qóʔc ka· ʔé· hipúʔ." "Hm," he called after him, "Go on, I will still catch up with you and eat you." AW340.57

-é·yi move around

hiné·yikse. I am shouting: "I am going around saying."

hi·né·yikse. He is going around saying.

hi·né·yike. He shouted as he wandered around. HA33.64

-tamáw excessively

hi·tamá·wn. He talked too much.

-té· go away to, go and do (something)

pé·tece. He is going away to tell him.

pé·tecene. He went away to tell him. HA30.8

ka· p. ʔiceyé·yene. Then he went away to tell Coyote.

-tet̓é· about to, on the point of

hitet̓é·se. I intend to tell. I am about to say.

kál̓oʔ titwatí·sa q̓oʔ ke kuʔúsu ʔí·nim titílu hittiwatíyaʔniqa ʔinekí·x wé·t̓u c̓aʔá mic̓í·tpa ka· c̓awí·n kál̓a kuʔús h. I am telling just the way our ancestors used to tell even though it is not proper to hear, I am going to tell it that way. AW526.3

-ú·kini as the object approaches

hi·nú·kinise. He speaks as I go up to him.

-ʔípec desirous of

hin̓ipé·cwise. I want to talk.

(with stem prefixes)

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·cix. We talk to each other. They talk to each other. HA75.39

pí·n. We just talked to each other.

ka· p. "wá·qoʔ kíye té·m̓iksix." Then they said to each other, "Now we are going down."

pí·ne. We talked to each other. They talked to each other. HA17.4

pí·nuʔ. We will talk to each other. They are going to tell one another.

pí·nim. Tell me. AW167.32

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wiyé·- as one goes

pí·wye·cix. We are talking to each other as we go.

pí·wye·ne. We talked to each other as we went. HA92.35

teqe- briefly, quickly

teqé·ce. I suddenly speak out.

hiné·steqe·ne. She quickly told them. AP186.8-9

taqá·nqana. I used to speak out suddenly.

t. kuʔús kú·tx. I used to speak out, “Do it this way!”

hitqá·nqana. She would immediately sing out.

ka· c̓alawí ʔisí· q̓attát ka· h. “ʔi·nmamló·ya. ...” If anyone comes near, she would suddenly sing out, “ʔi·nmamló·ya. ...” AW533.51

wilé·- run + stem + -té· go away to, go and do (something)

wilé·tece. I am running over there to tell (mine). I inform (mine).

hipewlé·tene. They ran to inform.

wite- while doing something else

wité·ce. I am talking as I do something else.

ʔewté·ne. I told her. I disclosed a secret to her.

hiwté·ne. He said as he did something else. AW131.10

pé·wte·ne. He told him (a secret). AW274.29

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·ce. I am talking as I go.

hiné·swiye·ce. She tells them as she goes. AW26.262

hiwyé·cem. He comes talking.

wá·qoʔ h. t̓awa hiwyú·ʔnipsem. Now he comes talking and singing. HA34.85

wiyé·cix. We talk while walking.

hiwyé·cix. They said as they went. AW55.190, AW517.63

ʔewyé·nkike. He spoke as he moved away.

kál̓a “he he he he he” páhap ʔewyé·nkike ʔí·tikuʔnu. The daughter just said “he he he he he” as she went away. HA55.97

hiwyé·ne. He talked as he went. AW173.28

ʔewyé·cene. I said as I traveled.

ʔ. neqé·y kínike. I told it as I traveled on the other side. HA86.4

hiwyé·cene. He spoke as he went (long ago).

yóx̣ yá·yax̣ h. “hú· hú·.” That wild goose said “hoo hoo” while flying along.

hiwyá·nqana. He talked as he ran. AW174.39

ˀile- talk, cry, sing

ˀilé·ce. I am saying.

hiˀlé·ce. It is making noise. He is talking.

ka· koná ˀimí·t h. And inside (the house) someone was making noise.

hiˀlé·nime. He said.

koná ˀipí ˀiceyé·ye h., “lícu, lícu, lícu, ˀé·te hipá·ytoqa.” Then Coyote said, “My son, my son, is he back?” AP370.6-7

reflexive prefix. Addition of this prefix and the passive participial suffix results in an idiomatic expression meaning ‘exalted, touted, praised’.

ˀiné·nin̓ wé·s. I am better than others.

ˀimé·nin̓ exalted (2sg)

ˀipné·nin̓ exalted (3sg)

nemé·nin̓ exalted (1pl)

ˀimemé·nin̓ exalted (2/3pl)

ˀ. kuˀícwe The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee: “The Exalted Nine”

hi verbalizer. See hí· svtss.

hí· svtss This form occurs with a noun stem, the resulting form being a verb theme: (1) to put on (an article of clothing), (2) to go to (a certain place), (3) to observe (a special occasion), (4) (after an affinal term) to marry, (5) to do something to or with what is represented by the noun.

(1) sam̓qí·sa. I am dressing. I am putting on a shirt or dress. Cf. sam̓aq N shirt, dress.

tohoní·sa. I am putting on trousers. Cf. tóhon N leggings.

kapó·hisa. I am putting on a coat. Cf. kapó· N coat.

(2) ˀinahtoyá·misa. I carry it to the top. Cf. tó·yam N summit.

(3) nuyé·hisix. We are spending the New Year's Day. Cf. nuyé· N New Year.
(4) cik̓í·wnit marriage to spouse of deceased sibling. Cf. cik̓í·wn K man's brother-in-law, sister's widower, brother's widow.
(5) pilehí·se. I am picking lice. Cf. píle N head louse.

hí· VC (found before naq̓i and toq) (1) hí·naq̓i to finish, complete, (2) hí·toq to take something back, redeem, recover, regain
hí·naq̓isa. I finish or complete it.
h. cilú·t. I finish boiling.
h. tim̓íne. I decide: "I complete my heart." This might be a loan translation of the English expression "making up one's mind."
hihínaq̓isa. He finishes. He completes.
kuʔús ʔipí h. That is the way he does it.
hí·naq̓isix. We finish.
kuʔús hí·wes h. That is the way it has been done: "That is the way we have done."
hí·naq̓is. I just finished it.
hí·naq̓iya. I finished it.
ʔí·n h. cepelíxnikt. I finished working.
hihínaq̓iya. He finished it.
ʔipí h. cepelíxnikt. He finished working.
h. wá·pciy̓aw̓nas. He planned to kill: "He finished for killing."
hipahínaq̓iya. They finished.
hí·naq̓isaqa. I finished recently.
hihínaq̓isaqa. He finished it recently.
hí·naq̓iyoʔ. I will finish.
c̓alawí watí·sx hipá·ynoʔ kowóʔ ʔí·n yóx̣ h. If he comes tomorrow, I will finish it.
hí·naq̓in̓ finished
tí·m̓esnim h. book learned, schooled, educated, someone with a diploma but not necessarily with experience: "finished by books"
hínaq̓it (1) finishing, (2) the way it is done, custom, convention
hinaq̓iy̓á·y̓ imperfect, unfinished, incomplete. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
we- with words
wahínaq̓is. I just finished talking. I am through talking. HA96.108, HA109.136

reflexive prefix. A reflexive prefix forms an idiom meaning ‘prepare’

ʔináhinaq̓isa. I am getting ready.

ʔ. tax̣c kiyúʔ. I am getting ready to go.

ʔipnáhinaq̓isa. He gets ready. HA20.28

ʔipnáhinaq̓iya. He got ready. AW157.75

ʔimáhinaq̓is. You are ready.

wé·t ʔ. Are you ready? HA20.30

ʔimamáhinaq̓isix. They got ready. HA79.46

ʔimamáhinaq̓isina. They were prepared. HA78.21

ʔimáhinaq̓i·. Get ready (to sg)! HA20.27

ʔimamáhinaq̓itx. Get ready (to pl)!

kawóʔ ʔ. wá·qoʔ kíye we·cesí·x. Then get ready, now we are going to dance. AW285.2

ʔináhinaqin̓ (1) accomplished one: “prepared one” (1sg), (2) (I am) ready

ʔ. wé·s. (1) I am an accomplished one. (2) I am ready.

ʔipnáhinaq̓in̓ (1) accomplished one (3sg), (2) (he is) ready

ʔ. hí·wes. (1) He is an accomplished one. (2) He is ready.

ʔimamáhinaq̓in̓ (1) accomplished ones (2pl or 3pl), (2) (you or they are) ready

kaká· ʔ. When they were ready... . HA84.36

ʔinahinaq̓itat̓asá·qa. I was about to get ready. Cf. tet̓é· vtss.

ʔipná·tqahinaq̓iya. He got ready quickly. AW124.46. Cf. teqe quickly.

hí·toqsa. I am taking it back (from mine).

h. ʔiwé·pne kícuy. I am taking money back from my wife.

h. miyáʔc kícuy. I am taking money back from my child.

h. ʔé·. I am taking it back from you.

ʔahítoqsa. I am taking it back.

hihítoqsa. He is taking it back.

hí·toqs. I just took it back.

wá·qoʔ ʔé·tx h. kí· saʔyó·x̣oʔt sílu. I just took my eyesight back from you. AW148.127

hihítoqs. He just took it back.

manáma kíye h. sílu. Oh look, he just took his eyes back from us. AW148.124

páhitoqa. He took it back from him.
koná ka· p. yóx̣, pó·pciy̓awna. Then he (Coyote) took that (meat) back (from the grizzly bears) and killed them. AW200.62
ˀahítoqay̓sa. I am taking it back for him. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive suffix.
té·m- place more than one thing
tamí·toqsa. I get (mine) back (e.g., what have been pawned). I redeem (mine).
ˀatamí·toqsa. I get it back. I recover.
hitamí·toqa. He got it back.
h. nú·ne. He got us back. He redeemed us.
tami·toqaw̓á·t Redeemer

hí· vtp This form is found before at least four verb stems: cik̓áw, kitéˀ, sileqí, to·sk. The function seems to be to make an action verb out of a stative stem.
hí·cy̓awksa. I exterminate. I annihilate. I kill. Cf. ciy̓aw to be violent.
hí·kteˀkse. I cover up. Cf. kiteˀ to be careful.
hí·silqse. I dampen it. Cf. sileqí to be moist.
hí·to·sksa. I put out fire. Cf. tohosí to be extinguished.

hí·c sts found only in the following:
kikeyehí·c (place name) one of the three forks up Selway River in the headwaters of the Clearwater middle fork. Cf. kiké·ye serviceberry.

hí·ca VS to climb (e.g., trees or ladders but not hills), climb with hands and feet. The object of climbing is expressed by the case suffix k.
hí·casa. I am climbing.
hihícasa. He is climbing.
ˀahícasinm. They are climbing up this way.
ka· ˀewsí·x koná pískis kál̓a, ˀetke ˀelwíte·spe ˀ. And they had an opening there because they climbed up there at the winter lodge. AW433.51
hihícaya. He climbed (a tree). AW442.50
hí·casaqa. I climbed recently.
hí·casana. I climbed long ago.
hí·cax̣. Sure I do climb.

hihícax̣. He climbs. AW117.133

hí·canwa·s ladder, staircase: “climbing place”

hí·cat̓as ladder, staircase: “(a thing) for climbing”

-uʔ directing an action toward

hicóʔsa. I am climbing after (mine).

hihicóʔsa. He is climbing after (his).

ʔahicóʔnix. (How can we) climb after him.

manmaʔí ka·nmka· ʔ. How can we climb after him? AW190.140

-uʔ directing an action toward + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔapahicóʔaʔnyoʔ. We will climb to their (nest). AW12.13

ʔinek- in carrying

hiʔnáhicakika. She climbed on carrying it.

kí·met ka· hihícaya lá·qapx yoq̓opí ʔá·yat, miyáʔc h. cílmi. Then that woman climbed a pine tree, she climbed carrying her child, Tsilmi. AW539.47

hicá·w A (1) light in weight, (2) (of horses) lively. This form is found only with ʔic.

hicá·w̓ic (abs), hicaw̓í·sna (obj), hihícaw̓ic (abs dist), hihicaw̓í·sna (obj dist)

kál̓a ʔú·yit hicá·w̓ic wisí·nuʔ. At first we will be light. HA54.80

(with reflexive prefix)

ʔimó·hicawx. Pull in your waistline. Brace yourself.

ʔimamó·hicawkitx. Pull in your waistlines. Brace yourselves.

hicilw (dom) vtp to climb. Younger people (born after ca. 1910) have hicil with other vowels also. Cf. capatí VC.

hicilcáptksa. I am climbing along a branch. I am walking on a log or branch. Cf. capatí lengthwise.

hicílkalayksa. I am climbing the side of something. Cf. lakaláy on the side.

hiciltá·m̓iksa. I am climbing down. Cf. té·m̓ik to go down.

hiciltaqí·ksa. I am climbing down. Cf. teqí·k to come down.

hiciltiwí·kca. I am climbing after someone. Cf. tiwí·k to follow.

hicilwáhsasa. I am climbing up. Cf. láhsa up.

hicilwéhnece. I am climbing down (a tree). (younder form) Cf. léhne down.

hí·cisk VS wash (e.g., ashes off of heated rocks in a sweat house). This form may be analyzable into hí·- verbalizer prefix + cis phono-symbolic description of explosion + -k vts.
hí·ciskse. I wash (ashes off).
hí·ciskt washing (ashes off rocks). This is called 'washing old man's face'.
hiciskew̓é·t person who washes sweat house rocks, preparer of sweat bath
hí·ciskeˀs water to wash ashes off heated rocks

hí·cp̓i (dom) VS to cover (e.g., with bedding).
hí·cp̓isa. I am covering (mine).
h. miyáˀc. I am covering up my child.
ˀahícp̓isa. I am covering it.
(with reflexive prefix)
ˀináhicp̓isa. I am covering myself (e.g., with bedding in bed).
ˀipnáhicp̓iya. She covered herself. AW545.31

hí·cy̓awk destroy, kill. See ciy̓aw VC.

hí·k̓ay (1) N cup, formerly made of horn, kettle, pot, other receptacles (e.g., container of water in a sweat house), (2) VS to make a cuplike shape
hí·k̓ay (abs)
naqcí·k̓ay lálx a cup of coffee. Cf. ná·qc one.
ˀí·w̓nes h. chamber pot. Cf. ˀí·w urinate.
tilé·x̣nim h. a cup of china. Cf. tilé·x̣ chinaware.
hik̓áyna or hik̓á·yna (obj), hik̓á·ynim (np) AW51.127
hik̓á·ypa (loc) canned: "in a cup"
hik̓á·y̓ayn cupboard: "(a thing) for cups"
hik̓ayí·nax even h. Cf. hí·nek even.
hik̓áytiwa· wife's sister's husband, men married to sisters: "receptacle-sharer(s)"
táx̣s willow
táx̣cik̓ay (also tax̣chí·k̓ay) willow basket used for berry picking
táx̣cik̓aypa (loc)
ˀá·yat hitma·níya cemí·tx pá·x̣atipa t. The women picked five baskets of huckleberry.

cepé·- shape (with hand)
hicapahik̓á·ysa. There is a funnel-shaped whirlpool.
cepé·- + reduplicated stem
hicapahik̓ayik̓ayica. There is a smallish funnel-shaped whirlpool.

hí·l vtp in a pile
hí·l̓amksa. (1) I pile (mine) up. (2) (Mine) is piled up. Cf. ˀamokí VC.
h. wepckúywit. I am accumulating knowledge.
ˀí·nim h. My things are piled up.
ˀahíl̓amksa. I pile it. AW209.5
hihíl̓amksa. (1) He piles (his) up. (2) (His) is piled up.
hí·l̓amx. Pile it up!
hí·l̓amkin̓ piled up
teqe- suddenly
hitqahíl̓amksa. He suddenly piles it up. It was suddenly piled up.
h. koná. They (dried salmon) were suddenly all piled up. AW272.11
ˀisí·met ˀísqi h. Suddenly there was a pile of pitch. AW274.41
ˀiye- water
ˀiyahíl̓amksa. I put (mine) together by pouring (things from a basket).

hí·lusk VS chase away, drive away (as by whip)
hí·luskse. I am chasing (mine) away.
ˀehíluskse. I am chasing it away.
ˀehíluske. I chased it away.
péhiluske. He chased it away.
p. hesú·ne. He disturbed the eel.
hiné·shiluske. He chased them away.
ˀehíluskim. Drive it here!
ˀené·shiluskim. Drive them here!
ˀ. waswasnó·na. Chase the chickens over here!
-té· move away to do something
ˀehílusktem. Come here and chase it!
ˀené·shilusktem. Come here and chase them!
cu·- with a pointed object used in a poking manner
cúhiluskse. I poke around to scare (e.g., fish).

cúhiluskt act of poking around to scare things away
we- with implement
wehíluskse. I use (e.g. a whip) to drive something away.
wehíluskt act of chasing as with a horse whip, swatting of flies
wahiloskóʔs a whip; a quirt

hil̓am VC (1) to form a ridge, (2) to go over a ridge
hihíl̓amca. (1) There is a ridge. (2) He goes over a ridge.
hil̓ám̓nas a ridge: "(a place) to go over"
silímhil̓im̓nas (1) the ridge over the eye, (2) temple. Cf. sílu eye.

hil̓áy VC (1) to be lazy, not be diligent, (2) to be inattentive
hil̓áyca. I am lazy.
hi·l̓áyca. He is lazy.
hil̓áyn being lazy, laziness, slowness, tardiness, sloth. Cf. in active participial suffix.
hil̓á·y̓aw, hihíl̓ay̓aw (dist) lazy
wite- while doing something else
witáhl̓ayca. I am lazy at times.

hil̓í·q VC to enjoy, have fun, be thrilled, revel
hil̓í·qce. I am enjoying (e.g., what I am doing).
ʔe·l̓í·qtetu. I used to enjoy it.
kí·nyuʔ ʔ. we·cé·ne. I used to enjoy your dancing. AW49.95
hil̓í·qin enjoyment. Cf. in active participial suffix.
hil̓í·q̓ic enjoyable, thrilling HA86.8. Cf. ʔic adjective formant suffix.
h. hiwé·cesix. He enjoys riding.
hiyó·hil̓i·q̓ic Oh what fun! AW23.207, AW34.395
(with reflexive prefix)
ʔinéhl̓iqce. I am overjoyed. I am amusing myself.
ʔipnéhl̓ix̣ne. He was amusing himself. He reveled in it. AP102.15
ʔipnéhl̓ix̣nime. He reveled in it. AP66.8

hil̓qí VC to find repulsive
hil̓qíce. I find (mine) repulsive.

ˀehil̓qíce. (1) I find it repulsive, (2) (idiom) Serves him right. He got what was coming to him.
hil̓qípe (topographic) bench HA17.2

“himeléht” N raven. It is possible that this form is not a common noun for a raven but a proper noun or a name for a raven in a myth; not recognized by EPW. Phinney records an alternative form without the initial h: ˀimeléht AP155.16. The present form may contain léht ‘out’.
himeléht (abs) AP156.14, himeléhtne (obj) AP148.6, himelétnim (np) AP157.2

himé·q A (1) big, (2) great, grave. This form is used for singular; titílo is the suppletive plural form.
himé·q̓is (abs). Cf. ˀic adjective formant suffix.
h. sáplis big cyclone
h. hiwé·lece. The river is high. Cf. wé·le VC to flow.
h. haní·sa. I enlarge it. I magnify it.
h. tim̓íne magnanimity
himeq̓í·sne (obj) HA16.38
ˀí·n ˀewéwluqse h. sik̓é·mne. I want a big horse.
himeq̓isné·wit bigness, magnitude
himeq̓isníme (place name) the middle fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho
himeq̓isnimé·pu· the band of Nez Perce Indians from the middle fork area of the Clearwater River
himeq̓isnimewé·lepe Snake River. Cf. wé·le flow, pe locative suffix.
himeq̓í·spe (loc) HA17.2
himeq̓iswí·se. I am getting bigger. I am getting older. Cf. wi· sts.
himeq̓eq̓í·s bigger and bigger (internal reduplication)
h. ˀískit hikúye. The road widened.
himaq̓icímaq̓ic biggish, not so small (reduplication and diminutive symbolism)
himeq̓isníx very big, enormous. Cf. ník intensifier.
himaq̓í·chama a big man AW445.111. Cf. há·ma man.
himaq̓í·cqoq̓alx̣ a big bison. AW472.37
himaq̓í·c̓atway (woman’s name) Big-Old-Woman. Cf. ˀá·tway old woman.
himeq̓í·cku·s (place name) the Clearwater River: “big water.” Cf. kú·s N.

himeq̓í·csilu (abs), himeq̓í·csiluki (inst) big eye AP84.9. Cf. sílu N.
himeq̓í·ctewisin great antlered buck. AP470.5 Cf. té·wis N.
cepé·- by hand
cepehimeq̓iswí·se. I take a big one (out of several things).
we- with words
wehimeq̓í·skse. I exalt about mine. I praise mine greatly.
reflexive prefix
ʔipnehimeq̓í·skse. I feel big (physically). I consider myself big.

himéy VC (1) to suspect, (2) to blame, accuse
himéyce or himé·yce. I suspect (mine).
ʔe·méyce. I suspect him.
hi·méyce. He suspects.
hi·méycix. They suspect.
péhmeyne. He suspected him.
kaká· kí· kuʔús hikúye, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ wá·qoʔ p. péhyu·mne ʔiceyé·yenm tilípsxiʔne. When he did this, finally Coyote became suspicious of Fox and he was right in his suspicion. AW166.18
péhmeycene. He suspected him long ago.
kál̓oʔ q̓oʔ tuk̓úx p. x̣áx̣a·snim ʔipním hiné·skuye. They (collectively) were quite correct in accusing Grizzly Bear for killing them. AW546.59
péhmeycine. They suspected him long ago.
p. wé·t̓u ni·mí·pu·ne. They did not suspect the Nez Perce.
-liwak in vain, wrongly
himáyliwaksa. I suspected (mine) rashly.
hiná·shimayliwaksa. He is falsely accusing them.
himé·yn suspicion. Cf. n participial suffix.
himé·ynin̓ (1) suspected, (2) a suspect. Cf. in̓ passive participial suffix.
h. hiwsí·x mitá·w̓. The three were suspect.

himik VS to loosen, usually by shaking, to detach
himíx (shaken) loose, being loose.
h. kú·se. They (e.g., berries) fall down from being loosened.
himmíx totally or completely loosened
kál̓a h. kú·se. They (e.g., berries) come down in a deluge.

cepé·- by pressure
cepéhimkse. I loosen (e.g., rub off the shell of grains).
cú·- with a pointed instrument
cú·himkse. I loosen (e.g., corn) with a pointed instrument.
cú·ye- with an implement
cú·yehimkse. I shake (e.g., fruits) loose.
niké·- working on a fibery object
nikéhimkse. I pull to loosen.
tukʷé·p- with hand
tuképhimkse. I rip or tear off with hand.
tulé·- with foot
tulé·himkse. I loosen with foot.
sepé·tulehimkse. I am thrashing with foot.
we- by hitting with a stick
wehímkse. I beat (e.g., fruits) with a stick down (e.g., from a tree).
wilé·- wind
wiléhimkse. (Mine) gets loosened by wind.

hími·n N wolf. This form, judging by its oblique case forms, may be further analyzable into him (possibly a variant of hím̓ 'mouth') and hí·n 'with'.
hími·n (abs), hími·sne (obj), hími·snim (np), hími·spe (loc), hími·slaykin near h., himi·spípem among h., himisníme a place of h., hími·n̓ayn or himi·sáyn for h.
hími·n maqsmáqs (man's name) Yellow Wolf, Hemene Moxmox (McWhorter 1948:13)
hími·sne ˀanká·lpsa. I am skinning a wolf.
hími·snim hú·sus (man's name) Wolf's Head HA90.7
hími·n̓a·tway (woman's name) Wolf-Old-Woman
hími·cqan (abs), hími·cqanm (np) young wolf, wolf cub AW29.315
himi·syé·ye (abs) AW372.15, himi·syé·yene (obj) AW371.2, himi·syé·yenm (np) AW373.34 wolf (personified), wolf people, wolf family

himísl A (1) green, unripe, (2) raw, uncooked (of meat); antonym is ˀé·tin̓. See ˀé·ti VS.

himísl (abs), himslí·ne (obj)

ˀí·n hipíse himísl. I eat it raw (e.g., liver was traditionally eaten raw).

ˀí·n ˀapsá·qa himslí·ne. I ate it raw.

himsliníx very raw. Cf. ník sts.

hí·miya VC to lick with tongue

hí·mitaca. I am licking.

hihímiyaca. He is licking.

hí·miyacaqa. I licked. I was licking.

hí·miyanoˀ. I am going to lick.

himíyu N (1) ancestor, (2) both consanguineal and affinal relatives Cf. himyú· VC.

himíyu (abs), himiyú·nm (np), himiyú·me (pl abs), himiyú·mepim (pl np), AW358.10, HA62.5, ˀinhimiyú·nm (1sg poss np), ˀinhimiyú·me (1sg poss pl voc)

ˀitú· wé·s himíyu. What are you to me?

ˀinhimiyú·me. My relatives (as when addressing an audience)!

-né·nek verbalizer

ˀeneshimiyuné·neksene. I became their relative.

-né·wi verbalizer + t active participial suffix

himiyuné·wit relationship, connection by blood or marriage AW239.20

himke vtp with mouth. Old speakers have [hímke], young speakers have [hím̓ke], possibly in analogy of him̓ ‘mouth’. It may be possible to further analyze into him and ké· ‘with teeth’.

himkamáqt cinnamon taste. Cf. maq to be pure, be sweet.

himkap̓ál̓aca. It tastes bad. Cf. p̓á·l̓a to dislike.

hímkasayqsa. It tastes good. Cf. sayáq to like.

hímkesukt act of detecting by taste, tasting. Cf. sukí to recognize.

hímketewyekse. I taste. Cf. téwyek to feel.

hímkayqopt enjoyment of the taste of something. Cf. yoqó·p to enjoy, relish.

himkuˀúku N stuttering person, one who is tongue-tied

ˀí·n wé·s himkuˀúku. I stutter. I am tongue-tied.

himkuˀúku hí·wes. He is tongue-tied.

himkuʔúkel̓es N stuttering person HW. HW says the difference between himkuʔúku and hinkuʔúkel̓es is that the latter refers to a temporary condition produced by, for example, drinking. EPW questions this form but DNP206 has *himkukéles ués* "stutterer, to hesitate in speaking". DNP201 has both *himkukéles* and *himkúku* under stammer, without any semantic distinction between the two. EBW recognizes both forms.

himsk̓úye with food smeared around mouth. See msk̓uye.

hí·mteʔk VS to teach, show, point out
hí·mteʔkse. I am teaching.
hihímteʔkse. He is teaching.
hiné·shimteʔkse. He is teaching them.
hiná·shimtaʔxqana. He used to teach them. HA83.27
himteʔkew̓é·t teacher
hí·mteʔkeʔs for teaching, for (everybody) to learn
hí·mteʔkt (1) teaching, instruction, (2) dogma, doctrine
tukʷé·p- with hand
tuké·pimteʔkse. I am pointing it out.
pé·tkupimteʔkse. She pointed to (something). AW25.247, AW122.28
tulé·- with foot
tuléhimteʔkse. I am pointing it out with foot.
wiyé·- as one goes
ʔawyáhimtaʔkoʔqa. I wish I could (go with him in a car and) show it to him as we travel. HA105.61
reflexive prefix
ʔinéhimteʔkse. I am studying. I am teaching myself.

hímtuq N (1) the hair in the ear of grain, (2) mustache, beard
hímtux̣ (abs), himtú·x̣ne (obj). Pronunciation is [hímtux̣] not [hím̓tux̣].
himtó·q̇ayn tweezers, pinchers: "(an implement) for mustache"
himtú·qin̓ (abs), himtú·qiʔsne (obj) mustached or bearded person
himtú·x̣nut beardless. Cf. nú·t sts.

himyú· VC to call someone a relative, fraternize, be friendly to someone. Cf. himíyu N.
himyú·ce. I call someone a relative. I am being friendly.
hiné·simyu·cene. He became their relative. He called them his relatives. HA74.24
himyú·m. Call me a relative.
néx̣sep h. Address me differently. Call me by another kinship term. AW239.19
-sí·mey not
himyusí·mey unfriendly
-ˀipec desiderative suffix
himyu·n̓ípec affable, friendly
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pihimyú·ce. We will call each other relatives. We fraternize.
p. hé·nek̓e. We call each other relatives again. We reconcile.
píhimyucine. They considered each other relatives. HA75.42
pihimyu·n̓ípec mutually friendly
pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -sí·mey not
pihimyusí·mey antisocial, unfriendly

hím̓ N (1) mouth, (2) mouth of river, cave HW
hím̓ (abs), hím̓ne (obj), hím̓pe (loc) HA24.19
him̓pay̓ayn bridle, bit (metallic mouthpiece of a bridle)
him̓peˀewyí·n (man's name) Shot-in-the-Mouth. Cf. ˀewí· to shoot.
hím̓k̓apac edge of mouth. Cf. k̓apác edge.
hím̓k̓ocacin pointed corner of mouth. Cf. k̓ócac pointed.
hím̓laykin around or near the mouth.

him̓iqá·lam N armpit
him̓iqá·lam (abs), him̓iqalá·mna (obj), him̓iqalá·mpa (loc) AW153.3
him̓qalá·msetey (abs) underarm hair. Cf. sétey hair.

hí·n sts (1) with, accompanied by, in possession of, (2) a place name formant, for example, ˀé·t̓isi·n, té·p̓esi·n. When hi·n is at the end of a word, it takes the form of hí·n or hiˀn. When case suffixes follow, it takes the form of either hi·s or hiˀs. A noun to which hi·n is attached is treated as plural, for example, ka· hipapá·yna miyaˀáci·n Then he came with his child AW277.89. In this sentence the plural subject prefix pe (here, pa) is necessary in the verb. hinec̓isequ̓́·lke miyaˀáci·n He cut off the heads of the person and his child AW279.119 is an example in which the plural object prefix ne·s (here, nec) is necessary in the verb.

hí·n (with stress)

talohí·n bull, studhorse, stud. Cf. tá·lo testes.
tampicwahí·n with sinker. Cf. píswe rock.
tuˀynuhí·n with tail. Cf. tuˀúynu tail.
  t. x̣áx̣a·c silver-tip bear
ˀalahí·n (abs), ˀalahí·sna (obj) steam locomotive. Cf. ˀá·la fire.
c̓ayní·n soiled. Cf. c̓áy defecate, c̓áyn excrement.
ku·sí·n with dew. Cf. kú·s water.
pikí·n a child with mother. Cf. ˀí·c mother.
pistí·n a child with father. Cf. tó·t father.
q̓alawní·n with beads. Cf. q̓aláwn beads.
  q̓. ˀilé·pqet beaded moccasin
sam̓qí·n wearing a dress, dressed. Cf. sam̓aq dress, shirt.
sitqí·n muddy. Cf. situq mud.

hi·n (without stress)

há·mi·n married woman HA68.16. Cf. há·ma husband.
ˀiwé·pni·n married man HA68.16. Cf. ˀiwé·pne wife.
miyaˀáci·n a person with child. Cf. miya child.
páhapi·n a person with daughter. Cf. páhap daughter.
té·wisi·n black-tailed buck. Cf. té·wis horn.
ˀilé·pqeti·n shod. Cf. ˀilé·pqet moccasin.

hí·nani VS to shape, shave. This form occurs with a prefix.

té·w- at night
  tá·winanisa. I am making bed.
we- with stick or ax
  wahí·nanisa. I am shaping with an ax. I hew/shave.
wicle- in tracing
  woclí·nanisa. I am shaving with a knife along a tracing.
ˀice- with knife
  ˀicahínanisa. I am shaping with a knife.

hí·naq̓i to finish, prepare, decide. See hí· VC.

hí·nek sts even. In fast speech [h] disappears after a consonant.
pipshí·nex or pisí·nex even the bones AW46.29. Cf. pipis bone.
sex̣nim̓hí·nex or sex̣nim̓í·nex even in autumn. Cf. sex̣ním̓ fall.
tayamhí·nax or tayamí·nax even in summer. Cf. táyam summer.
waswasnohí·nax even chicken(s). Cf. waswásno chicken.

hiné·sce. See hí· VC to say.

"hí·nespu" N (place name) village site located at Hanson's Ferry on north side of the Grande Ronde River T6N-T7N R44E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:43)

hí·newi VS (1) to try, make an effort, practice, learn, (2) (with prefix té·- talk) to challenge, tempt, (3) (with causative prefix) to measure, try something for size, (4) (with prefix té·m- place) to weigh, balance, (5) (with prefix wité·- while doing something else) to wrestle
hí·newise. I am trying. (Mine) is trying.
h. há·cwal wilé·keˀykitpe. My son is learning to run.
péhinewye. He tried. HA24.17
péhinewisene. He (or they collectively) tried.
ka· koná hiwéw̓neˀnike wé·t̓u q̓oˀ ˀisí·nm wá·q̓is pá·niya ˀinekí·x p. wé·t̓u. Then she was ill in bed, no one made her well, even though they tried. AW577.5
hí·newim. Try me out! AP7.13
hí·newit making an effort, trial. Cf. Henawit Going Fast (McWhorter 1948:47).
hinewiyew̓é·t learner. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts agentive suffix.
cepé·- by pressure + ˀiyé·- in the water
hicapá·ˀyahinawiqana. He tried it for size in the water. He tried to see if it went across the river. AW224.4
cú·ye = cé·p- by pressure + weye- moving quickly
hicú·yehinewye. He tried it as he moved quickly.
ká· páˀpakiw̓i·kaˀnya qiˀyé·x̣ne hú·sus. ká· koná h. "manáma q̓oˀ táˀc." And he (Turtle) bent Squawfish's head. Then he (Squawfish) tried as he went quickly (and said), "Oh! it is good." AW262.9

sé·p- causative prefix

sepí·newise. I measure. I try (e.g., clothes, shoes) on.

ˀesepí·newise. I measure it.

pé·sepi·newyey̓se. He$_i$ is measuring his$_j$. He is measuring for someone else. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive suffix.

ˀipním p. ˀilé·pqet ˀáyxna. He is fitting the shoes for Ike.

sepí·newit (1) to measure, survey (e.g., land), allot land, allotment, (2) (this nominalized form is used for various units of measurement) yard, mile, cord (as a unit of volume), step

naqcapínawit one step. Cf. ná·qc Nu one.

ná·qc sepí·newit one mile, one yard

sepi·newyew̓é·t surveyor

sepí·newil̓es line or rope for measuring

sé·p- causative prefix + wilé·- run

sé·wli·newise. I am training to ride.

hiséwli·newise. He is training for horse racing.

siwí- swim + wilé·- run

siwlí·newise. I am training for swimming.

té·- by talking

téhinewise. I am challenging (mine). I am tempting (mine).

ˀené·stehinewise. I am going to challenge them. AW580.50

hitéhinewye. He tempted him into sin.

tehinewyew̓é·t devil

té·m- put, place, throw

temí·newise. I weigh. I balance. I string things together.

pé·temi·newye. He weighed it.

p. tí·m̓es. He weighed the letter.

temí·newit (1) to weigh, to balance, (2) (this nominalized form is used for various units of weight and volume) pound, bushel, (3) weight, counterweight

qém̓es hiwé·ke mitá·t t. The camas weighed three pounds.

temí·newit̓es scale

weye- move quickly, fly

hiweyehínewyen̓ixne. They practiced flying.

wí·- distributive prefix + sé·p- causative prefix
wí·sepi·newise. I measure every one of them.
wi·sepí·newin̓ allotted (land) HA116.2
wilé·- run
wilí·newise. I am training to run.
wilí·newit training for running
wití·- while doing something else
ʾewtí·newise. I am wrestling with him.
hiné·switinewise. He is wrestling with them. AW386.9
pé·wti·newisix. They are wrestling.
pí·wti·newisix. We are wrestling with each other.
pí·wti·newyuʾ. We will be wrestling with each other.
wá·qoʾ ʾé·tx p. Now you are going to wrestle with each other. AW326.12
wití·newit wrestling
wiyé·- as one goes + sé·p- causative prefix
hipewyé·sepi·newye. They measured as they went.
reflexive prefix
ʾinéhinewise. I am trying.
ʾ. we·cé·tpe. I am trying to learn dancing.
ʾiméhinewise. You (sg) are trying.
ʾimeméhinewisix. You (pl) are trying. They are trying.
ʾ. wilé·keʾykeʾs. They are trying to run.
ʾinéhinewye. I tried.
ʾí·n ʾ. ʾinéhʾyat̓as. I tried to scratch myself.
ʾipnéhinewye. He tried. He practiced. HA24.15
ka· hé·nek̓e ʾ. ʾilcwé·w̓cix qetu qepís hehésne. And again the monster tried and more strongly it breathed. HA24.15

hiné·yik- to shout around. See hí VC.

híni N chest, breast of both men and women
híni (abs), hiní·ne (obj), hiní·peme from h.
hiní·peme pí·ps breastbone
hiní·setey chest hair. Cf. sétey hair.

hinimí· VS (1) to neigh, caw, moo, croak, honk, quack, voice, cry, roar, (2) to thunder, (3) (with a causative prefix) to laugh, make fun of, ridicule

hinmí·se. (Mine) makes its animal cry.

hi·nmí·se. It neighs.

hikúye kekuˀús ˀipelí·kt h. It went like thunder.

hi·nmisé·ne. It cried.

yá·yax̣ h. A goose honked.

hi·nmí·qana. It used to cry.

ká· pé·sepetwixnen̓ixne ˀewsí·ne té·lkeliks yehtí·n, kemíne ˀitú·ne pé·kce ka· wá·qoˀ h. kí· yehtí·n. They had a domesticated crane and made it follow her around. Whenever this crane sees something it would cry out. AW253.26

hinmí·. Cry!

qétu kíne q̓atát h. (talking to a bird) Sing your song a little closer here. AW486.39

hinímit (abs), hinmí·m (np) animal cry, thunder

hinmí·m ˀipelí·kt thunderhead

-ú· directional suffix

pa·nmiyó·qana. It used to cry out toward him.

ˀé·te·x ˀitú·nm titó·qan hiq̓tatíca ka· p. If any human came near, then it used to cry out toward him. AW253.27

cé·p- causative prefix

cé·pinmise. I am laughing at (mine).

hiné·scepinmisem. He is making fun of them. AW31.342

pé·cepinmiye. He made fun of him. AW447.136

pá·pinmiqana. I used to make fun of (mine).

pá·capinmiqana. She laughed at him. AW314.198

pé·cepinmiyen̓ixne. They used to make fun of him. AW446.118,120

picepinmit̓ípec a cynic, one who makes fun of people

sepú· = sepé·- causative + we- with mouth

sepú·nmise. I blow a horn (e.g., elk whistle, trumpet).

sepú·nmit blowing of a horn

sepú·meˀs (abs), sepú·nmeˀsnim (np) (1) for blowing, (2) elk horn made from an elderberry stalk, (3) modern flute, (4) modern trumpet, (5) (man's name)

sapo·nmaˀsáyn (1) elderberry, (2) elderberry stalk, (3) "for a whistle". Cf. ˀáyn for.
sapo·nmaˀsaynwá·koˀs name of a plant: "(something) like elderberry" "This plant has the much sought after property of giving a man a long-term hard-on" (Alan Marshall).
sepu·nmiyew̓é·t trumpeter, horn player
teqe- suddenly
hitqa·nmí·qana. Suddenly it would cry out.
ká· pá·tawyaxqana kínm yehtí·n ke yóx̣ ˀewsí·ne silewqitwenew̓é·t. ka· koní·x h. This crane, which was their guard, sensed it. And it suddenly cried out from there. AW256.71
we- with a stick + cepé·- causative (sg obj)
wecepé·nmi·kse. I hit (mine) and make him cry.
we- + cé·p- causative (pl obj)
wecé·pinmise. I am making fun of (mine).
pú·cepinmise. He is making fun of him. AW84.228
wiyé·- as one goes
hiwyé·nmise. It cries as it goes. The source of thunder is moving.
h. mú·. The cow moos as it moves.
h. ˀipelí·kt. Thunder rolls as it travels.

hínis N dew
hínis (abs), hiní·snim (np)
kíye hí·kus hínis. It is dewy. We have dew.

hinke stp dear, cherished
hinkamamáy̓ac dear children. Cf. miya child.
hinkaˀísta dear child. Cf. ˀísta son or daughter of a woman.

hinkilípe N (place name) village site located opposite Lenore, Idaho, on south side of the Clearwater River T37N R2W (Schwede 1966:33)

hinmé·t N thunder, electric storm, the spirit of a cloud that makes noise. It is possible that this form is related to hinimí· VS. Cf. *inmét* 'tonitruum' GLN6.

10-4-04

hinmé·t (abs), hinmetú·ne (obj) AW122.22, hinmetú·m (np)

hikúye ke kuʔús hinmé·t. It went like thunder.

Beatrice Miles. [illegible] this spelling is correct w/a 3/

hinmató·wyalahtq̓it (abs), hinmató·wyalahtq̓ina (obj), hinmató·wyalahtq̓inm (np) (man's name) name of Chief Joseph (1840-1904); probably hinmé·t + wiyé·- as one travels + láhtaq̓i move up out of water or lower areas + t nominalizer. "Thunder traveling to higher areas." Cf. hin-ma-to-yoh-la-kit "the sound of the thunder coming up from the water" (McBeth 1908:94) and "thunder strikes out from the water" (Fee 1936:28).

hinmató·wyalahtq̓inm wic̓é·nwe·s (place name) Joseph's Place; located above qemúynem on west of Joseph Creek T6N R46E (Schwede 1966:42)

hinmetú·msilu (man's name) Thunder's-Eye. Cf. sílu eye.

hinmetú·mtim̓íne (man's name) Thunder's-Heart. Cf. tim̓íne heart.

hinmetú·m̓ini·t (place name) El Capitan on the Idaho-Montana border: "Thunder's Nest." Cf. ʔiní·t house.

hinmé·t̓ilp̓ilp (man's name) Red Thunder. Cf. ʔilp red.

hinmé·t x̣ayx̣áyx̣ (man's name) White Thunder. Cf. Heinmot Hihhih, another name for Yellow Wolf (McWhorter 1948:13).

hinmí·k VS to be in a hurry. It is possible that cepé·nmi·k or cepé·nmi· is the form of the stem.

té·- speak

té·cepenmi·kse. I am making (mine) hurry with words.

ʔeté·cepenmi·x. Hurry him up by talking!

we- with a stick

wecepé·nmi·kse. I am hitting (mine) in a hurry.

hinmí·wi VS to spend a year. Cf. ʔinmí·wit N.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyehinmí·wise. I am living from year to year.

pewyehinmí·witpe annual, yearly

hin̓awí·ta N (place name) Six Mile Creek below Kamiah, Idaho. The creek below wí·nke·kinme.

hin̓awí·ta (abs), hin̓awitá·na (obj)

hípex̣ N (archaic) (1) fat of mountain sheep, especially inside fat around the heart and intestines, (2) a magic salve, which in an old story Coyote's son-in-law, a mountain goat, applies on Coyote's eyes so that he can see in the dark AW351.39

hípex̣ (abs), hipéx̣ne (obj) AW239.27, hipéx̣ki (inst) AW351.39

hipí VS (1) to eat, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to eat oneself. The act of eating or biting oneself, even accidentally, was believed to turn the person into a cannibal.

hipíse. I am eating. I ate (historical present).

h. wewúkiyenm núkt. I am eating elk meat.

ka· takláy ˀí·ne ˀástay hiˀnisí·x, konkí h. Then they gave me a fork instead, and with that I ate. HA87.27

hi·píse. He is eating. AW166.28

hipsí·x. We are eating.

ˀiléx̣ni h. We are eating a lot.

ˀe·psí·x. We are eating it.

ˀimé ˀ. nukúne. You (pl) are eating meat.

hi·psí·x. They are eating.

híps. (1) I just ate. (2) (with kex) Let me eat. (3) (with desiderative elements) (Wish) I could eat.

h. ˀiléx̣ni. I just ate a lot.

kál̓o né·ke kex weye h. I just thought, "let me eat."

ˀehíps. I just ate it.

ˀí·n̓ax̣ nacoˀóx̣na ˀ. I wish I could eat salmon.

hihíps. He just ate.

pehíps. (1) We just ate. (2) (with kex) Let us eat. (3) (with desiderative elements) (Wish) we could eat.

kex weye p. Let us eat.

hípe. I ate.

ˀí·n h. ˀiléx̣ni qiy̓á·w̓is ˀimé·snim núkt. I ate a lot of dried deer meat.

pé·ne "ˀe·hé wá·qoˀ ˀé·tem h." "ˀe·hé qeˀciy̓é·w̓yew̓ wá·qoˀ hipst̓ú·y̓ h." He (the old man) said, "yes, you ate already." (Fox answered) "Yes, Thank you, I already ate my fill." HA40.17

hihípe. He ate.

konóˀ ka· h. hipstú·y̓. kawóˀ koná pá·ˀyax̣oˀya capá·ypa. He ate his fill there. Then he waited there for a while. HA40.14

pé·pe. He ate it.

ˀepehípe. We ate it.

ˀ. nukúne. We ate meat.

hipehípe. They ate. HA25.41

hi·píme. He ate (e.g., something of mine).

hipsá·qa. I ate recently.

wé·t qetu h. hipst̓ú·y̓. Did you (sg) have enough to eat? HA41.37

ˀa·psá·qa. I ate it recently.

ˀí·n ˀ. himslí·ne. I ate it raw recently.

ˀa·psí·qa. We ate it recently.

ˀimé ˀé·tx ˀ. nukúne. You (pl) ate meat recently.

ˀe·psé·ne. I ate it long ago. I had eaten it.

hipúˀ. I will eat.

ˀe·púˀ. I will eat it.

ˀí·n ˀ. nukúne. I will eat meat.

hipe·púˀ. They will eat.

kamáwa h. kuˀ tá·qc kuˀ watí·sx. When do they eat, today or tomorrow?

ˀa·pít̓ax̣. I could eat (conditional present).

ˀapa·pít̓ax̣. We could eat.

ˀa·póˀqa. I could have eaten it (conditional past).

ka· ˀí·nk̓e ˀ. And I too could have eaten it. AW166.26

ˀapa·póˀqa. We could have eaten it.

hipté·tu. I eat all the time (frequentative present).

kúnk̓u h. wewúkiyenm núkt. I always eat elk meat.

ˀe·pté·tu. I used to eat it. AW166.24

hipté·n̓ix. We eat all the time.

kúnk̓u h. wewúkiyenm núkt. We always eat elk meat.

ˀa·páx̣. I ate all the time (frequentative past).

wé·t̓u ˀ. cuy̓é·mne. I did not eat fish. I did not like fish.

ˀimciwá·tx̣ tex̣kikeˀtí·sne ˀ. Do you think you are the only one who eats bloody parts? "You alone habitually ate bloody parts." AW166.25

waqí·pa k̓ipstáyna ʔí·mcim ʔe· ʔ. netí·telwine. Long ago I gladly received them. Do you think you are the only one who eats humans? "You alone habitually ate humans." AW138.63

ʔe·pen̓í·x. We ate all the time.

wé·t̓u ʔ. cuy̓é·mne. We did not eat fish. We did not like fish.

hipqá·na. I used to eat.

hi·pqá·na. He used to eat. AW111.30

hipen̓í·xne. We used to eat.

hi·pen̓í·xne. They used to eat. AW373.33

hípx. Eat (to sg)!

hipítx. Eat (to pl)! HA25.41

hipew̓é·t eater

hipey̓é·y̓ without eating

hipinwé·s eating place, restaurant, inn, dining table, kitchen

hípt (abs), hipínm (np), hipítpe (loc) (1) eating, (2) food

hiptá·nit cooking: "making food". Cf. haní· to make.

hita·nisí·x. We have a feast.

wé·temex wapá·yatasa ʔimené hipínm ʔinpítx. Should I help you get food?

hipítpe yoqó·pcaqa. I enjoyed the food.

hiptipéʔs craw, crop of a bird. Cf. eʔs for.

hipéʔs for eating

kínm ʔú·s cáʔya hípt h. This one has no food to eat.

(with suffixes)

-cí·m only

hipcí·mise. I only eat. All I do is eat.

hi·pcí·mise. All he does is eat.

-é·y̓ benefactive

hiné·shipeʔnye. He ate theirs. AW30.333

hi·pé·y̓sinuʔ núkt. They$_i$ will eat their$_j$ meat. AW36.433

pá·paʔniqana. He ate his.

hipéʔnit act of eating someone else's (e.g., body part)

cí·cesne cilá·kt h. "communion, the reception (eating) of the body of Jesus" DNP33

-naq̓i complete, finish

hipná·q̓is. I just finished eating.

hipa·pná·q̓is. They just finished eating. AW61.286

mét̓u wá·qoˀ h. But are they through eating now? AW61.288

hipná·q̓it after eating

-tamáw excessively

hiptamáwca. I am eating too much. I am devouring food.

-tay in pretense

hiptáyca. I am pretending to eat. I am eating half-heartedly.

-te· move away to

hipté·ce. I am going away to eat.

hipíte. Go and eat (to sg)!

-tet̓é· about to

ˀe·ptet̓é·se. I am about to eat it.

ˀí·n ˀ. himslí·ne. I am about to eat it raw.

pe·ptet̓é·se. He is about to eat it.

wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ kuˀ p. He might eat it any minute.

ˀe·ptet̓esí·x. We are about to eat it.

-ˀipec desiderative suffix

hipt̓ipé·cwise. I am anxious to eat.

hi·pt̓ipé·cwise. He wants to eat.

(with prefixes)

mey- morning, early

méyhipsix or mé·hipsix. (1) We are having breakfast. (2) We are eating early.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

píhipitpel̓u· cannibals. AW192.167. Cf. pel̓u· people.

sepé·- causative

sepé·pse. I am causing (mine) to eat. I am feeding (mine).

hípt s. I am feeding food to mine (e.g., baby).

ˀesepé·pse. I am feeding it.

ˀesepé·psix. We are making him eat.

hisepé·psix. They are making (a non-third person) eat.

ˀesepé·pe. I made him eat.

ˀepesepé·pe. We made him eat.

ˀasapá·psaqa. I made him eat recently.

ˀ. kí· mé·ywi. I made him eat this morning.

sepé·peˀs thing to feed, feed for cattle, oat teqé·- suddenly, quickly

hitqé·pse. He is eating quickly.

hitqé·pe. He ate quickly.

teqé·px. Eat quickly (to sg)!

wite- while doing something else

wité·pse. I am eating as I do something else.

wiyé·- as one goes

hiwyé·pse. He is eating as he goes. AW111.29

reflexive prefix

ˀiné·pse. I am eating myself.

ˀipné·pe. He ate himself.

ˀipné·pime. He ate himself (causing some influence over me). For example, he ate himself, became a man-eater, and my life is in danger.

ˀipné·pin̓ (abs), ˀipné·piˀsnim (np) cannibal, person-eater: "self-eaten" AW552.28

hiˀipné·pin̓. He is a cannibal. (= hí·wes ˀipné·pin̓.)

compound

qawásnahipu·n the qá·ws eaters. This term was used in reference to the Nez Perce people. Cf. qawas dried biscuit root.

hipsnáˀ P breathless (e.g., from surprise), knocking the wind out of someone

hipsnáˀ or hipsnéˀ

h. hiˀnípe. It grabbed him knocking the wind out of him. AP248.3, AP444.14

hipst̓ú·y VC to be satisfied, be satiated, be content

hipst̓ú·y̓ enough. Cf. ˀ vsts adverb formant.

ˀí·n híps h. I ate my fill.

ˀí·n ˀiné·ku·s q̓oˀ h. I drank quite enough.

ˀimé wé·t̓u hi·pté·n̓ix h. They don't eat enough.

hipst̓ú·yce. I am satisfied. I am satiated.

hihipst̓ú·ycene. He was satisfied.

hipehipst̓ú·yne. They were satisfied.

kawóˀ qilá·sx̣ hipeckilí·ne h. Then the otters went home satisfied. HA52.52

híp̓ew N mushroom, growing on cottonwood trees and not on the ground, bracket fungi (?); eaten cooked with grease
híp̓ew (abs), hip̓éwne or hip̓é·wne (obj), hip̓ewpípem among h.

hip̓ú·x A (dupl) (1) light in weight. (2) soft to touch (e.g., sponge, cotton, pillow, bed); antonym of paq̓áwpaq̓aw. Cf. paq̓áw.
hip̓ú·xhip̓ux (1) light, (2) soft, (3) sponge
hipp̓úx softly AP199.3

hi·qí·xpe N (place name) village site located on south side of the Clearwater River above Lewiston T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:37)

hí·s VC to win, for example, in a gambling game such as a stick-game (see ló·x̣mi), horse race, card game, spear throwing
hí·sce. I win (over mine).
ˀehísice. I win from him.
ˀehiscí·x. We win from him.
ˀepehísin. We just won from him.
hí·sne. I won. AW114.87
wá·qoˀ h. Now I won. I won it from you now.
ˀepehí·sne. We won from him.
péhisne. He won it from him.
ka· pí·lox̣mima hi··· q̓oˀ wí·t̓ec ka·ˀáw̓. ka· muq̓úsnim p. laˀám̓ q̓oˀ kakalá ˀewé·ke peˀtú·. They played the stick-game, oh! ... almost all night through. Then Suckerfish won from him (Eel) everything he had. AW128.9
péhisicene. He won from him long ago.
hí·sin. act of winning (active participle)
hisní·n̓ or hí·snin̓ (1) lost, (2) loser (passive participle)
pí·- reciprocal prefix
píhisin gambling: "winning from each other"
sepé·- causative prefix
sepí·sce. I am causing (mine) to win. I am losing.
sapí·scaqa. I caused (mine) to win recently. I lost.
hisepí·sne. He lost. AW128.11
sepéhisnuˀkum. You will cause me to lose. AP249.16

hí·saq VS to add, increase
hí·saqsa. I am adding.
hihísaqsa. He is adding.
hí·saqsaqa. I added recently.
hí·saqoˀqa. I would add. I could add.
ˀe·hé wé·t̓itú· ˀúykin̓ix h. kiné·pk̓u. Yes, do you have anything to add to this? HA95.92
hísax̣. Add!
hí·saqt̓as for adding
hí·saqin̓ (something that is) added
temeniktisáqsa. (vowel sic) I add in sowing. I do additional sowing. Cf. temenikí VS to plant.

hí·semtuk VS to mark, make a marker
sil- eye vtp
silí·semtukse. I am making a marker for someone to see.
silí·semtukt mark, marker, token
té·m- place (pl)
temí·semtukse. I am making a marker for them.
temé·semtukt statue, emblem, badge, symbol, sign, portrait
temé·- place (sg)
teméhisemtukse. I am placing a marker for him so that he does not lose the place.
tulé·- with foot
tuléhisemtukse. I am making a mark with foot.
wel̓é·- by tying
wel̓éhisemtukt to tie something as a marker
wepé·- with hand
wepéhisemtukse. I am making a marker with hand.
ˀis- cut (pl) with a knife
ˀicí·semtukt to make markings by cutting (e.g., ears of cattle)

hí·semtuks N (1) sun, moon, luminary, (2) month. It is possible that this noun is related to the verb hí·semtuk VS.

hí·semtuks (abs), hí·semtuksne (obj), hí·semtuksnim (np) AW154.27, 157.64, hí·semtukspe (loc), hí·semtuksx to h. AW154.21

hí·semtuks c̓áʔca. I am menstruating. Cf. c̓áʔ VC.

lepít hí·semtuks (man's name) Two Luminaries. Cf. Lepeet Hessemdooks Two Moons (McWhorter 1948:45).

halx̣pamayá·ya hí·semtuks the sun. Cf. haláx̣ N daytime.

cik̓etpemeyé·ye hí·semtuks the moon. Cf. cik̓é·t VC to be night.

kakmám hí·semtuks full moon. This is a loan translation used by younger speakers; wiya·swalá·wit is the older expression. Cf. swalá· N full (moon).

ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe (1) next month, (2) last month

hisemtuksyé·ye (abs), hisemtuksyé·yene (obj) AW154.17, hisemtuksyé·yenm (np) AW154.27 Old Man Sun, the sun personified

pe- each

péhisemtuks (1) menstruation, (2) monthly

péhi·semtukspe every month

hisilq dampen. See sileqí VC.

"hisímsaqa" N mallow ninebark *Physocarpus malvaceus* (Marshall 1977:29,191)

hisí·sk VC to be uneasy, feel uneasy (as in sleep)

hisí·skce. I am uneasy.

hi·sí·sxnim. He was uneasy.

kál̓a koná h. hitáw̓qalo·kima. There he lay on his back feeling uneasy (being surrounded by skulls). AW157.73

hisisk̓í· VC to hold one's hand over the eyes (to shield them from something bright)

hisisk̓í·ce. I am holding my hand over the eyes.

hisí·x̣ P recede (of water)

hisí·x̣ hikúye. It (water, tide) receded.

hí·snin̓ lost, loser. See hí·s VC.

hí·sq̓i (dom) VS (1) bring bad luck, (2) "an evil charm cast by menstruating women under whose influence a hunter lost his ability to kill game" AP261, n. 1, AP262.1. However, as evident from Skunk's speech in AP244.10, "I will cast a morbific influence over you" using this verb, it is not restricted to the evil charm by menstruating women.

hí·sq̓isa. I am bringing bad luck.

hí·sq̓iyoˀ. I will bring bad luck.

ˀé· h. c̓alawí tamawín̓ q̓atátipx ˀé· kiyóˀqam. I will cast a morbific power over you if you approach me too close. AP244.10-11

hi·sq̓iyóˀkom. You will bring me bad luck.

ˀé· h. há·mtiˀc ˀiní·t ˀoyniwá haní·. You will blight my hunting power. Quickly build a separate lodge. AP262.1-2

hihísq̓iyoˀ. He will bring bad luck.

páhisq̓iyoˀ. We will bring bad luck.

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hí·sq̓iyaˀniyoˀkom. (You) will bring bad luck to mine.

ké·nem h. kí· ˀí·ne wá·pciy̓awna. You will bring bad luck to my kill. AW410.46

hí·t vtp causative prefix, often used when an undesirable result is involved. This form may co-occur with the more general causative prefix sepé·. In such cases sepé· precedes hí·t.

pipeˀtít wake up, be awakened

hí·tpipeˀtitkim. (You) woke me up. AW32.368

h. ˀé·. Shucks! You woke me up at a wrong time. AW35.404, AW45.16

péhitpipeˀtitke. He woke him up at a wrong time. AW34.403

ta·sí VC to die out (of fire)

hihí·ta·sksix. They are putting out (e.g., fire).

wiyá·wq VC to be hurt, be damaged

hí·twiyawqca. I am going to destroy.

hí·tem vtp to dance

we- with mouth + ˀinipí VS = sing

hí·temweˀnpse. I am dancing and singing.

hité·me VC (1) to count, (2) to read, learn, (3) to spell

hité·mece. I am counting. I am reading.

hihité·mece. He is counting. AW458.9. He is reading.

ʔehité·mene. I counted it. I read it.

ʔí·n h. pú·timt wax̣ lepít sík̓em. I counted twelve horses.

hinesité·mene. He counted them.

h. pí·lepuʔ. He counted four (people).

hité·menuʔ. I will count. I will read.

hité·me (abs), hité·mepx to h. education, schooling HA125.5

ka· koná céwyu·y̓equʔ mamáy̓ac hité·mepx. And I will encourage children to get education. HA125.5

derivative suffixes

-eʔs for

hité·men̓es (1) for counting, for reading, (2) book, reading matter

wé·t̓u hité·men̓es (1) not for counting, not for reading, (2) incalculable, immeasurable

-ew̓é·t agentive suffix

sepehitemenew̓é·t teacher: "causer to read"

-inwe·s locative suffix

hité·menwe·s school

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hité·meney̓se. I am reading for someone.

ʔé· h. I am reading for you.

hité·meneʔnyuʔ. I will read for someone.

pehité·meneʔnyuʔ. We will read for someone.

táx̣c ká· ʔé·tx p. yóx̣ kaláʔ ʔé·te hí·wes. Now we will count yours to see how many there are.

-tay in pretense, half-heartedly

hitamatáyca. I am reading half-heartedly.

-té· to go away to

hité·metece. (1) I go away to (another place) to read. (2) I go to school.

(with stem prefixes)

sepé·- causative prefix

sepehité·mece. (1) I am causing someone to read. (2) I am teaching.

hisepehité·mece. (1) He is making someone read. (2) He is teaching.

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pewyehité·meney̓six. They counted someone else's as they went.

hí·teme·s N (1) semi-subterranean hot water bath. The structure was used predominantly by men and yielded a higher temperature than wistitám̓o, which was constructed above ground and used by both men and women. The use of this bath had an aspect of physical therapy, while the use of wistitám̓o steam/sweat bath had an element of spiritual counseling. (Walker 1966) (2) "semi-pit lodge" AP390.3, AP391.9. The form suggests that e·s 'site of' is isolable. There is no attestation of hí·tem as a verb stem. The form is probably related to hí·tem̓yek 'to take sweat bath'.

hí·teme·s (abs), hí·teme·sne (obj), hí·teme·spe (loc) AW382.19, hí·teme·skin̓ix from h. AW382.16

hí·teme·snime (place name) camp site located on Little Sheep Creek, a tributary of the Imnaha River T2S R46E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:48)

hí·tem̓yek VS to take a sweat bath

hí·tem̓yekse. I am taking a sweat bath. HA39.11

hihítem̓yekse. He is taking a sweat bath.

hihítem̓yeksix. They are taking a sweat bath.

hí·tem̓yekeʔs sweat bathing place AW502.39

hí·tem̓yekt sweat bathing

hitem̓yekey̓é·y̓ (1) un-sweat bathed, (2) (used as a term of derision) incompetent, ill-prepared one

k̓omáy̓c h. He is not performing up to snuff.

hí·tem̓yekin̓ (1) sweat bathed, (2) competent, well prepared

hí·tewle vtp sweat bathing; found before lú· VS. The form is probably related to hí·teme·s and hí·tem̓yek through m-w consonant alternation. Cf. lú· VS.

hí·tim̓ VC (1) to kneel, (2) (with another verb stem) with knees

hí·tim̓ce. I am kneeling.

(with stem suffixes)

-lí·k be about to

hí·tim̓likse. I am about to kneel.

-lí·k be about to + -u· toward
hitim̓likú·se. I am kneeling before (mine).
hihitim̓likú·se. He is kneeling before someone.
hihitem̓likú·ye. He kneeled before him. HA36.116
(with stem prefixes)
sepé·- causative prefix
sepé·hitim̓likse. I make (mine) kneel down.
hisepéhitim̓likse. He makes him kneel down.
wí·- distributive prefix
hiwíhtim̓like. Each of them kneeled down.
wi- (?) + sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -lí·k be about to
pé·wisepehitim̓like. He set him on his knees. AW257.92
compound stems
liké·ce upon
hitim̓liké·cese. I am going to kneel down upon something.
pe˒q split
hí·tim̓pe˒qs. I just split (mine) with knee.
˒ehítem̓pe˒qe. I split it with knee.
wisé· + ke˒ey = rise, stand up
hí·tim̓wiseke˒yke. I rose from kneeling position.
hihítim̓wiseke˒yke. He rose from kneeling position.

hitum V to cut (?)
˒icehítumkin̓ with a portion of the ear cut for the purpose of identification as in cattle. See hí·semtuk VS.

hí·twiyawq. See wiyá·wq VC.

hiwé·k VS (1) to dream, (2) to have vision (especially in the context of the Dreamer or Ghost-Dance religion). For the words to describe the dance of the Dreamers, see cilí·lp VC.
hiwé·kse. I dream.
hi·wé·kse. He dreams.
hiwé·ksix. We dream.

hiwé·ks. I just had a dream.
hiwá·ksaqa. I had a dream recently.
hiwé·kuʾ. I will dream.
ʾé· h. You might dream.
hiwé·kin̓ filled with dreams
hiwé·kt dream, dreaming (active participle)
hiná·ssapahwaxqana. He used to cause them to dream. It used to cause them to have visions. HA83.29

hiwikí VS to cut meat into thin pieces, for example, to dry
hiwikíse. I am cutting meat into thin pieces.
hi·wikíse. He is cutting meat into thin pieces.
hiwí·kt thin strips of meat
hitkó·phiwixqana. He cut meat into thin strips with fingernail. Cf. tukʷé·p with fingernail.

hiwí·w VC to split, cut, make a gash
hiwí·wne. I cut (past).
hiwí·w cut
h. kú·s. I just made a cut.
hiwí·wn cutting, act of cutting (active participle)
h. wé·s. There is a cut.
hiwí·wnin̓ (being) cut (passive participle)

hiw̓í·twe VS to be in need, be poor
hiw̓í·twese or hiw̓í·twise. I am poor.
h. tí·m̓es. I need a book badly.
hi·w̓í·twese. He is poor.
hipe·w̓í·tweye. They were in need. AW466.14
hiw̓í·twet destitution, poverty

hiyá·la VC (1) to catch, round up (e.g., horses, or other animals), grab, (2) to take (something) away from (something), dislodge, remove, (3) to struggle with, cf. AP459.6, (4) (with reflexive prefix) to be determined, (5) (idiom) (with a reflexive prefix and wiyé·- as one goes) to try to kill oneself hiyá·laca. I am trying to catch (e.g., my horses).

páhyalacix. They are trying to catch (it or them).

ka· koní·x keˀitú·ne p. hey̓ú·xsne. And they were after something like rabbits. AW376.83

ka· ˀinekí·x p. pá·nkax̣aˀpsix, wé·t̓u manmaˀí. And even though they tried to tear her off, there was no way to do it. AW162.22

ˀapa·yá·lanoˀ. We will try to catch him.

ka· qóˀc kíye hé·nek̓e mé·ywi ˀepekiyúˀ ˀ. Then we will again go after him in the morning and try to catch him. AW191.156

hiyá·lata·n̓ix. We are going around to catch (e.g., a horse).

hiyalanwá·s a corral

hiyalanwá·spa (1) locative form of h., (2) (place name) stream entering the Salmon River on the Idaho side, opposite of Mt. Wilson on the Washington-Oregon side T31N R5W (Shawley 1977:91)

niké·- by pulling

pá·nkahyalacix. They are trying to remove by pulling. AW162.28

hinká·hiyalana. He pulled (his eye) out. AW485.13

we- with an implement

wahiyá·laca. I am cracking something. I am cutting (e.g., a bone to get what is edible inside). I am pecking (e.g., the eye socket to get the eye-fat).

pó·hyalanima. He sought his by pecking. AP56.2. He worked at it. AP64.8

pó·hyalaˀnya. He tried to get someone else's. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive.

kí· p. silímtasx̣, pok̓át, pok̓át, pok̓át, kí·met pú·pipeˀtitke. Here he (Magpie) tried to get his (Coyote's) eye-fat, peck, peck, peck, then he (Magpie) woke him (Coyote) up. AP52.1-3

reflexive prefix

ˀináhyalaca. I am determined. I am busy (e.g., gathering food).

ˀ. kú·t̓es. I am determined to go.

ˀimáhyalanoˀ. You will struggle to free yourself.

mé·tmet q̓oˀ ˀ. ˀinekí·x ˀé· t̓úxne ˀamc̓íyoˀ. Do not ever try to free yourself even though you might hear outcries. AP71.13-4

reflexive prefix + wiyé·- as one goes

ˀipnáwyahyalana. He tried to kill himself: "he struggled with himself." Cf. AP199.1-2 and n. 1.

hiyémqe VC to cry after, hate to see someone go
hiyémqece. I cry after (mine).
h. miyáˀc. I hate to leave my child.
ˀe·yémqece. I cry after him.
hi·yémqece. He hates to part.
ˀené·siyemqece. I hate to see them go.

hiyé·te N female mountain sheep, female bighorn, *Ovis canadensis*
hiyé·te (abs), hiyé·tene (obj), hiyé·tenm (np), hiyé·talaykin near h. (vowel sic),
hiyé·taˀayn for h. (vowel sic), hiyetepípem among h.

hiyíq VS to loosen, slacken; antonym of q̓apáp VS
hiyíx̣iyix̣ loose, slack, not tight
niké·- pulling
nikéhyiqse or niké·hyiqse. I slacken (e.g., the cinch). I loosen the knot.

hiyíyiq VC to tickle (someone)
hiyíyiqce. I am tickling (mine).
ˀe·yíyiqce. I am tickling her.
péhyiyiqcene. They tickled him. AW431.18
pá·wihiyiyix̣naqana. He tickled him many times (frequentative remote past).
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ ˀiné·x péˀyece q̓oˀ ˀiné·x maná· p. wá·qoˀ ka·hitáwx̣anna. Finally, even though she bothered him lovingly and tickled him, he was snoring. AW257.87
hiyíyiqin act of tickling

hiyó· stp exclamatory or emphatic prefix; in some people's speech ˀiyó·
hiyó·cicqiˀc. Oh! How wonderful. Cf. cicqí A.
hiyó·hapat̓is. My! What a great hunter. Cf. hapát A.
hiyó·hil̓i·q̓ic. How enjoyable. Cf. hil̓í·q VC.
hiyó·mise·mi. What a liar! Cf. misemí VS.
hiyó·qapsiˀs. Oh how terrible. Cf. qepsí A.
hiyó·tamawin. That is too much. It is too severe. Cf. tamáw VC.
hiyó·taˀc. Simply great! Cf. taˀc A.

hiyówatalam N found in the following; probably a compound form
hiyówatalampo· (abs), hiyówatalampo·na (obj) Umatilla Indians

hiyú· vtp. See hiyú·m.

hiyú·m vtp bear, especially grizzly bear. Cf. hiyú·m N.
hiyú·mtemekse. I am roasting meat of grizzly bear.
hiʔnéhcikli·kse ka· h. He (Coyote) took it (grizzly bear meat) home and baked it. AW200.59
hiyú·mtemekt roasting of bear meat. Cf. té·mek VS.
hiyú·mteme·s a place to roast bear meat AW587.22
hiyú·mteme·spe (1) locative form of h., (2) (place name) camp in North Fork Country about five to six miles from another camp on Marble Creek (Shawley 1977:91)
hiyú·mtemiyene. I took the grizzly bear meat from the roasting pit. AW410.49
hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·s bear bath, bear-wallow, bears' mud bath. AW581.71. AW582.81. Cf. lú· VS.
hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·sp (place name) camp site located above hinmató·wyalahtq̓inm wic̓é·nwe·s Joseph's Place on north side of Joseph Creek T6N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:43)
hiyú·mtipse. I (grizzly bear) (kill and) eat.
ʔe·yú·mtipse. I (grizzly bear) (kill and) eat it.
péhymtipsix. They (grizzly bears) killed him. AW205.19
péhyumtipen̓ixne. They (grizzly bears) used to (kill and) eat it.
ka· q̓oʔ pé·sepetex̣teqetnen̓ixne laʔámna titó·qana keʔisí· konapí hiqó·qawcana ka· koná p. They (grizzly bears) made all the people uneasy, whoever passes through there they killed. AW204.4
hiné·shiyumtipe. She (grizzly bear) killed them. AW546.56
hiyó·wapciy̓awn. I just killed a grizzly bear. AW409.38
ʔayó·mwapciy̓awna. I killed a grizzly bear. (Sometimes m is lost before w.)
hiyú·mwe·cenwe·s bears' dancing ground AP180.11. Cf. we·cé· VS.
hiyú·mwuq̓umlike. She lay down like a grizzly bear. AW411.74
hiyó·m̓iqalatp̓anwa·s bear's back-resting place AW581.73. Cf. letp̓é· VS.

hiyú·m N (1) bear, especially grizzly bear, the latter sense being mythical or anthroponymic, (2) big one, (3) hibernating animals including, for example, badger; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. hiyú·m vtp.
hiyú·m (abs), hiyú·mne (obj), hiyú·mnim (np)
hiyú·m táx̣to Big Dipper: “bear sneaking up.” Cf. tax̣tó· VC.
hiyú·m ˀilp̓ílppe (man’s name) Red Bear Place
hiyú·mcickan or hiyó·mcickan blanket of bear hide. Cf. cí·ckan N.
hiyó·mhawl̓is (man’s name) Mean-Grizzly. Cf. hawál A.
hiyó·mkiyo·n̓may (woman’s name) Bear-Maiden
hiyú·mk̓ipcuc bear claw. Cf. k̓ípcuc N.
hiyú·mnukt bear meat. Cf. nukut N.
hiyú·msetey stiff hair of bears and badgers. Cf. sétey N.
hiyú·mtamalaykinma (man’s name) Grizzly-Bear-Edge. Cf. laykin sis.
hiyú·mtaqma·łin̓ (man’s name) With-Grizzly-Hat. Cf. tá·qma·ł N.
hiyú·m̓ese, hiyú·m̓asa, or hiyó·m̓asa bear claw (just the part that corresponds to fingernails)
hiyó·m̓asanm wehéyqt necklace of grizzly bear claws. See Figure 2 on p. 57.
hiyú·m̓ini·t (abs), hiyú·m̓inine (obj), hiyú·m̓ini·tpe (loc) bear’s lair, bear’s den. Cf. ˀiní·t N.

hiyú·m VC (1) to be correct in guessing in a stick-game, (2) to suspect
hiyú·mce. I suspect (mine).
miyáˀc h. I suspect my child.
ˀe·yú·mce. I am right (in guessing) about it.
péhyumne or péhyu·mne. He suspected him. AW166.18
koná ka· wá·qoˀ p. kál̓a kúˀ maná·. Then she (Grizzly Bear) suspected (that there was) something. AW213.68
péhyumcene. They (collectively) were suspicious of him.
koná titó·qanm wá·qoˀ ka· p., “ho·mnáma sáw hiwyé·kuse cálxcalx ˀetqé·kitetx.” Then people became suspicious, “Why is Cricket so quiet? Go and see.” AW19.145
hiyú·mn (1) a correct guess at stick-game, (2) suspicion

híˀimet P that expresses unexpectedness and surprise; probably related to ˀimet
híˀimet ˀí·m peˀékswise. I am surprised that you are fighting over that man. I did not know that you were fighting over that man. Cf. ˀé·ks K.

hiˀlaq̓í·. See ˀilaq̓í· VS.

hí·ˀlem N (1) season between summer and fall HW, (2) *íllem* "season between spring and summer" DNP183

hiˀléx̣ P ready, handy
ka· wá·qoˀ ˀe· tax̣c kál̓a wekúˀ h. q̓oˀ ˀísqi peˀtú· q̓oˀ h. Then you will just have pitch or something ready. AW461.47

hiˀmetu N habit, characteristic behavior; appears in the following:
hiˀmetuné·wit habit
kuˀús ˀé· wekúˀ weˀní·kt q̓oˀ ke konmá ˀimé·m kuˀwíhne kúˀ ˀimé·m ke konmá ˀewsí·ne h. Thus you will be named according to your actions and perhaps according to your habits. AW405.51

hiˀnéhi VS to rely on, depend on. AW 107.56

hiˀyam VC to gather
hípt ˀipnáhiˀyamca. She gathered food. AW387.24

-hma. See há·ma N.

-hmak. See capáhmak VS.

hó· P ahoy, hello. Cf. hó·m.

hó·hay P there! something is happening, oh! good

hoł VS to loosen, slip off, doff, pull out (e.g., tooth), pull off (e.g, a leg)
-leˀckin in such a manner
hółlaˀckin easily (in slipping something off)
cé·p- with hand + wele- in check
co·lahółksa. I slip it off.
niké·- pull
niká·hołksa. I am pulling it off. I am skinning or peeling it off (e.g., skin of fruits).

hinká·hołksa. He pulls it off.

pé·ce, "ʔehé qaláca. wá·qoʔ ʔe· ʔiní·se." ka· h. ʔipnimníx tít. He (Rattlesnake) said, "Yes, grandson. Now I give this to you." And he pulled out his own teeth. AW199.41

pá·nkahołksanoʔ. He will pull it off.

wé·t̓u manmaʔí máwa p. In any way he will be able to pull it (Frog) off (the face of the moon). AW163.38

hinká·hołkoʔqa. He used to pull it off.

h. wé·yux ka· hé·nek̓e hiʔpá·c̓aʔktoqoʔqa. He used to take off his leg and put it back on again. AW142.27

niké·- pull + stem + -é·ý̓ benefactive suffix

pá·nkahołkay̓sa. He pulls someone else's off.

ka· sám̓x̣ p. ka· pé·mux̣sney̓se. Then he took off her dress and swallowed it. AW77.108

we- with an implement

wahółksa. I unlock.

wahółkaʔs (abs), wahóskaʔski (inst) a key

Tomnim pó·hołka piskísne wahółkaʔski. Tom opened the door with a key.

weye- as one goes + niké·- + stem + -qaw straight through

hiwayanká·hołqawna. He pulled (his) off as he went straight through.

koná h. sám̓x̣ tim̓á·ý̓ hitqeléhyeke. The girl (Coldweather) took off her clothes as she ran upstream. AW332.118

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·hołksa. I tear each off.

pá·wihołksana. They tore it (barricade made of rocks) down. HA102.18

wí·- distributive + dupl stem (meaning 'repeatedly') + -é·ý̓ benefactive

hiná·swihołhołnaʔnyoʔqa. She used to tear each one of theirs (e.g., arms and legs) off. AW546.51

reflexive prefix + cé·p- + wele- in check

ʔinaco·lahółksa. I am getting away. I am slipping myself off.

reflexive prefix + cé·p- + weye- quickly

ʔimaco·yahółkt the act of quickly extricating oneself

hó·m P ahoy, hello, a call to attract attention
hó·m or hóm
kawóˀ koná wá·qoˀ "há·mtiˀc hó·m náma kú·s" hiwalatiyó·xna. And then he shouted as he waited, "Hello there. What are you doing?" HA35.101

ho·mná· P indeed

ho·mnáma P what now? probably a compound of hó·m and náma· AW28.292

hó·pl̓al N season around October, when tamarack needles fall. Cf. hú·p VC.
hó·pl̓al (abs), hó·pl̓alna (obj)

hó·pop N (1) pine tree moss, *Alectoria jubata* (L.) Ach.; identification by Leda Scrimsher. This black moss was baked and made into soup. (2) (man's name)
hó·pop (abs), hopó·pna (obj), hopó·pnim (np), hopó·pki (inst), hopó·p̓ayn for h., hopopnó·t without h., hopoppípam among h., hopóppa (loc)
hopó·psi·s or hopó·pnim sí·s pine moss soup

"hoqs" N "bugbear, bugaboo" AP144.3
hóqs (abs), hóqsna (obj), "hóqsla (obj in affected baby talk)"

hoq̓hó·q̓ N pig, hog; possibly from English. Cf. Sahaptin húq̓huq̓ pig (Hunn 1990:72).
hoq̓hó·q̓ (abs), hoq̓hó·q̓na (obj), hoq̓hó·q̓nim (np), hoq̓hó·q̓pa (loc), hoq̓hó·q̓laykin near h., hoq̓hó·q̓ayn for h., hoq̓hoq̓pípam among h.
hoq̓hó·q̓nim núkt pork. Cf. nukut N.
hoq̓hó·q̓nim tú·tnin̓ sausage. Cf. tú·t VC.
hoq̓hó·q̓nim wé·ˀikt lard. Cf. wé·ˀikt N.

hóq̓o P until
ka· kuˀúsuˀ hikúye ka· ˀipnéhinewye kamásł wiyé·wc̓et h. ka kawá kí· hiwé·ke wilwílp wá·qoˀ wá·q̓is hiwc̓á·qawna. And he continued in this way for sometime and exercised until he was cured and well. HA60.19

hotó·to N (1) wild tobacco, kinnikinick, (2) red berries mixed with tobacco as a smoking mixture

hotó·to (abs), hoto·tó·na (obj)

hoto·tohí·cpa (place name) (1) Florence, Idaho T25N R3E, (2) headwaters of Big Creek, a tributary to the Middle Fork of the Salmon T20-21N R9E (Shawley 1977:92)

hoxs VC (1) to use magic, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to transform oneself, assume another form by magic

hohóxsna. He used magic.

wá·qoˀ h. “té·mux wayawá·yixqawn.” ka· kuˀúsuˀ pé·kce. Then he (Coyote) used magic and said, “Let there be a track going across.” And it appeared. AW175.56

páhoxsna. He used magic.

ka· wá·qoˀ p. “páp̓a we·léhtx qetu ca·yoká·min̓ kuˀús.” ka· konapí hipekúye. And now he (Coyote) said, “Let there be a spring with gravel.” And there it was. AW156.49

reflexive prefix

ˀinahóxsca. I transform myself.

ˀipnáhoxsna. He transformed himself. AW157.65, AW174.44

ˀ. “kuˀstí·te q̓oˀ wic̓é·y.” He transformed himself (saying), “Let me be the same (as he is).” AW146.93

ka· petqu·y̓ehné·ne. wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ ka· laˀám̓ hikúye. wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ hiˀlá·twisa kál̓oˀ ka· hiwéhyem x̣áx̣a·c koná ka· ˀ. And he (Grizzly Bear) gained on him (Coyote). Now he (Coyote) did everything. Now he was exhausted. Grizzly Bear was coming, then he (Coyote) transformed himself. AW174.44

reflexive prefix + stem + -toq back

ˀipnáhoxstox̣qana. He would transform himself back (to his old form).

kaká· wá·qoˀ hiq̓tatnaqá·na wic̓é·nwe·s ka· koná ˀipná·tkalaynaqana ˀ. When he (Coyote) came close to his house then he changed himself and transformed himself back (to a Salish stranger) by magic. AW297.58

hoy VC (1) to exercise, (2) to get in shape, condition, train (e.g., for hunting, gambling). hoy is found only with a reflexive prefix. Cf. waywi VS.
ʔináhoyca. I am getting myself in shape. I am cleaning myself in preparation (e.g., for a race).
ʔipnáhoyca. He is getting in shape.
ʔipnáhoyniṅ trained (person)
ʔipnáhoywit conditioning, training, exercise

hte VS to have to do with a canoe
ʔiyé·- in water
ʔiyéhtese. I am going to cross by canoe.
ʔiyé·- in water + stem + -úʔ directional suffix
ʔiyehtúʔse. I am going in a canoe toward (mine).
peʔyehtúʔye. He went in a canoe toward it.
ka· paʔcac̓áka, kuʔús konkí p. He cut it (canoe) in two, thus he went in the canoe after her. AW138.69
nec̓iyehtúʔm. Come toward me in a canoe! AW137.52
ʔile- talk + ʔiyé·- in water + stem + -úʔ directional suffix
ʔileʔyehtúʔse. I am going in a canoe toward (mine) while talking.
ʔileʔyehtúʔm. Come after me in a canoe grumbling. AW138.65

hu P an interjection, oh! This element is combined with interrogatives.
huʔsí· yox̣ hiwí·ce. Who is crying?
huʔsí·nm yox̣ miyáʔc ʔú·s. Whose child is it?
huʔtú·pe·x weleq̓í·kse. What is keeping it stuck? AW18.123
huʔtú· mínix hiʔyá·payksa hó·pop. Oh! Where is the pine moss drifting from? AW398.28

hu· or ku· P that describes honking sound of geese AW516.51

"huh" P "the flying call of wild geese" AP316.6, AP318.3. Cf. hu· P.

"huh" P "yelp of wolf" AP222.5

huhú·c P (nursery word) scary, spooky, unsafe
huhú·c. Stay away. Be careful. It is dangerous.
huhú·cnim̓e·. You be careful, it is scary.

húhuy N shoulder, shoulder blade
húhuy (abs), huhúyne (obj), huhúype (loc)
ʔeʔwíye huhúype. I shot him in the shoulder.

hú·kuk N (1) hair of head, (2) rope of hair, (3) wool
hú·kux (abs), hukú·xne (obj), hukú·xki (inst) AW182.9, hukú·xpe (loc)
kaká· hitqaʔátsa ʔipná·ʔnak̓atsa ka· pá·ʔnahnanqana ke koná hukú·xki ʔipná·capakayxqana. When she (Bear) would go to the toilet, she would take her (the girl) and wipe herself with her hair. AW182.9
hukú·xnim té·wtes hair rope (usually made of horse tail or bison hair)
hukú·kin̓ with (long) hair AW502.40
hukú·xnut hairless

hu·kúʔ P or else, or
kúʔwe·t qémneqe ʔiyíwewiy, hu·kúʔ nuk̓uxmé·ws ʔiyíwewiy, hu·kúʔ sé·lix himyox̣ató·wisana. The chief may have been from the mouth of Clear Creek, or from the mouth of Maggie Creek, or Salish. HA69.48
hu·kúʔne·nm or ...we
wé·te·nm pawsayná·koʔqa hu·kúʔne·nm petu·qélenuʔ c̓alawí kíye wé·t̓u wiseyné·ksix. Shall we go in (to the reservation), or else, if we do not go in, shall fight a war? HA116.9

huluhú·lu· N owl dance HW, not recognized by EPW
huluhú·lu· a kind of dance, owl dance

hu·mé· P or
míniku·ki qetu ʔé·lew̓ic ʔó·pciy̓awnoʔqa payó·sna hecú·ki hu·mé· piswé·ki. Is it better kill a snake with a stick or with a rock?
wé·t̓u ʔisí·nm pó·p̓aykay̓sana ʔipná·sam̓qit hu·mé· ʔipné pé·ʔnisene ʔitú·. Nobody washed his clothes, or gave him anything. HA59.3

hu·míʔs P sorry, oops
kú·mtx, wá·qoʔ kíye c̓áyna ʔe·psí·x, hu·míʔs kuʔús kál̓a kúnk̓u ʔimisq̓ulé·ytetu. Come, now we are going to eat shit. Oops, I am always saying the wrong thing. AW212.56

hup VS (with prefix niké·-) to cause rope burn
niképhupse. I cause rope burn.
hinkéhupse. It causes rope burn.
ˀí·n h. I have rope burn.
ˀehinkéhupuˀ. You will have rope burn (be careful).
nikéhupt rope burn

hú·p VC to fall (of evergreen needles)
huhú·pce. (Evergreen needles) are falling.
hó·p̓l̓al season roughly corresponding to the month of October, season when tamarack shed needles. Cf. ˀa·l sts.

hú·sus N (1) head, (2) (used as a suffix) hundred. The second use is found among the earliest records, e.g., poot-moos-sush one thousand (Fletcher 1873, item no.190); lapooshush two hundred, metoshush three hundred, pelapooshush four hundred, pakoshush five hundred (Whitman 1881:98); pútumushush one thousand, laptitúshush two thousand (Gatschet 1896:16). It is also attested in Downriver dialect; lepúšuš inít ‘two hundred tents’ (Swadesh 1930:3.37).
hú·sus (abs)
h. capáylax̣nin̓ (man’s name) Shot-Through-Head. Cf. capáylaq VS.
h. máqs (man’s name) Yellow Head. Cf. maqas N.
h. maqsmáqs (man’s name) Yellow Head. Cf. maqas N.
h. cimú·xcimux (sg), h. cicmú·xcicmux (dist) a gray horse with black head. Cf. cimú·k VS.
h. qepsíˀs (personal name) Bad Head. Cf. qepsi A.
h. ˀilp̓ílp (sg), h. heˀilpéˀilp (dist) roan horse: “red head”
leˀéptit h. two thousand. Cf. leˀéptit twenty.
pá·qo·sos five hundred. Cf. paq five.
pilepú·sus four hundred. Cf. pí·lep four.
husú·sne (obj), husú·skin̓ix from h., husú·spe (loc)
husú·spe ˀewyí·n (personal name) Shot-In-Head. Cf. ˀewí· to shoot.
husú·sk̓omayn headache, more serious headache than tinnú·sin ‘headache’. Cf. k̓ó·may VC to ail.
hucú·cwel̓etp̓et̓es headband. Cf. wel̓é· to tie, tp̓e to wrap.
pé·husus head-deep
ˀethú·sus. (1) skull, (2) soft front part of baby’s head. Cf. ˀe·t vsts.

hú·x̣e VC (1) to stand, be standing; used for plural subjects. Cf. wisé·tu for singular subject. (2) to marry, in reference to a church wedding; used only when the subject is male or plural including men

hú·x̣ecix. We are standing (state).

huhúx̣ecix. They are standing.

hohóx̣aciqa. They were standing recently. The form in the Downriver dialect is huhúx̣eciqa.

-lí·k vtss be about to, be in the process of assuming a state

hú·x̣eliksix. We are standing up (action).

hú·x̣elikse. I (a man) am marrying.

huhúx̣eliks. He just got married.

hipehúx̣elike. They married.

hú·x̣eliku ˀ. I (a man) will get married. hú·x̣e without lí·k does not precede uˀ (indicative future suffix), hence no *hú·x̣enuˀ.

pehúx̣elikuˀ. We will get married.

hipehúx̣elikuˀ. They will get married.

hú·x̣elikin̓ married

nú·n pawc̓á·tax̣ h. We should get married.

hú·x̣elikt standing side by side

(with prefixes)

sé·p- causative prefix

sú·x̣elikse. I (e.g., a minister) am marrying (someone).

hiné·ssu·x̣elike. He married them.

ˀile- fire

hiˀlehú·x̣ecix. They are standing by the fire.

ˀile- talk

hiˀlehú·x̣ecix. They are standing talking (loud).

ˀinek- in the company of, in association with

ˀew̓néhux̣elike. I (a man) married her.

pé·ˀnehux̣elike. He married her.

compound stems. In some cases a special form hú·x̣ele appears.

keˀey move

hitqehúx̣elekeˀyke. It (e.g., deer) suddenly stood up. HA41.42

hipetqehúx̣elekeˀyke. They suddenly stood up.

ka· h. ka· hipatá·lcikli·tox̣kika k̓ú·sey̓nex. And they (bisons) suddenly stood up and dashed back to the Buffalo Country. AW481.61

keʔey + -ú· directional suffix

petqehux̣elekeʔykú·sene. They all jumped up against him. They all stood up before him.

lataq in or near the fire

hiʔlahóx̣alataqsix. They are standing around the fire.

hiʔlahóx̣alataqan̓ixna. They used to stand around the fire.

koná ka· h. ka· kuʔuspé ʔicayá·yaqan hitkó·ltamalwiqana. There then they would all stand about the fire and Young Coyote would give hunting commands to them in this way. AP360.5-7

leylé·k into, in

hu·x̣eylé·kse. I am standing inside (e.g., an enclosure).

likilí· to encircle

péhux̣elelkili·ksix. They are standing encircling something.

hú·x̣ele VC roll, as a ball or wheel

hú·x̣elece. I am rolling down (e.g., out of bed, down a hill).

huhúx̣elece. He is rolling down.

huhúx̣elecem. It is rolling this way.

wiwíceʔ h. A log is rolling toward us.

ʔí·, kál̓a ʔá·la himeq̓isníx kál̓iske h. Oh! she comes rolling just like a huge (ball of) fire. AP460.15-6

huhúx̣eletetu. It rolls. AW174.41

(with stem suffixes)

-c̓a on top of

hohóx̣alc̓asa. It is rolling over (his).

páhox̣alc̓asa. It is rolling over it.

-c̓a on top of + -á·t as the target moves by

hohóx̣alc̓atksa. It is rolling over something as it passes by.

hohóx̣alc̓atkoʔqa. (If) it should roll over someone as he moves by.

c̓alawí piswé·nm h. kál̓a koná ʔati·c̓átkoʔqa - kál̓a “x̣ix̣ím x̣ix̣ím.” If a boulder should roll down at me as I pass by I would simply squirt musk on it and blast it into countless pieces. AP246.12-4

-toq back

hohóx̣alatoqt̓a. It would roll back. AW32.358

(with stem prefixes)

ʾinek- together

ʾinéhux̣elece. I make it roll (e.g., down a steep hill).

derivative

hux̣é·lux̣el rolling, unsteady (e.g., of a bridge) AW175.58

huy VC to pat, rub, massage, soothe; found with cepé· vtp by pressure

cepéhuykt patting, massaging

cepehúyxneʾenim. Rub for me.

c. k̓úpk̓up. Rub my back for me.

cepehúyhuyxce. I am rubbing it.

huyqúyx̣ N white male duck. Phinney translates this form as "white swan" AP362.5.

huyqúyx̣ (abs), huyqúyx̣ne or huyqúyux̣ne (obj), huyqúyx̣nim (np) AW11.8

huʾtú· or huʾtú·pe·x oh! See hu P.

hwí·t VC to whistle

pé·hwitne. He whistled.

pé·hwitnetwikce. He whistled after her. AW106.30. Cf. etwik vtsc.

hwí·t sound of whistling AW105.23

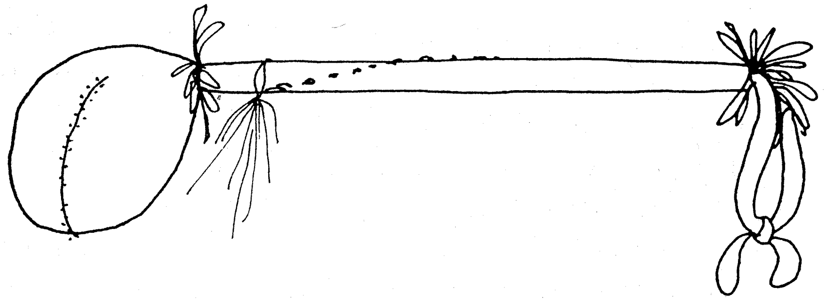


Figure 5. k̓áplac war club (p.266)

H. Aoki

i

í sts possessor of; found in the following
hamtaqí male salmon. Cf. hámtax̣ salmon testes.

i, í· denominative verb stem formant. See hí· svtss.

i, í· vis plural suffix. This form does not occur with the following tense-modal suffixes: indicative perfect, indicative indefinite past, indicative future, conditional present, conditional past. For these tense-modals, plurality is indicated by the prefix pe vip. The form is found in six different shapes. They are (1) i, with indicative present, indicative recent past, indicative remote past, or conditionál past and after a stressed stem; (2) í·, with any one of the tense-modal suffixes listed under (1) and after an unstressed stem; (3) n̓ik, with frequentative present; (4) tk, with imperative without locative suffixes, and after a vowel, or with imperatives accompanied by locative suffixes; (5) itk, with locative-less imperatives ending in a consonant; (6) zero, with frequentative indefinite past, frequentative remote past, or frequentative recent past. In short, there are many ways to express plurality in the Nez Perce verb system.
(1) i heyé·qcix. We are hungry. Cf. heyé·q to be hungry.
(2) í· hekcí·x. We see. Cf. hekí to see.
(3) n̓ik ku·té·n̓ix. We go many times. Cf. kú· to go.
(4) tk wiskeʾéytx. Go on a trip (to pl). Cf. keʾéy to move.
(5) itk ʾá·citx. Go in (to pl). Cf. ʾá·c to go in.
(6) zero cepʾlé·nen̓ix. We used to work. Cf. lixnik to move around.

i· sts in the area of, in the vicinity of. This element is suffixed either directly to a substantive stem or to its locative form.

after a stem

láykini· nearby, around. Cf. láykin vicinity, edge.

pik̓ú·ni· along the river. Cf. pí·k̓un river.

mex̣sé·mi· in the mountain. Cf. mé·x̣sem mountain.

neqé·yi· on the other side of the river. Cf. neqé·y the other side of the river.

titoyá·mi· along the hilltop. Cf. tó·yam hilltop.

ka· hiwíhneme hiwú·yinime tasí·px yoq̓opí qetu titoyá·mi·. Then Cow Elk started running along the top of the hills.

ˀallá·yi· low. Cf. ˀallá·y low place.

qó·qox̣ hiweyí·kce ˀallá·yi·. The raven is flying low.

ˀimí·ti· in. Cf. ˀimí·t inside.

kawóˀ ˀískit ˀimí·ti· haniyáˀnimtx q̓oˀ konapkíy̓oˀ hí·semtuksx. Now you make a road for me underground straight to the sun. AW154.20

ˀiweté·mi· by the lake. Cf. ˀiwé·tem lake.

after a stem and a locative suffix

coqóypayi· at the top of the tepee. Cf. cóqoy top of tepee.

p̓íłpeyi· through the hole AP458.10. Cf. p̓íł hole.

í·k ps third-person subject, found with ˀiné·k "although"

ˀinekí·x or ˀinekí·k̓u although he, although they

wá·qoˀ ˀimé·m pó·pciy̓awcana ˀipné ˀinekí·x q̓oˀ waqí·paynik̓ay. Now they killed her, even after a long time.

ˀinekí·k̓u ˀipí hiwé·ke wilekeˀykew̓é·t mét̓u c̓awí·n wé·t̓u ˀipním hiˀnpé·twixne ˀí·ne. Although he ran a lot, he was unable to overtake me.

í·k. See lí·k VC, lí·k VS, or lí·k vtss.

í·key sts locative suffix, possibly related to i· sts

nukní·ke·y on this side. Cf. nú·kin this side.

il vts around

peˀseqú·lilke. He cut around the neck. AP390.13. Cf. qú·l V, peˀseqú·lke. He cut the neck. He cut the throat.

ilwa·k. See sáq A.

íl̓es sts one that lives in . . . (?); found in the following:
c̓ixc̓ikíl̓es grasshopper. Cf. c̓íxc̓ix grass.

im np suffix. See nim sis.

im action toward the speaker. See m vis.

imteʔk. See hi·mteʔk VS.

in active participial suffix. See t vis.

in imperative suffix. See k vis.

in verb class marker in indicative perfect. See s vis.

í·n, i·n with, accompanied by. See hí·n sts.

i·n an element at the end of place names. See hí·n sts.

íne, ine object case suffix. See ne sis.

í·nex svts, found in the following:
hamí·naksa. I am going to my husband's place. Cf. há·ma husband.

í·nek even though. See hí·nek sts.

inme place name formant. See nime sts.

inwe·s place of ...-ing. See nwe·s vsts.

in̓ (an object) with. See hí·n sts.

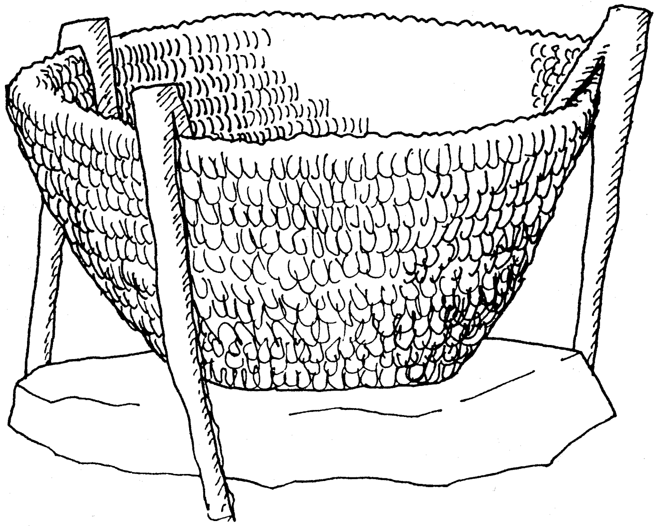
in̓ vsts passive participial suffix, (one that is) ...-ed. After a stressed s-class stem this element appears as (1) in̓ word-finally and as (2) iˀs elsewhere. After an unstressed s-class stem it appears as (3) yí·n after an i vowel, and as (4) ˀí·n after other vowels. After a c-class stem it appears as (5) nin̓ word-finally, and as (6) niˀs elsewhere. When in̓ occurs after an i vowel, the sequence *iin̓ is reduced to in̓.

(1) in̓ wakáykin̓ sifted (sand). Cf. káyk clean.
(2) iˀs cepé·pyux̣tiˀsˀayn for a pie. Cf. piyúx̣te place inbetween.
(3) yí·n hanyí·n made, created. Cf. haní· make.
(4) ˀí·n yax̣saˀí·n poured over. Cf. yax̣sa spill.
(5) nin̓ ˀa·timk̓í·wnin̓ arm cut. Cf. k̓í·w cut.
(6) niˀs ˀa·timk̓í·wniˀsna arm cut (obj)

ípk, ipk to, upto, against, (with numerals) ...-th. See k sis.

í·s, i·s (an object) with. See hí·n sts.

itk plural suffix. See i vis.



H.aoki

Figure 6. k̓ápoy hopper mortar (p.266)

k

k sis to, upto, than, against, in order to, (with numerals) ...-th. The five forms are (1) k after k̓úyc nine, eˀéptit (multiples of) ten, or non-numerals ending in a consonant; (2) kipk after hú·sus (multiples of) one hundred; (3) ípk after ná·qc one, or pá·x̣a five followed by t, the neutral classifier; (4) ipk after other numerals; (5) pk after non-numerals ending in a vowel.

(1) k k̓uˀícx ninth. Cf. k̓úyc Nu nine.

ˀiní·tx to the house. Cf. ˀiní·t N house.

ˀipí hiwíhnene náqsipx ˀiní·tx. He went to another house.

teq̓elú·tx to swimming. Cf. teq̓e vtp + lú· VS = swim.

hipapá·ynoˀ teq̓elú·tx. They will come to swim.

(2) kipk pú·tmu·suskipx one-thousandth. Cf. pú·tim Nu ten + hú·sus N head, hundred.

(3) ípk pa·x̣atípx fifth. Cf. pá·x̣a Nu five.

(4) ipk lepítipx second. Cf. lép Nu two.

(5) pk ˀitú·px why, for what: "to what." Cf. ˀitú· D what.

ka· náma kíne ˀitú·px hamanik̓imamá·nisix. Why here, what for, are you acting brave around here? HA117.28 For other examples, see under sílu (silú·px) N, titó·qan (titó·qapx) N, cicyúk (cicyuk̓í·spx) A, kí· (kiné·px) D.

k vts a verb stem formant. This element ocurs automatically after certain adverbial prefixes. In some cases k seems to have causative meaning. Cf. NPG99.

silé·wx̣ic̓emkse. I am angry to see it: "Seeing makes me angry." Cf. x̣í·c̓emce. I am angry. (x̣í·c̓em VC)

k vis indicative present suffix. There are three forms: (1) n after an i (pl) suffix and a locative, (2) k elsewhere after i (pl) suffix, (3) zero elsewhere. Cf. NPG112.

(1) n hité·m̓iksinm. They came down. Cf. té·m̓ik VS to come down.
(2) k hité·m̓iksix. They are coming down.
(3) zero hité·mikse. He is coming down.

k vis imperative suffix. There are five forms: (1) k after an s-class stem ending in i, (2) y after an s-class stem ending in other vowels, (3) n after a c-class stem ending in a vowel, y, w, or l (but not after té·), (4) in after a c-class stem elsewhere, (5) zero otherwise.

(1) k titwatíx. Tell a story! Cf. titwatí· VS.
(2) y ʔattó·lay. Forget it! Cf. tító·la VS.
(3) n hín. Speak! Cf. hí VC.
(4) in ʔehékin. Look at it! Cf. hekí VC.
(5) zero kú·m. Come! Cf. kú· VS move + m toward speaker.

k ps first-person singular pronominal suffix. The four forms are (1) e·k after míʔs 'not', or wé·t question particle; (2) kek after míne 'where', or mác 'how much'; (3) ·k after qece 'even', or ke relative particle; (4) k elsewhere. Cf. NPG127-131.

(1) e·k míʔse·x I . . . not
m. ʔí·n manmaʔí kiyúʔ. I cannot go in any way.
(2) kek mínekex where . . . I
m. ʔaw̓yá·x̣noʔqa talátatna. Where can I find some cedar trees?
(3) ·k qecé·x even . . . I
q. ʔí·n kú·se. Even I am going.
(4) k kúʔx perhaps . . . I
k. wé·t kiyúʔ. I might go.

ka stp This element uniquely occurs in kahál 'of certain length' (cf. hál N). Historically, ka may either be a variant of ko 'that', or a relative particle ke with harmonic vowel shift.

ka· P and, then. This element is very frequently placed at the beginning of a sentence.

ka· wá·qoʔ pu·k̓ú·pe hipísne ka· ʔipí hiʔnekéhte té·pul. And he broke the bone and took out the marrow.

ʔitú· hí·wes ka·. Who is it, then?

kaká· when, at the time when. This form is a compound of ke (relative particle) and ka·. Pronominal affixes create the following set. Cf. ke P.

kaxká· when I
kamká· when you (sg)
kaká· when he or they
kanmká· when he-us, when we-him
kamaxká· when I/we-you (sg)
kapamká· when you (pl)
kapamaxká· when I/we-you (pl)

pakká· sometimes, at different times, from time to time, every so often, now and then

kál̓a "łúk̓" hitqí·xqana pakká· "súk" pennéx̣sep tax̣sáwkt. Just "thump" it landed and from time to time they (things that a myth character named Cixcixícim had swallowed) landed with a different "thud". AW83.199

"kacackaʔí" N turnip. Morvillo has kazázkaí "turnip, A plant and its root used for food" DNP224. The form is no longer attested. *kacackaʔí is merely a reconstruction. The initial consonant may be k, k̓, q, or q̓.

káccaykan or **ká·ccaykan** P (1) exclamation meaning 'oh for the good old days' AW486.38, probably a variant of qí·ccayqan, (2) exclamation meaning 'Oh scary' AW26.263

kácł N small size; probably a diminutive variant of kasl

kácł (abs), kaclaná (obj)

kácł hiwyú·y̓eqse. Small as he is, he wants to go. He wants to go but he is too small. Cf. wiyú·y to go, leave.

kácł wepcú·x. (He is) smart for his age.

kaclaná pú·y̓ces. He is too small to whip. He is too small for anyone to whip.
Cf. wet̓é· to beat, whip.
kikácłkikacł in small pieces. But there is no *kacłkacł.

kahál certain length. See hál N.

kahát̓o A (1) short, (2) low; antonym of kuhét A
kahát̓o (abs), kahát̓o·na (obj)
nú·snu kahát̓o short nose
kikáhat̓o (dist abs), kiká·hat̓ona (dist obj)

kaká· when. See ke P and ka· P.

“kakámni” VS *kakámanisa* “to approach, come near in place or time” DNP7; not attested. It is possible that it is related to kakmám VC.

kakmám VC to become full, become filled
kakmámca. I am filling (mine): “Mine is becoming full.”
k. hí·k̓ay. I am filling a cup.
k. ʔítetp̓es kicú·yki. I am filling my pocket with money.
ʔakakmámca. He is filling (something): “His is becoming full.”
ka· hitqeqʔní·se kuʔuspé, ka· wá·qoʔ ʔ. She started digging for roots, and now it (the container) was full. AW252.11
ka· koná q̓oʔ yóx̣ ka· ʔ. yoq̓opí ʔástay ʔewí·culetese koná. Then she (Grizzly Bear) filled it (a bag) with needles. She put them (the children) in there. AW135.26
hikakmámca. It is becoming full.
qó·tqot h. The feathers filled it (a hole). AW622.24
kakmám hí·semtuks full moon; a translation loan. For a traditional expression, see swala· N.

kalá N certain amount, that much, that many
kalá (abs), kalaná (obj)
ka· kalá so·yá·po· hi·píse ʔiléx̣ni. And that many white men ate there. HA105.68

míʔse·nm ka· maná· ʔepekiyúʔ kalaná so·yá·po·na. We cannot do anything to that many white men. HA116.12

kalaná titó·qana ʔehéxne. I saw that many Indians.

kalácim that much alone HA75.41. Cf. cim sts.

kakalá as much as, as much. Cf. ke (relative particle) + kalá.

ka· muq̓úsnim péhisne laʔám̓ q̓oʔ kakalá ʔewé·ke peʔtú·. And Sucker won from him (Eel) everything, as much as he owned. AW128.9

kaxkalá as much as I. Cf. k ps first-person pronominal suffix.

wá·qoʔ ʔina·capáʔamksa q̓oʔ kaxkalá we pí·ps yóx̣ laʔám̓ ʔé·. Now I am going to collect back from you as much as I have bones (I am going to bet all the bones in my body to get back what you have). AW129.12

kalanníx just so many, only so many, just as much

k. pí·ʔnise. Is that all you are going to give me?

kalatí·t or kalatí·ta same amount, same number. Cf. tí·t sts.

ʔí·nk̓e ʔinpíse kalatí·ta. I will buy that much also.

kalóʔ (1) enough, so much; used to indicate sufficient amount of food, for example, is already served, (2) the end; standard form to mark the end of a story

ʔóykala (abs), ʔóykalana (obj) all, everyone

q̓oʔ ʔóykala kí· kínki hilló·ycix ka· heʔéý̓scix. Because of all this, they are happy and glad.

ʔe·kíce ʔóykalana ʔiní·ne. I see all the houses.

ʔoykalaʔáyn for everything, versatile

ʔóykalo· (abs), ʔóykalo·na (obj), ʔóykalo·nm (np) everyone, everybody, all the people. The form ʔóykalo· is analyzable into ʔuy 'all' + kalá 'so many' + we human classifier.

ʔóykalo· hipapá·ytoqa. They all returned.

ʔóykalo· hipewíhnene. All of them left.

ʔóykalo·nm hiná·smic̓isa ʔóykalo·na. They all hear us all.

ʔóykalo·nm hiná·smic̓isaqa ʔúylepwene. They all heard both of us.

ʔóykalaʔc all kinds

kál̓a P just

hí·wes ʔiyéq̓is kál̓a ʔiske ʔá·la. It is hot just like fire.

x̣ic̓íyu hitqé·w̓ye kál̓a ʔíske wé·qit. Stars fell just like rain.

kál̓a kál̓a quite a bit

kawóʔ k̓í·ma peʔénye kál̓a kál̓a ʔiceyé·yene. Then he gave one half, quite a bit, to Coyote. AW501.14

kál̓a wax̣ (1) but, instead, (2) if not

kál̓a wax̣ pinímsene. If I was not sleeping . . . .

kál̓o just (kál̓a + ʔu emphatic particle)

ʔipí hiwíhnene ʔipním kúckuc pit̓í·n̓ k. q̓oʔ mí·w̓ac. She left her little girl just for a little while.

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ P finally, at last

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ or kál̓awnik̓a

kuʔús k. hix̣í·c̓emne. Thus finally he became angry.

k. hipewc̓é·ye ʔíske há·mi·n ka· ʔiwé·pni·n. At last they were married as man and wife.

kal̓ay VC to damage, hurt, hit

wáw̓kal̓aykal̓ayca. I am damaging (e.g., a tail) by beating. Cf. wew̓ vtp cut.

pá·waw̓kal̓aykal̓aynaʔnya. He hit him repeatedly and cut his.

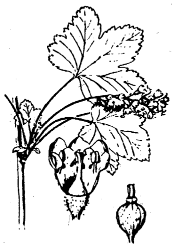
p. tuʔúynu. She beat him (Racoon Boy) and damaged his tail. AW408.12

káł N golden currant, *Ribes aureum* (Marshall 1977:51).

Cf. Sahaptin x̣an fruit of *Ribes aureum* (Hunn 1990:128)

káł (abs), káłna (obj), káłnim (np), káłpa (loc)

kalwá·koʔs currant. Cf. wé·kuʔs sts (a thing) that resembles (something).



kamá·yaʔqin N name of a Yakima chief.

Cf. Kamiahkin (Fee 1936:30).

ka·mat then. See met sts.

"kamkám" N "a kind of worm" DNP239

kamó·t N agate (?); appears only in the following compound:

kamó·twalc (abs) HA25.35, kamó·twalcna (obj), kamó·twalcki (inst) AW322.14, AW472.42 an agate knife. Cf. qamótwalts stone knife AP20.9, walac N knife.

kanán A (1) tough (of wood, and sticks but not of houses, cups, tepee poles), (2) chewy and hard (of food), (3) firm. Cf. kinán.
kanánkanan (abs), kanánkananna (obj)
kanánkanan qá·ws chewy cous
kannán hard
k. pé·keˀnpe. He bit it and it was hard. AW51.129.

kapó· N coat; from Spanish
kapó· (abs), kapó·na (obj)
ˀipsqilí·kcene wiyeˀénpsene kapó·. I walked carrying a coat.
niká·q̓ołksa kapó·. I am taking off my coat.
kapó·hisa. I put on my coat. Cf. hí· svtss.

"káptkapt" N "lower part of the arm" DNP7

káskas N gray-colored stone.
káskas (abs), kaskásna (obj), kaskáski (inst) AW262.7

kasallíx P not grown, dwarfish; probably related to kasl N
qóˀc kasallíx. He has not grown any lately.

"kaskasuí" VS "to cicatrize, to heal as a wound, that leaves a scar" DNP30 *kaskasuísa* is a first-person subject form. Probably the verb form is derived from the sound symbolic word signifying 'dryness of scab'. The more current word is céx̣cex̣. A nominalized form is listed under scar *kaskásuit* n[oun], "a mark remaining after the healing of a wound or ulcer" DNP181. A passive participle is entered as *kaskasuín*, a[djective], "marked with scars" DNP181. EBW gave k̓é·sk̓es for 'scar'. The above forms are probably *k̓esk̓eswí·se, *k̓esk̓é·swit, and *k̓esk̓eswí·n̓.

kásl N size, certain size; related to kácł
kásl (abs), kaslapá (loc)
ka· laˀám̓ tí·m̓es ˀewsí·x kikásl ˀilp̓ílp laˀámpa hiwí·ceplist̓eqsix. And they had many pieces of red paper of this size pasted all over the place. HA88.36

koná hiwsí·ne yiyé·wit kaslapá. There was a grave yard just so big.
káslcim of the same size. It is possible that káslcim is an analogical reformation and that there was a rule that deleted [l] in similar combinations. Cf. kastí·ta.
ˀóykaslix all over
hicapá·ˀlaqy̓awisa ˀ. núkt. The meat was drying all over the place. HA41.35
kasltí·ta same size; probably kasl + tí·te same
kex weye ˀí·nk̓e k. ka· kalatí·ta híps. ˀe· pí·ktiwim ˀé·tem. Let me also eat the same size and same amount. You left me out. AW273.25

katámno N hackberry, *Celtis douglasii* (Marshall 1977:51), hackberry nut AP2.2
katámno (abs), katamnó·na (obj) AW288.27
katámni·n (place name) camp site between Kamiah and Kooskia, Idaho, on the east side of the Clearwater River T33N R4E (Schwede 1966:29). Cf. hí·n sts.
katamnowá·koˀs modern pea: "(a thing like) katámno." Cf. wé·kuˀs sts.

katátam VC (1) to be out of breath, suffer suffocation, choke, smother (2) to gasp
katátamca. I gasp.
hiktátamca. He is choking.
hiktátamna. He choked on it. AW46.43
hiktátamnoˀ. He will suffocate. AW46.31

ká·tic N (dupl) fishing stick, often made of syringa to catch trout, a small fishing spear; diminutive form of ké·tis
katická·tic (abs), katická·ticna (obj)

kawá N that time, then, subsequently
ˀimé hipú·yexne kawá. They received a guardian spirit at that time. Cf. wé·yek VC.
yóx̣ ˀipí hihínaq̓iya kawá histaláhsaya ˀillíp mástay. He finished that, then he looked up with red face.
kakawá (ke relative particle + kawá) at the time when, when
k. wá·qoˀ hé·nek̓e histalálaynayika, "manáma kál̓a sá·w." When he (Raven) came circling around again, he thought, "My! It's so quiet." AW88.293

kawací·m (1) only once, (2) at the same time
k. ˀewcé·ne. That is the only time I saw him.
k. papáyna. They came at the same time.
kawamá from the time
kawánnax̣ (1) at last, (2) for sure, (3) at that very time
kawapkin̓í·k̓o from then on
kawatikáwati (1) of all things at this time, (2) at the spur of the moment. Phinney's translation "so timely" AP214.17 is apt only in a sarcastic sense.
k. hipáyca. Of all times he is coming. Very inopportunely he is coming.
kawatí·t or kawatí·ta (1) at the same time AW137.51, (2) moreover
kawóˀ then = kawá + úˀ
k. yúˀcme he·yé·qcix. Then the poor ones were starving. HA39.1
c̓alawí ˀipí hipá·ynax̣ watí·sx, kawóˀ ˀí·n ˀakiyóˀqa. If he had come yesterday, then I could have done it.
kawwá just then, exactly then
kakawá at which time. Cf. ke relative particle.
pakkawá now and then
koná kál̓a hiwyé·leheyne ˀipciwá·tx̣ pakkawóˀ himyú·mepim pá·tqa·xnaqawcix. She lived from day to day all by herself. Now and then her relatives came to see her briefly. HA62.5

kawík A (dupl) taut (e.g., of skin of belly)
kawíxkawix
wá·qoˀ hiwc̓é·me k. His belly now became taut. AP13.1-2

kawsát P cut, cut in two
k. hikú·se. He cuts in two.
kál̓a k. k. pé·kume. It (fragments of flint taken collectively) just cut, cut into pieces. AP215.11

kaw̓í·swit P unbelievable, incredible
k. hická·w̓is. It is terribly scary.
k. ˀetye. How preposterous! How incredible!

káya VC to put or arrange rocks (e.g., in the sweathouse); found with tiw̓e
tiw̓akáyaca. I am arranging rocks.

hitw̓akáyaca. He is arranging rocks.
tiw̓akáyan̓as implement for arranging rocks

kayák P (dupl) cleanly; probably related to kayk VS
hitq̓elú·ye táʔc kayaxkayáx. She bathed and cleaned thoroughly.

kayá·kaya N serviceberry plant or twig
kayá·kaya (abs), kayakayá·na (referred) or kayá·kayana (obj) serviceberry twigs with bark on them; used for arrow shafts AW71.5,7 AW72.22

"kayapásx" N serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Marshall 1977:36,51,192)

kayáwkayaw N arrow shaft HW; possibly related to, or a dialectal variant of, kayá·kaya N
kayáwkayaw shaft of arrow

káyayayaya (1) N an object that flies in the air. The word is obsolete as the wording in the first citation suggests. In a parallel Sahaptin tale Farrand says it is "vulva." It is possible that this Nez Perce word meant the same. Cf. Farrand (1917:145). (2) P This word is also used adverbially to describe the manner *káyayayaya* flies through the air.
káyayayaya or káyayayay (abs)
pé·pe kúʔ ʔitú·ne yox̣ k. weʔnikí·n, konyá pé·pe. ka· laʔám̓ tít ʔetqeyeqú·ye. ka· wá·qoʔ hitítiyeqsce. He ate something called *kayayaya* and all his teeth fell out. Now he was toothless. AW51.120
káyayaya·· P
ka· kúʔ ʔitú· kíne hiwayá·nx̣ łé·płep kekuʔús k. ka· pé·tqeʔnpe. Then something that resembled a butterfly was flying around like káyayaya·· and he caught it. AW513.3. Traditional association of butterfly with female genitals is found, for example, in Phinney's "Coyote and Butterfly" (1934:51-4).

kayk VS to be clean
kayxkáyx clean, righteous, chaste
cé·nekin k. clean habit
kayxkayxná·wit purity, cleanliness

cepé·- with hand
capá·kayksa. I wash. I clean. I baptize.
capakaykay̓á·y̓ (1) unwashed, (2) gentile, heathen. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
cepé·- with hand + ˀiyé·- in water
capá·ˀyakayksa. I wash in water. I rinse.
cé·p- with hand (pl obj) + wilé·- wind
cáwlakayksa. I winnow. I let the wind clean them (e.g., drying of blankets).
sepé·- causative prefix + cepé·- with hand
sapá·capakayksa. I make someone wash.
we- with an implement
wakáyksa. I machine wash. I rinse with a machine. I sift (sand) with a sieve.
ˀó·kayx. Rinse!
wakáykin̓ sifted, cleaned, rinsed (passive participle)
wakáykaˀs strainer, sieve, rinser: "(a thing) for cleaning"
wakaykay̓á·y̓ unrinsed (of clothes), unsifted (of sand)
wakaykaw̓á·t rinser: "(a person) who cleans"
we- + stem + -té· move away
wakáytamx. Come and rinse (to sg)!
wakáytamtx. Come and rinse (to pl)!
reflexive prefix + cepé·- with hand
ˀiná·capakayksa. I clean myself. I wipe myself (as after defecating).
ˀimamá·capakayksix. They clean themselves. HA82.18
ˀipná·capakayxqana. He used to clean himself.
kaká· hitqaˀátsa ˀipná·ˀnak̓atsa ka· pá·ˀnahnanqana kakoná hukú·xki ˀ.
When she went to the toilet, she used to take her (sister-in-law) and wipe herself with her hair. AW182.9

kaˀáw A (dupl) empty, unoccupied
kaˀáwkaˀaw (abs), kaˀáwkaˀawna (obj), kikaˀáwkikaˀaw (dist abs),
kikaˀáwkikaˀawna (dist obj)
kaˀáwkaˀaw hí·wes ˀiní·t. The house is empty.

ká·ˀaw VC (1) to dawn, be dawn, (2) to stay up until dawn, be awake all night through, (3) to spend days, live on
hiká·ˀawca. It is dawning.

-qá·w straight through

hiká·ˀawnaqawna. He stayed up straight through the night.

-té· go away

hiká·ˀawtaca. It dawns while away. AW157.76

-ú· toward something

hika·ˀawnó·sa. It is dawning toward.

wá·qoˀ kíye h. Daylight is coming on us. AW50.99

hika·ˀawnó·yoˀ. It will dawn in that direction.

teqe- temporarily + wiyé·- as one goes, successively

hipatqawyá·ka·ˀawna. They just lived on.

wiyé·- as one goes, successively

hiwyá·ka·ˀawcix. They live on.

hipawyá·ka·ˀawna. They lived on. They spent their days.

konóˀ ka· h. qaláca ˀcpa, koná hipepˀímne. There they spent their days at their grandfather's and they grew up there. AW138.78

hiwyá·ka·ˀawnoˀqa. He could live.

méƛ̓u ká· wé·ƛ̓u ˀipí kál̓a nukútki h. But he could not just live on meat. AW88.297

wiyá·ka·ˀawn (1) each morning, (2) day after day, (3) life AW132.28

ˀile- fire, light

hiˀlaká·ˀawksa. It was lit all night.

ˀinek- carry, keep company

hiná·c̓nahka·ˀawna. He spent the night with them.

q̓oˀ kuˀús h. Quite in this way he met morning accompanying them. AW50.98

ˀinek- carry, keep company + stem + -qá·w straight through

pí·ˀnahka·ˀawnaqawna. They kept each other company all through the night. AW129.15

kúˀ q̓oˀ wí·ƛ̓ec p. They were up together almost all night (discussing plans). AW344.115

(with derivative suffixes)

-ˀ deverbative substantive formant

ká·ˀaw̓ (1) at dawn, (2) all night AW128.8

h. hité·mece. I study all night.

ka· qóˀc k. hí·kus. It was already dawn.

ˀipí hipinmí·ktetu k. He sleeps all night.

-in active participial suffix. Cf. t.

ká·ʔawn (1) dawning, (2) dawn, (3) day

lepítka·ʔawn Tuesday. Cf. lep Nu two.

mitá·tka·ʔawn Wednesday. Cf. mita Nu three.

pí·leptika·ʔawn Thursday. Cf. pí·lep Nu four.

pa·x̣atiká·ʔawn Friday. Cf. paq Nu five.

Note: Other days of the week are derivatives of halax̣.

ká·ʔawkin̓ika or ká·ʔawkin̓ikay (abs), ká·ʔawkin̓ikayx to k. the eastern area, today's Montana

ká·ʔawx toward morning

kúʔ qetu máwa k. ka· koná kuʔkin̓í·x "wá·qoʔ" hihíne. Then sometime later toward morning he said, "Now (is the time)." AW90.334

-e·t agentive suffix

kaáunát "morning star, the star which shines in the morning" DNP136; probably ka·ʔawná·t, literally "the dawner"

kaʔáw VS to flash, flicker, shine

kaʔáw̓kaʔaw̓, kikaʔáw̓kikaʔaw̓ (dist) flashy, flickering, shiny

hitqasaʔyó·x̣oʔsa kikaʔáw̓kikaʔaw̓. Lightning is flashing here and there.

cepé·- with hand + ʔile- fire, light

capá·ʔlakaʔwisa. I am striking a match to light.

capaʔlakáʔwit̓as candle, lamp, lantern, flashlight

cepé·- with hand + ʔile- fire, light + stem + -ú· directional suffix

capaʔlakaʔwiyó·sa. I am casting light in certain direction. I am shining a light toward something. I am illuminating.

we- with an implement + ʔile- fire, light

waʔlakáʔwisa. I light (e.g., with an electric light bulb).

ʔile- fire, light

hiʔlakáʔwisa. It is shining (in reference to the white feather in Hummingbird's heart). AW455.23

ʔilakáʔwispa in the Land of Brightness. This phrase is found in the Death Song.

koná ʔipné·ʔlu·ʔniktetu ʔ. wé·tespe. There he used to name himself in the Land of Brightness. HA127.2

ʔilakáʔwit (1) brightness, (2) flame

kaʔáy VC (1) to prepare food, (2) to save or provide food for someone
kaʔáyca. I am preparing food (for mine).
ʔakaʔáyca. I am preparing food for him.
lé·w "fish" might be in the following:
láwkaʔyca. I am preparing food (for mine).
l. miyáʔc. I am preparing food for my child. I am expecting my child.
láwkaʔyn preparation of food. Note: Today the preceding forms do not mean preparation of fish, but that may have been the earlier meaning. That this conjecture may be correct is indicated in AP339.10-11; kex yúʔsne ʔaláwkaʔyn hípt 'Let me provide food for the poor one'. The food in this context is fish, Chinook salmon. Also note pá·lawkaʔynaqana wé·wit 'he would prepare seeds' in AP192.2.
wí·- distributive prefix + lé·w fish
pá·wilawkaʔyna. She prepared (food).
kawóʔ kál̓a ʔú·s keʔitú·. wá·qoʔ p. Then she had whatever (food) she prepared. HA64.43
compound
wá·winkaʔyn preparation of food for the sick. Cf. wé·win sickness.

ke P relative particle. This particle takes pronominal suffixes (k, m, nm, pem, and mek). (1) (combined with forms such as ka·, kahal, kala, ko, kuʔús, yoq) ke makes up a relative clause that roughly corresponds to the clauses marked by when, where, while in English. (2) ke is used in expressions that correspond to the underlined parts in the following English sentences: I don't know *where* it is; I don't know *what* it is called. (3) (combined with other forms) ke makes up words that correspond to whoever, whatever, wherever, and whenever in English. (4) (combined with some demonstratives such as koní·x 'from there') ke makes up idiomatic expressions (e.g., 'for that reason'). Cf. *hence* in English.
(1) kaká· = ke + ká· when he, when they
wá·qoʔ ka· ʔipním hiné·sekcene ʔimu·né pe·leʔí·ckin̓ix kaká· hiwayá·nqaqa. He was looking at them secretly when they were flying around.
pé·ʔniksene ʔipné konmayníx kaká· hitn̓úxne. They buried him as soon as he died.

kaxká· or kex ká· = ke + k (1st person) + ka· when I, whenever I

kaxká· kú·tetu, ka· k̓ó·maytato koná. Wherever I go, I get sick there.

kaxká· q̓oˀ or kex ká· q̓oˀ as soon as I

kex ká· q̓oˀ ˀehéxne ˀipné, ˀí·n wilé·keˀyke. As soon as I saw him, I ran.

kamká· or kem ká· = ke + m (2nd person) when you (sg)

Note: This form is used when there is you (sg) and the other person (in case of transitive verbs or verbs that take an indirect object) is not first person, as in the following sentence.

kamká· hitamá·sitkatkoˀ kawá ˀe· wilé·keˀykuˀ. When he will lasso you as you go by, you run away. HA32.58

kapamká· or kepem ká· = ke + pe (pl) + m (2nd person) + ká· when you (pl)

Note: This form is used when there is you (pl) and the other person (when present) is not first person, as in the following sentences.

kuˀús ˀim̓yá·s hikúye kapamká· tukelí·kcine. This is what your elder brother did, when you (pl) were hunting.

kapamká· q̓oˀ ˀimé·m hipehéxne ˀimú·ne ˀimé hipeˀyemíˀkeˀyke. As soon as they saw you (pl), they ran.

kamaxká· or kemex ká· = ke + me (pl) + k (1st person) + ká· when we

kemex ká· q̓oˀ pehéxne ˀimené ka· pewlé·keˀyke. As soon as we saw you, we ran.

kakahál or ke kahál during the time which, while

kakalá or ke kalá (abs), kakalaná or ke kalaná (obj) the amount which, whatever

k. pé·wewluqsix. Whatever they wanted.

kakoná or ke koná where

ˀipí hiwsá·toqa ke koná hiwaqá ˀiní·t. He was standing where the house was.

lamlamátki pit̓í·n̓ hiˀcesúˀpe ˀipním sám̓x̣ ke koná likíp pé·kuye. The girl quickly cut off the part of her dress where he touched. HA60.14

kakonapkí or ke konapkí to the place where, thereto

ke kuˀús like, in the manner which

hí·wes hekípe ke kuˀús ˀipním píke. He looks like his mother.

kex kuˀús ˀipním ˀí·ne hihíne ˀú·yitpe yóq̓oˀ wé·s ˀí·nimpe tim̓né·pe. The way he told me first, that is in my heart. HA123.1, HA124.1

ˀipí hí·wes ke kuˀús há·ma. She is like a man.

hí·wes ˀicwé·y̓s ke kuˀús téhes. It is cold like ice.

(2) kemíne where

wé·t̓u cú·kwece kemíne hí·wes. I don't know where it is.

ke yóx̣ (1) that which, (2) then

keˀisí· who

wé·t̓u cú·kwece keˀisí·nm pá·niya ˀiní·ne. I don't know who built the house.

keˀitú· that which

wé·t̓u cú·kwece keˀitú· hiˀweˀnikí·n. I don't know what it is called.

(3) kamaláham or ke maláham as often, every time something happened

k. hí·semtuks hiˀsé·pece ˀitú· ka· q̓oˀ yoxniq̓óˀc̓oˀ q̓oˀ sí·kstiwa· paˀsak̓íwkaˀniqana ka· yóx̣ hiqá·msxqana qí·wn. Whenever the sun brought in anything, the old man cut off its genitals and ate them raw. AW154.28

keˀipí whoever

keˀipí táx̣c ˀipínq̓oˀc hipá·ytanoˀ ˀipním̓uˀ miyáˀc ˀewc̓é·yuˀ. Whoever gets to him first, she will have the baby. AW494.15

keˀitú· whatever; kemˀitú·ne whatever you (sg) (obj)

kál̓a kemˀitú·ne tax̣c̓aw̓yá·x̣noˀ. (Help yourself) to whatever you will find. HA39.11

(4) kakoní·x or ke koní·x from the place where, therefrom

k. hiqqé·wsix. For that reason they were drunk.

ke P indefinite particle. This element is used with question words and indicates indefiniteness, approximation, or unspecified quantity.

kamác some, unspecified number. Cf. mác how many?

kí·met miyáˀc ˀapawc̓á·ya mamáy̓ac kamác. Then he had a child, and then some more children.

kamásł for some time. Cf. másł how long?

ka· kuˀús hikúye ka· ˀipnéhinewye kamásł wiyé·wcet hóq̓o ka· kawá kí· hiwé·ke wilwílp wá·qoˀ wá·q̓is hiwc̓á·qawna. And in this way he did and practiced for some time until he was healed and was recovered. HA60.19

kamáwa at certain time. Cf. máwa when?

kamáwa hipe·púʔ kuʔ tá·qc kuʔ watí·sx. They will eat sometime, possibly today, maybe tomorrow.

keminé·pi· to some place. Cf. miné·pi· which way?

hiteqeléhyekt takláy ke miné·pi· ʔúykin̓ix ke míne ʔé·te hi·ʔwé·tem himé·q̓is. Instead he went quickly upstream to some place further, somewhere where there are big lakes. AW50.112

kamaná· or ke maná· in some manner. Cf. maná· how?

kepem maná· tax̣c petimmíyunuʔ. You will make plans in some way. It is up to you to decide.

kaminmaʔí somehow. Cf. minmaʔí in what way?

ka· kaminmaʔí hipewyé·leheyne. And somehow they lived from day to day.

kemípx in some direction. Cf. mípx to what place?

kexmípx kiyúʔ. I am going somewhere.

keʔisí· someone. Cf. ʔisí· who?

keʔisí· hiwé·ke kíne miyó·x̣at koná wiyéwc̓etpe. There was someone, a chief at that time.

ke VC (with a reflexive prefix) to eat berries (such as tíms and kiké·ye) off the branches, eat berries as one picks them

ʔiné·kece. I am eating berries right off the branches.

-té· go away to

ʔimemé·ketecix. They are going to pick and eat berries. AP341.9

ké· vtp, stp (1) with teeth, in biting, (2) in eating, pertaining to food. Cf. keʔey VC, k̓íw VC, laʔám VC, maq VC, péʔq VS, tawta VC, téwyek VS, tin̓ukí VC, tiwe· VC, tukʷéy̓k VS, tuk̓ukí VC, t̓at VC, ʔé·y̓s VC, ʔilé·se VC, ʔinikí VS, ʔinipí VS, pipis N.

ké· P hortatory particle. This particle is accompanied by a pronominal suffix.

ké· pé·kus. Let us go. Cf. kú· VS to go.

ké· pewíhne. Let us leave. Cf. wíhne VC to leave, depart.

ké·mex let me/us-you

ké·mex tuʔynú·ki waq̓ápaps. Let me wrap up in my tail. AW112.52

konóʔ wix̣siʔlí·x yóx̣ neqé·y. koná wix̣siʔlí·x ké·mex. Sit right there across from me. Sit there and let me (prepare food for) you. AW514.17

ka· ké·mex peˀnehwú·y. Let us take you to safety.
kex let me/us
ka· táˀc q̓oˀ kex wíc̓es ˀiná·sam̓qit wispó·lnim laˀám̓ táˀc titó·qan. And let me become dressed well in buckskin all over and become a handsome man. AW514.12
kex weye pehíps. Let us eat.
ké·ˀu let me (with an emphatic suffix)
ké·ˀu pé·kus. Let's go right now!

ké· P question particle, used in a question. The difference between ké· and wé·t is that the occurrence of wé·t is restricted to yes-no questions while ké· is not.
ké·nm kusí·x. Are we going?
ké·nm hipsí·x. Are we eating now?
ˀitú·ne ké·nm ˀa·kcí·qa. Whom did we see?
manmaˀí ka·nmka· ˀahicóˀnix. How can we climb after him? AW190.140

"kecéx̣nu" N trap, snare. Cf. *kezégnu* "trap" DNP222.

ké·cey̓ VC (dupl) to chew
ké·cey̓kecey̓ce. I am chewing.
ká·cay̓kacay̓caqa. I was chewing.
ké·cey̓kecey̓n. (1) I just chewed. (2) Chewing.
ké·cey̓kecey̓nuˀ. I will chew.

kéhen N (1) biceps, (2) upper arm
kéhen (abs), kehénne (obj)
kehenpeˀewyí·n or kehénpeˀewyi·n (man's name) Shot-Through-Biceps
kahn̓áyn or kehn̓ayn (1) for biceps, (2) arm band. See Plate 4.

kek sis (allative suffix) toward, in the direction of
ˀiní·tkex toward the house. Cf. ˀiní·t N house.
wé·t̓u kíye ˀ. We are not (going) toward the house.

kek̓etye N favorite
ka· ˀiné·x pá·nqana “kál̓a ˀinekí·x kuˀús ˀiní·m.” “ˀa· kek̓etye yóx̣ we·s.” And even though he (Porcupine) begged “Give me even just a little bit.” (Coyote refused by saying) “That is my favorite.” AW114.84

kelé·met N smoking pipe; from *calumet*. See Figure 1 (p.2) and Plate 3. Often tá·mqay was used.
kelé·met (abs), kelé·metne or kelé·mene (obj), kelemé·tki (inst)

ké·m V (dupl) to be red-hot
ˀilec- (uniquely occurs with this stem)
ˀileckemké·mise. It (mine) is glowing red-hot.
hiˀleckemké·mise. It is glowing red-hot.
kál̓a h. píswe. The stones were just glowing red-hot. AP344.2-3
ˀileckemké·min̓ (heated) red-hot
ka· pé·tu·leylekeˀnye píswe ˀ. And he threw in red-hot rocks. AW583.103
sepé·- causative prefix
sepeˀleckemké·mise. I heat it red-hot.

ké·ne P (1) lest, (2) may, might (to express a condition that the speaker does not wish to become reality). This particle is accompanied by a pronominal suffix.
ké·ne lest he, he might
wé·tmet ˀatamtá·ynoˀ ké·ne hiwí·nuˀ. Don’t tell him lest he cries.
ké·ne hipá·ynoˀ. He might come.
ké·nepem lest you, you might
tax̣c ké·nepem lukk̓úy petqí·ktenuˀ koná. Your (meat) might be spoiled when it lands. AW116.120
ké·nex or ké·ne·x lest I, I might
kú·se ké·nex cehémnuˀ. I am going so that it doesn’t get dark. I am going (now) lest I be benighted.
wé·t̓u kúy, ké·ne·x tillá·pnoˀ. Do not go, I will get lonesome.
kawóˀ ˀí·ne weteméylekim, wá·qoˀ ˀóykalana titó·qana ˀé·kus ˀé·. kawóˀ ˀí·nenk̓uˀ, ké·ne·x tillá·pnoˀ. Now you inhale me, already you have done (= inhaled) all of the people. Now inhale me too, lest I get lonely. AP20.16-21.1
ké·nex tax̣c we·kéˀeykuˀ. Lest I will fly away. AP426.6-7

ken̓íxnik VS to chew tobacco; probably a loan from English kinnikinick. The shift of the first vowel from i to e may be a result of folk etymology. Cf. ké· vtp.
ken̓íxnikse. I am chewing tobacco.
kan̓íxniksaqa. I was chewing tobacco recently.
ken̓íxnikuʔ. I will chew tobacco.
ken̓íxnikt tobacco chewing
ken̓íxnikeʔs tobacco for chewing, chewing tobacco.

ken̓iwí· VS to knit, weave, make corn husk bags
ken̓wí·se. I am knitting.
hiken̓wí·se. She is knitting.
hiken̓wisí·x. They are knitting.
ken̓wíye. I knitted.
k. lé·pwey ʔú·yit. I knitted in Lapwai for the first time.
pé·ken̓wiye. She knitted for her.
ʔipním p. qeqépeʔ mérine. She knitted Mary a corn husk bag.
ken̓íwit knitting, weaving

ké·tis N spear with hooks, leister spear. Often used for suckers or salmon, the spear was attached to a pole, called lá·pay, which was about ten feet long. See Figure 4 on p. 88.
ké·tis (abs), ketí·sne (obj)
katická·tic (abs), katická·ticna (obj) little fishing spear for a child. This form shows diminutive symbolic shift (*e* > *a*, *s* > *c*).

ketyóx N that
ketyóx hí·wes ʔim̓qé·x̣. That is your aunt. AW372.24

ké·wx A (dupl) (1) brown, (2) (of horses) palomino color, light yellow, lemon color, (3) greyish brown. This rather wide range of color is better understood once we consider one of the definitions given for the form: ‘color of buckskin’.
kewxké·wx (abs), kewxké·wxne (obj), kikewxkíkewx (dist abs), kikewxkíkewxne (dist obj)
ʔené·sekce kikewxkíkewxne sik̓é·mne. I see palomino horses.

keyk VS to fall, fall down; found only with prefixes

té·mqi- throw

té·mqikeykse. I am throwing (e.g., pitch).

hité·mqikeykse. He is throwing (e.g., pitch).

weye- quickly + ˀiqá·- on one's back

wayaˀqá·kayksa. (1) I am knocking (mine) down backward. (2) I am surprised.

pó·yaˀqakayka. She knocked him down backward. AW433.62

keyké·ywi VS The basic meaning is not clear. The following nominalized forms are attested.

keyké·ywin̓ disreputable, mangy

keyké·ywit (1) "avarice" DNP9, (2) sickness

ké·y̓e VS to give finishing touches to weaving a corn husk bag by putting the twine through to the other side

ké·y̓ese. I am finishing a corn husk bag.

ké·y̓et (abs), ké·y̓etne or ké·y̓ene (obj) finish of a corn husk bag

ké·y̓ewit N (place name) Beaver Dam HW

keˀéw VC (1) to depend on, rely on, (2) to be against, bump into, come in contact with, (3) to terminate, reach an end (e.g., of one's territory)

keˀéwce. I am confident (of mine).

ˀekeˀéwce. I depend on it.

ˀepekeˀéwne. We were dependent on him.

-ˀ adverb-forming suffix

keˀéw̓ or keˀˀéw̓ (emphatic form) against

keˀéw̓ kúye. I ran against it. I went against it.

kaká· q̓oˀ likíp q̓oˀ nú·snu kíne keˀéw̓ wí·t̓ec koná. Then he (Coyote held it) almost to touch the nose (of the white-tailed buck) smack against it. AW98.11

keˀˀéw̓ wix̣siˀlí·kuˀ koná tim̓á·ypa. I will sit right next to the girl. AW53.159

cepé·- with hand

cepé·keˀewkse. I hold my hand against it. I prop it up with hand.

cú·- with a pole

cú·keˀewkse. I prop it up with a pole.

cuc- with a pole repeatedly

cuckéˀewkse. I keep propping it up with a pole.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·keˀewcix. We share a border. We are contiguous to each other.

keˀéy VC move, change location or position. This is a verb stem very frequently used but with very bland and generic meaning of moving. The adverbial prefixes provide more specific meaning such as 'swim, run, gallop'. Sometimes keˀéy has an inceptive meaning in contrast with lí·k VC 'move'; for examples, ˀipsqíkeˀykse 'I am going to walk', ˀipsqilí·kce 'I am walking'.

ceptukte- crawl

ceptuktekeˀéykse. I am going crawling.

hicé·ptuktekeˀyke. He started to crawl. AW25.249

ceptuktekeˀykt̓ípec anxious to crawl. Cf. ˀipec desiderative suffix.

captoktakaˀykt̓ipá·cwisinmqa. We wanted to come crawling.

cú·- in single file

pecú·keˀyks. We marched in single file.

ké·- with teeth + líw- graze

hikalíwkaˀyxqana. He would walk feeding. AP7.7

kipí- trace, track

kipíkeˀykse. I am tracking (mine).

ˀekpíkeˀykse. I am tracking it.

pé·kpikeˀykime. He tracked her. AW180.15

kipíkeˀykt (bas), kipíkeˀykitpe (loc) tracking

niké·- pull + wisé·- stand

niké·wisekeˀykse. I am pulling something up. I bring to an upright position by pulling.

nikteh- drag

niktéhkeˀykse. I am dragging something.

ˀenktéhkeˀyx. Drag it!

niktehkeˀykeˀí sleigh

qisim- in anger

qisímkeˀykt going away in anger

quqú·- in galloping

quqúkeʔykse. I am galloping.

hiqqúkeʔykse. He is galloping.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + tiyé·- against wish

septiyekeʔéykse. I am driving (e.g., animals).

hiseptiyekeʔéyksix. They are driving.

pe·septiyekeʔéyksix. They are driving them.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + weye- moving quickly

sú·yekeʔykse. I am pushing it.

pa·so·yakáʔyxqana. He used to push him away.

ka· ʔiné·x po·tkoy̓k̓tipá·cwiqana ka· p. konmá “wáy̓at kúy.” And even though he tried to take it away from him, he used to push him away saying, “go away!” AW166.27

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wilé·- run

séwlekeʔykse or sé·wlekeʔykse. (1) I am rolling (e.g., a ball). (2) I am driving (e.g., a car, a horse).

hiséwlekeʔykse. He is rolling (something).

ka· há·cwal hix̣e·lé·wise kásł kuʔwé·t cilpcí·lp ʔú·s wé·ʔikt walí·mwaʔikt yox̣ h. And the boy was playing with a round (ball of) grease so big, (a ball of) ordinary fat and he was rolling that. AW504.71

séwlekeʔykeʔs (1) cart, carriage, stagecoach, wagon, (2) wheel, (3) “car” DNP26. Today ʔipnewlekeaykeʔí or ʔátamo·s is used for cars.

ʔalá·nm s. railroad car. Cf. ʔá·la fire.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wilé·- run + nikteh- drag

sewleniktehkeʔykeʔí sleigh, vehicle with skids on

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wisé·- stand

hipeséwsekeʔyke. They put up (e.g., a tepee).

ka· hiwí·ck̓ilka ʔipnimníx ʔá·tway ʔiní·t yóx̣ laʔám̓. takláy ka· ʔiní·t himé·q̓is h. The old woman destroyed her own tepee completely. Instead they set up a huge (new) tepee. AW83.208

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + x̣ule roll

sé·px̣ulekeʔykt rolling something

ʔesé·px̣ulekeʔyksix. We are rolling it.

kíye ʔ. wiwíceʔne. Let us roll logs.

sé·px̣ulekeʔyx. Roll them!

sepé·- causative (sg obj) + wé·p- with hand

sepú·pkeʔykse. I am waving. I am talking in sign language.

ʔesepú·keʔykse. I am waving at him. I am talking to him in sign language.

sité·- face

histé·keʔykse. He is facing it.

siwí- swim

siwíkeʔykse. I am going by swimming.

hiswíkeʔyke. He swam.

kawóʔ ʔipné·wiwqi·ne ka· h. q̓oʔ pep̓péx̣ koná ka· pá·xnaqana hitkulú·s "ƛ̓ép". Then he took off his clothes and he swam to the middle of the stream and she saw him dive "splash." AW610.104

siwí- swim + tisqíʔ backward

hiswítisqiʔkeʔykse. He is swimming backward (feet first).

siwí- swim + stem + -té· go away to

siwíkeʔyktese. I go (away) to swim.

té·lke- in control

té·lkekeʔykse. I am leading (mine). I am presiding over (mine).

ʔeté·lkekeʔykse. I am leading it.

hité·lkekeʔykse. He is leading.

pé·telkekeʔykse. He is leading it.

ʔené·stelkekeʔykse. I am leading them.

hiné·stelkekeʔykse. He is leading them.

hité·lkekeʔyke. He lead (his).

ka· koní·x hikúye h. x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓ac ciq̓á·mqal ʔewé·ke kúckuc. And he went from there, he led a small dog he had (named) x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓ac. AW154.24

telkekeʔykew̓é·t leader. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts agentive suffix.

temé·- place + nikteh- drag

hitemé·nktehkeʔykim. He pulled (his) to him. AW459.23

teqe- suddenly, briefly

teqekeʔéykse. (1) I go all of a sudden. (2) I go on the warpath. I go to fight.

teqekeʔéyksix. (1) We go all of a sudden. (2) We go fight. AW63.326

kíye t. Let us go attack.

hipetqekeʔéyke. They dashed there. AW495.34

hitqekeʔéykime. (Thunder) rushed over (to get his wife back). AW124.47

hitqakaʾáyxqana. He rushed over.

ka· q̓oʾ h. kaká· q̓oʾ hiʾnáhpayksa ka· h. yoq̓opná ʾewté·sin̓ ke yóx̣ tex̣kikeʾtí·n. He used to rush over when he (his son-in-law) brought it (deer) in, and he would rush to the bloody wound. AW166.14

teqe- suddenly, briefly + stem + -té· go away

ké· petqekeʾéykte. Let us go and fight. AW63.321

teqe- suddenly, briefly + mé·y- early, in the morning

teqemé·y̓sepkeʾykuʾ. I will pack early in the morning. AW361.51

teqe- suddenly, briefly + quqú·- gallop

teqeqqúkeʾykse. I am galloping all of a sudden.

teqe- suddenly, briefly + tiw̓ek- chase, follow

teqetiw̓ehkeʾykse. I am dashing after (mine).

teqe- suddenly, briefly + weye- quickly, in flying

hitqu·ykeʾéyke. He flew for a little while.

teqe- suddenly, briefly + wisé·- stand

hitqawsá·kaʾyxqana. He jumped to his feet. AW168.58

hitqewsekeʾykú·ye. He jumped up toward him. AW168.62. Cf. ú· toward.

teqe- suddenly, briefly + wú·le- amble

teqewú·lekeʾykse. I am going riding for a while.

hitqewú·lekeʾykse. He is riding for a while.

té·w- at night + wis- travel

tewwiskeʾéyce. I travel at night.

til- on the warpath

tilkeʾéyce. I go to war.

tilkeʾéycix. We go to war. AW263.15

hitilkeʾéyce. He goes to war.

hitilkeʾéycine. They went to war. HA73.4

petilkeʾéynuʾ. We will invade.

tilkeʾynew̓é·t warrior

pitilkeʾéynu·six. (1) We are at war with each other. (2) We are on a joint hunting trip.

tisqíʾ- backward

tisqíkeʾykse. I am walking backward. I am withdrawing.

hitisqíkeʾykse. He is withdrawing.

tiwé·p- wave or hold

tiwé·pkeʔykse. I go waving (e.g., a flag).

tiw̓ek- follow

tiw̓éhkeʔykse. I am pursuing. AP429.1

ʔetw̓éhkeʔykse. I am running after him.

hitw̓éhkeʔykse. He is running after me. AW32.356

pé·tw̓ehkeʔykse. He is chasing it.

ʔené·stiw̓ehkeʔykse. I am chasing them.

hiné·stiw̓ehkeʔykse. He is chasing them.

ʔetw̓éhkeʔyksix. We are going after him/them.

pé·tw̓ehkeʔyke. He followed him. AW174.38

ʔenestiw̓éhkeʔyke. I chased them. HA87.16

pé·tw̓ehkeʔykime. He came chasing him. AW179.7

ʔetw̓éhkeʔyxkike. I chased him on.

pé·tw̓ehkeʔyksene. They (collectively) ran after them. HA118.43

ʔepetw̓éhkeʔykuʔ. You will chase them.

pé·tw̓ehkeʔyken̓ixne. They used to chase long ago.

ʔené·stiw̓ehkeʔyx. Go after them! HA92.42

tukʷé·p- with hand or lower arm

tuké·pkeʔykse. (1) I am pointing at something. (2) I am gesticulating. I am speaking by signs. I am making signs with hand.

hitkú·pkeʔykse. He is pointing. He is making signs.

tuké·pkeʔykeʔs index finger

tukʷé·pe- on all fours (?)

hitko·pá·kaʔyxqana. He (Bat) ran like an animal. AW307.78

tú·k̓e- with a cane

tú·k̓ekeʔykse or tuk̓é·keʔykse. I go limping using a cane.

hitú·k̓ekeʔykse. He goes limping with a cane.

tuk̓ʷeme- crawl, drag

tuk̓mé·keʔykse. I am crawling (like a snake). Cf. ceptukteke ʔéykse I am crawling (like a baby).

tul- spit

tulkeʔéykse. I am spitting; used when some distance is covered. For short-distance spitting, see tulc̓é·se, under c̓é· VS.

tuqʷele- swim (as fish)

tuqelekeʔéykse. I swim (like a fish). I swim underwater.

tux- in mud

tuxkeʔéykt forcing to move forward

waqí- in arms

waqíkaʔyksa. I am carrying it in arms.

hiwaqíkaʔyksa. He is carrying it in arms.

wat- wade

watkaʔáyksa. I am wading over.

we·- to fly

we·keʔéykse. I fly. I am going to fly. Cf. weyí·kce I am already flying.

hiwe·keʔéyks. It just flew off.

hiwe·keʔéyke. She flew away. AW134.8

hiwa·kaʔáykoʔqa. It could fly.

wé·t̓u minmaʔí yúʔc h. The poor one could not fly in any way. HA20.17

we·keʔykeʔí aircraft

we·- to fly + stem + -a·pi· vtss away from

wa·kaʔyká·pi·ksa. I am flying away from (something).

w. wé·tes. I am flying away from the land.

hinaswakaʔyká·pi·ka. He flew away from them.

kál̓oʔ ʔamc̓itpá·swisiqa ka· h. We just disobeyed her (our mother) and she flew away from us. AW135.13

wé·p- with hand or paw

wé·pkeʔykse. I keep time.

hiwé·pkeʔyksix. They (in a Dreamer religion rite) keep time (fanning with eagle's tail feather). HA84.38

wepé·- flathanded, with paw

wepé·keʔykse. (1) I (a grizzly bear for example) am running. (2) (idiom) I am advising (preaching, straightening).

pí·wepekeʔyke. They fought: "They straightened each other." AW309.107

wé·tx- loudly, in scolding + ʔipsqí- on foot

we·txʔipsqíkeʔykse. I am walking expressing my anger at someone.

wé·wqi- strike, beat

wé·wqikeʔykse. I am swinging (e.g., scythe). I am batting (e.g., in a baseball game). HW. I am hacking away. EPW. I am striking. HW, EPW

hiwáwqikaʔyxqana. He kept hitting. AW462.69

hiwéwqikeʔykeyike. He moved around hitting. AW462.68

wéwte- pertaining to head

wéwtekeʔykse. I move my head.

wey- a (prospective) spouse + ʔinek- accompany

wey̓néhkeʔyke. I took (my wife or husband to a place).

ʔu·y̓néhkeʔyke. I took a woman with me.

ʔene·swey̓néhkeʔyke. I took a woman to them.

hiwey̓néhkeʔyke. He eloped. He took his bride. AW124.62

pu·y̓néhkeʔyke. He took her as a bride.

tasiʔínm p. pé·ʔnehnene. Tasiʔ took her as a bride and took her away. AW254.39

wey̓néhkeʔykt carrying the bride away AP209.4

weye- quickly, in flying

hipu·yekeʔéyks. They flew off.

ʔepu·yekeʔéyke. Theirs flew away.

píke ʔepewc̓é·ye qó·qox̣ ka· ʔ. Mother turned into a raven and flew away. AW134.9

wí·- distributive prefix + tiw̓ek- follow

ʔewí·tw̓ehkeʔykse. I am chasing each of them.

ʔewí·tw̓ekeʔyksix. We are chasing them severally.

wí·cim- on knees

wí·cimkeʔykse. (1) I am crawling. (2) I go on my knees.

wilé·- to run

wilé·keʔykse. (1) I am running. (2) I am hunting. (3) “to roll, to move like a wheel” DNP177. The meaning of (3) is possible only when a human agent is involved, as driving the wheels.

hiwlé·keʔyke. He ran.

hiwlé·keʔyxkike. He went on running. AW112.59

wilá·kaʔyksaqa. I was running recently.

wilé·keʔyksene. I ran long ago.

wilé·keʔyx. Run (to sg)!

wilé·keʔykeʔs for running (form derived from stem)

ʔimeméhinewisix w. They are practicing running.

wilé·keʔykt (abs), wilé·keʔykitpe (loc) running

teqí·ke wilé·keʔykitpe. I fell behind in running.

wilé·keʔykt̓es for running (form derived from a participle)

ʔí·n ʔinéhinewise w. I am trying to run. I am getting in shape to run.

wilé·- run + stem + -ú· directional suffix

ʔewlekeʔykú·se. I run toward it.

wilekeʔykú·t (1) running toward something, (2) requesting someone to be one's son's wife HW

piwlekeʔykú·t act of asking a woman's parent for the woman to be one's son's wife HW

wilé·- run + stem + -ʔípec desiderative suffix

wilekeʔyk̓ípec (1) anxious to run, (2) runner

wis- travel, camp

wiskeʔéyce. I move. I travel. I go on a camping trip.

hiwskeʔéyce. He is going on a trip.

wiskaʔáycaqa. I moved recently.

wiskeʔéycene. I moved long ago.

hiwskeʔéycine. They went on a trip long ago.

wiskeʔéynuʔ. I will move.

pewskeʔéynuʔ. We will move.

hipewskeʔéynuʔ. They will move.

wiskeʔéyn. Take a trip (to sg)!

wiskeʔéytx. Take a trip (to pl)!

wiskeʔéynim. Take a trip this way (to sg)!

wiskeʔéynimtx. Take a trip this way (to pl)!

wiskeʔéyn (abs), wiskeʔéype (loc) (1) traveling, journey, (2) (locative) during the journey

wiskeʔéyné·sx before the journey

wiskaʔáynaq̓itpa after the journey

wiskeʔyné·t (1) migrator, migrant, (2) goose

wiskaʔynatówacan̓may (woman's name) Goose-Maiden

wiskaʔynató·yalo·t (woman's name) Goose-Landing-on-Water

wiskeʔynew̓é·t (1) traveler, (2) hobo ant HW

wise- row + tiw̓ek- follow

pewsetw̓éhkeʔyken̓ixne. They used to chase them in a canoe. AW327.30

wisé·- stand

wisé·keʔykse. I am in the process of standing up. Cf. wisé·tu I am standing (this form is used either for humans or nonhumans such as trees, to express a state); wiselikíse I am standing (this form is used only for humans, to express a state).

hiwsé·keˀykse. He is in the process of standing up.

wisé·keˀyx. Get up! Stand up (to sg)!

wisé·keˀykim. Stand up (facing this way) (to sg)!

wistuk- shoot

wistuxkeˀéykse. I am shooting off (an arrow).

pewstuxkeˀéyke. He shot it (an arrow). AP173.12

wix̣suˀ- sit

wix̣cuˀúkeˀykse. I move from one seat to another.

wiyé·- as one goes, successively + wé·- to fly

hiwyé·we·keˀyksix. They are flying one by one.

wiyé·- as one goes, successively + ˀinek- carry + wé·- to fly

hiwyé·ˀnehwe·keˀyksix. They are flying one-by-one carrying something.

wú·le- amble

wú·lekeˀykse. I am riding at the ambling speed.

ˀex̣ewí- abreast

hipeˀx̣ewíkeˀyke. They walked side by side. AW162.14

ˀilelim- sing + wilé·- to run

ˀilelímwilekeˀykse. I am singing as I run.

ˀilelim- sing + ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀilelimˀipsqíkeˀykse. I am singing as I walk.

ˀilíw- burn

ˀilíwkeˀykse. Fire is spreading (on my property).

hiˀlíwkeˀykse. Fire is spreading (not on my property).

ˀinek- to carry

ˀinéhkeˀykse. I am carrying (mine).

ˀinek- carry, accompany + wé·- fly

ˀinehwé·keˀykse. I am flying with it.

hiˀnehwé·keˀykse. He is flying with it.

ˀené·sˀnehwe·keˀykse. I am flying with them.

pé·ˀnehwe·keˀykse. He flew carrying her. HA20.33

ˀinek- accompany + wile·- run

ˀinéhwilekeˀykse. I am running to inform someone. I am running carrying the news.

hiˀnéhwilekeˀyke. He ran with the news. HA36.120

hipeˀnéhwilekeˀyxkike. They ran with the news. AW123.45

ʔinek- accompany + wis- travel
ʔew̓nehwiskeʔéyce. I am traveling with him.
peʔnehwiskeʔéycix. They are traveling with him.
ʔipsqí- on foot
ʔipsqíkeʔykse. I am going to start walking. Cf. ʔipsqilí·kce I am walking.
hiʔpsqíkeʔyke. He was going to walk.
ʔiptqí- with spear
ʔiptqíkeʔkse. I spear.
ʔiptqíkeʔykuʔ. I will spear.
ʔiptqíkeʔykeʔs spear, sword: "for piercing"
ʔiyé·- afloat
ʔiyé·keʔykse. I (e.g., cloud) am floating in the air.
hiʔyé·keʔykse. It is drifting in the air. It is floating and moving on water.
hiʔyé·keʔykime. I came floating.
kí·met ka· h. yoq̓opí ʔipelí·kt q̓oʔ papaynó·ya. Then that cloud came drifting and came to her. AW252.8
ʔiyé·- afloat + tisqiʔ- backward
ʔiyé·tisqiʔkeʔykse. I am swimming feet first.
ʔiyele- fly in a group
ʔiyelekeʔéykse. I am flying in a group.
paʔyalakaʔyká·pi·ksana. They flew away from him. AW305.33. Cf. á·pi·.
ʔiyemí- run (often pl)
ʔiyemíkeʔykse. I am going to run.
hipeʔyemíkeʔyke. They ran. AW136.42
reflexive prefix + kipí- track
ʔiné·kpikeʔykse. (1) I am backtracking. I am tracking myself. (2) I am purging myself. Translation of Christian idea of purgation.
ʔipné·kpikeʔykse. (1) He is backtracking. (2) He is in the process of purgation.
reflexive prefix + wilé·- run
ʔipnewlekeʔykeʔí (abs), ʔipnewlekeʔkeʔí·ki (inst) automobile

ké·ʔiks leftover food. See ʔí VC.

keʔnpé·s nipple. See ʔinipí VS.

keˀnpí bite. See ˀinipí VS.

keˀté·m VC (1) to be hurt (e.g., of one's pride), feel that an injustice is done, (2) to be angry, be indignant, (3) to be envious, (4) to grudge
keˀté·mce. I am hurt.
keˀté·mne. I was hurt.
hikeˀté·mne. He was hurt.
hipekeˀté·mne. They were hurt. They were indignant. HA92.36
ka· hiné·c̓niye ka· h. wú·liwtelikin cé·ptukwitelikin. Then he (Elk) gave them (Salmon brothers) her (Elk's daughter) as wife and the feelings of the other animals and reptiles were hurt. AW309.106
keˀté·mnuˀ. I will be hurt.
pekeˀté·mnuˀ. We will be hurt.
hipekeˀté·mnuˀ. They will be hurt.
keˀté·mn hurt feeling, anger, envy, grudge
keˀté·m̓ew malevolent, envious
-ú· directional suffix
keˀtemnú·se. I feel envious toward (someone).
té·- by speech
té·keˀtemkse. I make (mine) angry (by my words).
ˀeté·keˀtemkse. I make him angry (by my words).
hiné·stekeˀtemke. He infuriated them (by his words). HA117.29
ˀinek- with, on account of
ˀinéhkeˀteme. My pride was hurt.
ˀ. ˀiwé·pne. My pride was hurt because of my wife.
ˀew̓néhkeˀteme. My pride was hurt because of him.
ˀ. sá·psis ˀilp̓ílpne. My pride was hurt because of Red Leggings.

kéˀuyit spring festival. See ˀú·yi VS.

ki sis instrumental case suffix (1) by means of, (2) at the time of, (3) in the language of, (4) on account of, (5) in comparison with, (6) than, (7) about (of a subject matter)
ˀipnewlekeˀykeˀí·ki by automobile. Cf. keˀéy VC to go.
walácki with a knife. Cf. walac N knife.
konkí at that time. Cf. ko D this.

ná·qcki lé·heyki on a certain day, one day. Cf. lé·hey day, ná·qc one.

nimipu·tímtki in the Nez Perce language. Cf. ni·mí· Nez Perce.

so·ya·po·tímtki in English. Cf. so·yá· po· white men.

tiwélqeki on account of the Bannocks. Cf. tiwélqe Bannock.

ˀiwé·pneki on account of wife. Cf. ˀiwé·pne wife.

ˀ. hiná·ssiy̓awna. Because of his wife he was suspicious. HA90.6

ˀipnímki in comparison to him, than him. Cf. ˀipí he.

ˀiná·tosksa ˀ. I feel superior to him.

ˀinmí·witki by years. Cf. ˀinmí·wit year.

ˀí·n lepítki ˀ. ˀu·yexné·ne ˀipné. I am two years older than he is.

ˀiceyé·yeki about coyote. Cf. ˀiceyé·ye coyote.

ka· ˀiléx̣ni hipehíne konkí ˀ. They told much about that coyote.

kí· D this

kí· (abs)

k. kulé·wit tax̣c píˀamxnoˀ. This evening we will have a meeting.

q̓oˀ kí· ka· or q̓oˀ kí· ka now, right now

q̓oˀ kí· ka· wic̓é·se ˀé·y̓snin̓. I am becoming happy now.

kí· q̓oˀ ka· ˀipním hisó·yack̓ilkay̓sa. Right now he is wrecking mine.

kí·kex (1) toward this, (2) this one of the two

kí·me (pl abs) these

k. háham hipetkulí·xnuˀ. These men will go hunting.

ˀisí·me hiwsí·x k. titó·qan. Who are these people?

kí·muˀ these (with an emphatic enclitic); not pronounced *[kí·m̓uˀ]

kíne (loc) here

ˀí·n k. wíc̓es le·heyníx. I have been here for a long time.

k. wé·s ˀí·n. Here I am. Present.

kínayniẋway here in vain. Cf. x̣way sts wrong one.

ˀácqa kál̓a ˀe· k. k. ˀe· wix̣siˀliké·cese tiq̓iˀyó·x̣oˀsa. Younger brother, here in vain you are sitting just waiting. AW155.34

kiné·me from here, out of this (bunch), from (a part of) this

kál̓o miyó·x̣at hé·nek̓e k. Again it was just the chief from here.

kine·m̓é·m (np of kiné·me)

wé·t̓u ˀisí·nm k. máwa pá·ˀnahpayksaqa. No one from this camp took it (the baby). AW606.38

kiné·pi this way, right by here

k. kú·m. Come this way!

kinepkinníx right up close. Cf. ník sts an intensifier.

kawóʾ kál̓a k. há·ma hitqé·xne. Then she saw her husband very close. AW18.124

kiné·pk̓u (kiné·pk + ʾu emphatic enclitic) to this

wé·t̓itú· ʾúykin̓ix hí·saqoʾqa k. Is there anything further to add to this? HA95.92

kiné·px to this place, to this, hither, close by

kí·met ná·qcki lé·heyki hiná·smic̓iya tú·skex k. Then one day he heard them close above. HA52.54

kineyník̓u (kineyník + ʾu emphatic enclitic) at this very place

kineyníx at this very place. Cf. ník sts an intensifier.

k. wé·ke. I was right here.

k. wic̓é·se. I will be at this very place.

kínike or kínikey (on) this side

kínik̓u (kínik + ʾu emphatic enclitic) from this

kinímpe at this place

kinímpx to this place

kínix from this, from here; not pronounced [kín̓ix]

kinixníx from this very place. AW91.336, HA19.10

kínki with this, about this

kínm (np) this, of this

k. há·mam ʾú·s lepít mamáy̓ac. This man has two children.

k. ʾú·s cáʾya hípt hipéʾs. This one has no food to eat.

kinmay̓áyn for these

kínmem (np), kínmene (obj) these. Cf. kí·me (abs).

kínmem̓u (kínmem + ʾu emphatic enclitic) these

kinník̓uʾ to this very place

koní·x ka· yox̣ hitoláynima q̓oʾ kuʾús k. koná ka· petw̓ekíxniksene. From there they came on up to this very place and they chased him around. AW31.340

kinníx this very one AW111.31

kínukex toward this place

ka· hiné·ke k. She thought she would stay: "She thought toward this place."

kínuwecet for this reason AW239.21

kínuʔ here = kíne + emphatic enclitic; not *[kín̓uʔ]

k. wé·s. Here I am.

k. wic̓é·se q̓oʔ cehémx. I will stay here until dark.

kínwecet for this (reason), because of this

kínye (obj) this

kínyi·n with this, with this person

k. wisí·ne paʔaptám pí·tu·qelepe. With this (man) I fought in war. HA125.6

kin̓yayn for this

kípkinx̣way in this wrong direction. Cf. x̣way.

kál̓a k. hitkúhtsix. They aimed just in the wrong direction. AW447.133

kípx this way, in this direction

ki·tí·te this same one. Cf. tí·te sts.

kiwáyl this far, this much

wé·t̓u ʔisínm máwa ʔí·ne hiwapá·yataya k. Nobody ever helped me this much.

k. ka· hiq̓uyímneʔnixne. They used to climb this far.

kiwáylcimk̓ay̓ only for a little more AW53.158

pakkiwáyl this far each, here and there

ka· kuʔús hiné·stelkelike ʔóykalo·na hiné·snikelis̓teqe p. ka· koná hiʔlíwsteq̓elikeceye. In this way he tied them all next to each other with this much interval each, and he lay on them on his stomach.

kiw̓ala or kiw̓alá at this time AW545.38

kiw̓alatí·ta at this same time (not simultaneously but, for example, at the same time next day) HA63.21

kicaʔí VC meet

kicaʔíca. I am meeting (mine).

ʔakcaʔíca. I am meeting him.

kicáʔna. I met (mine).

ʔakcáʔna. I met him.

pá·kcaʔna. He met him.

ka· tilípcxiʔnim p. kínye ʔapsiyá·yana. And Fox met this Flint man. AW165.9

pí·kcaʔna. They met. AW85.245. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix.

koním ʔelwéhtitpe ka· hé·nek̓e p. pí·wewkunye. That spring they met again. AW287.8

kicé·y VC (1) to be shy, be retiring, (2) to be ashamed, feel inferior, be abashed

kicé·yce. I am shy. I am ashamed.

ʔekcé·yce. I feel inferior to him.

hikcé·yce. He is shy. He is ashamed.

kicé·yn (abs) being shy, being retiring, being ashamed (active participle)

kicé·yki (inst) out of shame AW299.85

kicé·ywecet because of shame

ka· k. wá·qoʔ takláy ʔí·m ʔe· ʔewc̓é·yuʔ halx̣pamayá·ya hí·semtuks. Because of my shame you will now become the sun instead. AW163.34

kicé·yew̓ ashamed, shy, withdrawing, retiring, antisocial, bashful.

kicé·ynin̓ ashamed AP37.17

kiceysí·mey brave, confident, bold, impudent, shameless, brazen. Cf. siméy vsts.

kicé·y̓s shameful AP340.6, AW299.86, "kitθá̓yθ" (bear's speech) AP343.11,15

hí·wes k. He is ashamed.

ka· hiné·sne "wá·qoʔ wíhnece kicé·yce k. kíyex naʔtó·tam hí·kus." She told them, "Now I am leaving, I am ashamed, my father did a shameful thing to me." AW299.82

kicey̓í·swit shamefulness, shame AW299.90

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·kceyce. I shame (mine). I cause (mine) to be ashamed.

silé·w- look

silé·wkicey̓ew shy in appearance but really not

té·- by speech

té·kiceykse. I made him ashamed by talking.

pé·tekceyke. She talked him to shame. AP37.16.

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -ʔiw̓ú· (?)

hiwyekceyniw̓ú·ye. She went to forget her shameful acts. AW399.31

kícuy N (1) metal, (2) money, (3) dollar, (4) gold
kícuy (abs), kicú·yne (obj), kicú·ynim (np)
kícuy hipapˀlá·tana so·yá·po·. The white men went to dig for gold.
maqsmáqs kícuy gold: "yellow metal"
x̣ayx̣áyx̣ kícuy silver: "white gold"
kicú·ynim ˀiní·t a bank: "money's house"
kicú·ynim ˀískit railroad: "trail of metal"
kicú·yki (inst)
hi·psé·m k. He is eating over there paying (for his meal).
kicuyew̓é·t (abs), kicuyew̓e·tú·m (np) prostitute
kicuyew̓e·tú·m ˀiní·t brothel, whorehouse
kicuynú·t, kikcú·ynut (dist) penniless
kicú·yˀitetp̓es purse (usually worn on the left side). Cf. ˀíte put in.

kik vts. This element indicates remoteness of the starting point of an action, or continuity of an action (usually away from the speaker).
hikú·kike. He left (not from here but from somewhere else). He went on. Cf. kú· VS to go.
ˀetwíxnikike. I continued to follow it. Cf. tiwí·k VC to follow.

kí·ka· now. See kí· D and ka· P.

kiké·ye N serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis* (Marshall 1977:51)
kiké·ye (abs), kikeyé·ne (better) or kiké·yene (obj), kikeyé·nm (np)
kikeyesáway serviceberry tree or shrub
kikeyehí·c or kikeyehí·cpe (place name) the north fork of Moose Creek, one of the three forks up the Selway River. hí·c is a variant of hí·n sts with, kikeyehí·c appears to be a shortened form of kikeyehí·cpe.

kikéˀet N blood
kikéˀt (abs), kieˀéne (obj), kikéˀtki (inst)
kikeˀtí·n (abs), kikeˀtí·ski (inst) bloody. Cf. hí·n sts with.
ka· péhisilqe wé·tesne kikeˀtí·ski. And he moistened the earth with bloody water. HA26.52

tex̣- shoot an arrow

tex̣kikeʔtí·n (abs), tex̣kikeʔtí·sne (obj) AW166.25

ka· hitqakaʔáxqana yoq̓opná ʔéwte·sin̓ ke yox̣ tex̣kikeʔtí·n yoq̓opí. He used to rush over to the wound where it (the animal) was shot which was bloody from the arrow. AW166.16

ʔí·n wé·s tex̣kikeʔtí·n. I am shot and bloody.

kikeʔétcim (1) only blood, (2) all bloody HA26.51. Cf. cim only.

kawóʔ hickilí·ne kál̓a k. ka· tu·xtú·x hití·wece. Then she (Grizzly Bear) returned all bloody and she smelled terrible. AW544.28

kikeʔtí·se. I am bleeding. I am losing blood.

tim̓né· heart

tim̓né·kikeʔtise. I feel remorse very keenly: "I am bleeding from the heart."

kikúhet long. See kuhét A.

"kílos" N bird species, red with black tail-tip; identification by Alan Marshall

kil̓ak VS to pick up, gather, pick (lice), pick up (e.g., rocks, apples) from the ground. A prefix always precedes this form.

cé·p- with hands (pl obj)

cá·pkil̓aksa. I am picking something up. I am gathering things.

cá·pkil̓aksaqa. I picked up something recently.

hicá·pkil̓aka. He picked it up.

ka· wá·qoʔ kál̓a tamsá·scim h. And now he (Coyote) was picking up only wild gooseberries. AW273.17. Note: This activity refers to picking up what fell to the ground. Picking fresh fruits and berries directly off trees is tima·ní· VS.

cá·pkil̓akoʔ. I will gather.

pacá·pkil̓akoʔ. We will gather (something).

cá·pkil̓ax. Gather (to sg)!

hé·cu c. Go pick up wood (to sg)!

cá·pkil̓akitx. Gather (to pl)!

hahácwal, hé·cu c. Boys, pick up some wood! AP22.4

cé·p- with hands (pl obj) + stem + -qaw straight through + -kik away

hicá·pkil̓axqawnikika. He picked something up as he moved away straight through.

ka· wá·qoˀ qásqas h. ka· yoq̓opí hipy̓úx̣tese. And now he (Coyote) picked up a green hard rock as he swiftly moved away and put it inside his shirt along the belt. AW168.50

cé·p- + stem + -é·yik move around

hicá·pkil̓akayiksa. He picks things up here and there.

ka· koná h. ké·pips hími·snim. And there she went around picking up bones left over by wolves. HA50.3

hicá·pkil̓akayiksix. They pick things up here and there. AW434.74

ki- eat + cé·p- with hands (pl obj)

kicá·pkil̓aksa. I am eating by picking things up.

hikcá·pkil̓aka. He ate by picking things up.

ka· kál̓a h. kál̓a hi·pqá·na. He just ate by picking things up, and he used to eat (like that). AW272.5

temc- on a pile of dirt

tamckil̓akísa. I am picking up leftovers.

tamckil̓á·kt act of picking up leftovers

wí·- distributive prefix + temc- on a pile of dirt

hiwitamckil̓á·ka. He picked up each leaving. AW87.268

reflexive prefix + temc

ˀinatamckil̓akísa. I pick garbage.

ˀipnatamckil̓akísa. He is picking waste. He is scavenging.

ˀipnatamckil̓á·kt being picked up (from waste)

ka· takláy ˀipním qoqó·x̣nim kál̓a ˀ. hú·sus. On the other hand, Raven had only a head which was picked up out of garbage. AW465.8

ˀimamá·tamckil̓aksix. They are picking up scraps.

kí· koná ˀ. ˀetke he·yé·qcix. Here now they are picking up scraps because they are hungry. AP160.10-11

kil̓im V to shake, shake off, brush off

cé·p- with hand + weye- quickly

cú·yekil̓imkse. I am shaking something off.

we- with an implement

wekíl̓imkse. I am shaking off dust using something.

wicle- with a combing or shaving motion

wiclekíl̓imkse. I am brushing (something) off to the side.

reflexive prefix + we- with an implement

ˀipnú·kil̓imkse. She (a bison) is shaking herself (as when coming out of water). AW471.27
ˀipnú·kil̓imke. He shook herself.
yóx̣ qoq̓á·lx̣ ˀ. The bison shook herself. AW112.46
ˀimemú·kil̓imke. They went out. AW64.336

kí·me these. See kí· D.

kí·met P (1) then, at that time, (2) all of a sudden, unexpectedly

kimíle N tamarack, Western larch, *Larix occidentalis*; identification is by Archie Lawyer
kimíle (abs), kimlé·nm (np), kimlé·pe (loc), kimlé·pkin̓ix from k., kimlepípem among k., kimlaláykin near k., kimlenú·t without k.
kimlekímle slender (of a person)

kí·mtem̓ P near, short distance away (in time and space)
kí·mtem̓
ˀú·s k. It is near. *hí·wes k. is said to be ungrammatical, but kí·mtem̓ co-occurs with hí·wes in AP371.9-10, possibly reflecting a dialect difference.
kál̓a k. ˀátamo·cki. It is a short distance away by car.
k. kusí·x. We are going a short distance away.
kí·mte·mcimk̓ey̓ a short time away, little time remains
wá·qoˀ k. netí·telwit hiwéhyem. Now in only a short time human beings will be here. AP140.3. People are coming soon.
kí·mte·px near. Cf. *kimtépg* or *kimtépg kúse* "approach, to go near" DNP7

kímti A new
kímti (abs), kimtí·ne (obj), kikímti (dist abs), kikímti·ne (dist obj)
ha·níya kímti. He made it new.
kimtiné·wit being new, recent trend.
sepé·- causative prefix
ˀesepekimti·né·wise. I am renovating it. I am remodeling it.
hisepekimti·né·wye. He made it new.

kí·muˀ these. See kí· D.

kí·m̓olikam N high mountains. This word is used in connection with wé·yekin 'guardian spirit' quest and women's names. Men's names use mé·x̣sem for the same meaning.
kí·m̓olikam (abs), kí·m̓olikamna (obj)
kí·m̓olikamtan̓may (woman's name) Maiden-of-the-High-Mountains. Cf. tim̓á·y̓ virgin, maiden.

kim̓ú·y VC to raise the back in a hump. For pronunciation contrast, see q̓im̓ú·y VC.
kim̓ú·ynin̓ humped
k. há·ma a man with humped back
weye- move quickly + reduplicated stem (indicates repetition)
hiweyekim̓úykim̓uyce. It is running bunching the back (as a horse).

kinán A (dupl) tough (of wood) HW. Cf. kanán A.
kinánkinan (abs), kinánkinanna (obj), kikinánkikinan (dist abs), kikinánkikinanna (dist obj)

ki·ncó·c N King George, from English, used in referring to Canadian products
ki·nco·ccí·ckan a warm blanket made in Canada. Cf. cí·ckan blanket.

kí·newi VS (1) to taste, (2) to have sexual contact
kí·newise. I taste (mine).
hikí·newye. He tasted. HA32.52
ka· h. ˀipnimníx kikéˀt. And he tasted his own blood. AW552.12
ˀekí·newyuˀ. I will taste it.
kí·newit (abs), kí·newitpe (loc) taste

kin̓ik sis from (in time or space), since
pí·wapciy̓awpkin̓ix since the war. Cf. pí·wapciy̓awn war, ciy̓aw VC.
pik̓ú·nkin̓ix from the river. Cf. pí·k̓un N.

kin̓ike sts one of two choices. When another suffix is added such as k 'to' or kin̓ik 'from', this takes the form kin̓ikey or kin̓ike·y.

tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ike west. Cf. tin̓- luminary, leylé·k VS to set.

tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ikeyx to the west

tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ikeykin̓ix from the west

pik̓ú·nkin̓ike·yx to the river (this being one of two possible ways)

naˀqalác hickilí·toqa p. My paternal grandfather went back toward the river.

tu·skin̓ikeykin̓ix from the one above (of the two)

kin̓iku· sts (1) one of more than two choices, (2) the one(s) at one of the choices. The form is analyzable into kin̓ike + we human classifier.

tú·skin̓iku· the upper one (of several)

ˀaqámkin̓iko· God: "one up high." Cf. ˀá·qam above.

ˀaqámkin̓iko·pama divine: "originating from one up high"

kin̓ix from. See kin̓ik sis.

kipi vtp follow tracks. Cf. keˀéy VS, leylé·k VS, lí·k VC, líxnik VS, ˀiyá·q VC.

kipl̓á·po· N (place name) west side of the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)

kípx this way. See kí· D.

kisís P shrink; used with kú· VS.

kisís kú·se. I am shrinking. I am getting smaller.

kisís hikúye. He shrank.

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ kál̓a koná ˀilú·t ˀetqé·wse ka· kisís hikúye há·cwal hiwc̓é·ye. Then finally his belly started to stick out and he shrank and became a little boy. AW78.114

kísmes N Christmas, from English

kiteˀ A (1) careful, (2) dependable, (3) covered from the elements

kiteˀkíteˀ, kikteˀkíkteˀ (dist)

ˀí·n wé·s kiteˀkíteˀ. I am dependable.

cepé·- with hand

cepé·kteʔkse. (1) I am careful. (2) I am doing my best. I am devoted. I am serious.

ʔí·n c. ʔiné·smuce. I am careful in inviting them.

hicepé·kteʔkse. (1) He means business. He is serious. (2) He is careful. He takes good care. HA73.1

c̓alawí h., kawóʔ hiwc̓é·yuʔ sepehitemenew̓é·t. If he works hard, he will become a teacher.

hicepé·kteʔksix. They take pains. HA78.20

hicapá·ktaʔkt̓ax̣ (if) he worked hard

c̓alawí ʔipí h., kawóʔ hiwc̓á·t̓ax̣ sepehimenew̓é·t. If he studied hard, he would have become a teacher.

cepé·kteʔx. Be careful (to sg)!

cepe·kteʔkítx. Be careful (to pl)!

cepé·kteʔkt doing one's best

hí·- transitivizer

hí·kteʔkse. I am covering (mine) from (rain, snow, sun, etc.).

hihíkteʔkse. He is covering it.

ʔehíkteʔkse. I am covering it.

péhikteʔksene. They covered her up (i.e., buried her). AW548.83. They covered them up. AP452.5

hí·kteʔkinwe·s burying place

hí·kteʔkin̓ covered, buried AW344.119, AW344.122

té·m- roast (camas) + hí·- transitivizer

té·mi·kteʔkse. I am covering (e.g., a camas pit).

temé·- throw + hí·- transitiviser

teméhikteʔkse. I throw something to cover (mine).

reflexive prefix + hí·- transitivizer

ʔipnéhikteʔke. He covered himself.

ka· ʔ. laʔám̓ peqéski kuʔús ka· hiʔlíwsteq̓elike. Then he covered himself completely with grass like this and lay on his stomach. AW168.53

kitíwi VS to leave someone out in sharing food, deprive someone of a chance to get a share of food

kitíwise. I leave (mine) out in eating.

k. miyáʔc. I leave my child out in eating.

ˀektíwise. I leave him out in eating. AW58.235
hiktíwis. He left me out. AW411.66
hiktíwiye. He offered no food to others. AW411.65
pé·kitwisene. They left him out of food. AW64.347
kitiwyew̓é·t glutton
lé·w- fish
léwkitwise. I am leaving (mine) out from eating fish.
pí·- (?)
ˀe· pí·ktiwim ˀé·tem. You have left me out. AW273.25
té·m- meat
té·mkitwise. I am leaving (mine) out from eating meat.

kit̓im A (dupl) bittersweet flavor
kit̓ímkit̓im (abs), kit̓ímkit̓imne (obj) (1) bittersweet, (2) name of a medicinal plant that has biting taste, (3) allium

kit̓ú·y VC (1) to flirt, (2) to copulate (of animals)
kit̓ú·yce. I am flirting.
pé·kt̓uyce. It (e.g., a stud) is servicing her.
hiné·skit̓uyce. It copulates with them.
kit̓uy̓nípec horny. Cf. ˀipec desiderative suffix.

kíw VC to tap, pound, hammer
kíw sound of hammering. Cf. k̓iw AP429.10.
kíwkiw sound of repeated hammering or tapping
kiwkiwíce. I am continually tapping.
kiwkiwíl̓ec drum, tom-tom. Cf. eˀs; l̓ec is a diminutive form of n̓es.
kiwkiwlú·ye (abs), kiwkiwlú·yene (obj), kiwkiwlú·yenm (np) (1) redheaded woodpecker, (2) name of a myth character with extendable legs AW134-140. In Phinney, this name appears with glottalized k, for example, AP429.5, 9, and 11, (3) name of a chief who once ruled in East Kamiah
we- with an implement
wekíwkiwce. I am beating a drum.

kiwáyl this much. See kí· D.

“kiwél” VC “to rejoice, to feel joy” DNP170. Cf. *kuélze.*

kiwę́w vtp eat. Cf. té·k̓e VC, tiwe· VC, yá·ta VS.

kiwkíwnu N sternum. This form may be related to kíw VC.

“kiwx̣kíwx̣” N “bosom, the part of the body between the chest and the navel” DNP20. Cf. *kiugkíug.*

kíwyek VS to feed; used in feeding cattle, pets, but not babies. For babies the form is hípt sepé·pse. Cf. hipí VS.
kíwyekse or kí·wyekse. I am feeding (mine) (e.g., my dog).
ˀekíwyekse. I am feeding it.
hiné·skiwyekse. She feeds them. AW90.332
pé·kiwyekse. He feeds it.
konmá p. ciq̓á·mqal. She fed the dog. AW90.333
pé·kiwyekime. He fed him. AW116.128
pá·kiwyaxqana. He used to feed it.
kíwyekcit bait used in fishing
kíwyeke·s manger: “place for feeding”

kí·w̓i· (dom) VC to be concave, be carved out, be bent.
hikí·w̓i·ca. It is concave.
kí·w̓i·nin̓ concave, bent, dented AW262.11
cepé·- with hand by applying pressure
capá·kiw̓i·ksa. I make it concave by applying pressure with hand.
niké·- with hand by pulling
niká·kiw̓i·ksa. I make it concave by pulling with hand.
tuk^{w}é·p- with fingernail
toká·pkiw̓i·ksa. I make it concave with fingernail.
tulé·- with foot
tolá·kiw̓i·ksa. I make it concave with foot.

ʔipé·- pound with hand
ʔipá·kiw̓i·ksa. I make it concave by pounding with hand.
ʔipé·- + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
páʔpakiw̓i·kaʔnya. (1) He made it concave by pounding for him. (2) He$_i$ made his$_j$ concave by pounding.
"ké·mex weye láwlimkaʔnis hú·sus" ka· p. qiʔyé·x̣ne hú·sus. "Let me repair your head" and he (Turtle) made Squawfish's head concave by pounding. AW262.9

kiy- to go, do. See kú· VS.

kíye P we, us. This particle indicates the inclusion of the person spoken to, while the personal pronoun nú·n 'we' by itself indicates 'we but not you', for example, konyá kíye ʔa·kcí·qa 'you and I saw it' and konyá nú·n ʔa·kcí·qa 'we but not you saw it'. This particle co-occurs with nú·n, for example, kí· kíye wisí·x nú·nim 'this is ours (yours and mine)' and kí· wisí·x nú·nim 'this is ours (but not yours)'. This particle, like the other pronominal particles ʔé· 'you (sg)' and ʔé·tx 'you (pl)', does not occur in questions (neither in wh- nor in yes-no questions), for example, ʔitú·ne ké·nm ʔa·kcí·qa 'what did we see?' and wé·te·nm kí· wisí·x nú·nim 'is this ours?'
qóʔc tax̣c kíye cik̓é·tpe ʔepekiyú·yuʔ. tax̣c kíye ʔapó·pciy̓awnoʔ ʔepecú·tkuptenuʔ. Later we will go to them at night. Then we will kill them, go and burn them up. HA52.41
wá·qoʔ kíye liklí·cix. Let us go around: "now we are going around."
naspaynó·six kíye. They are coming to see us.
kíye hiwá·pciy̓awca. They will kill us.
kál̓a kíye hipaynó·yoʔ. He is coming after us.
ka· kíye laʔámna hiká·l̓amkoʔ. Then he will eat up all of us.
wá·qoʔ kíye teqekeʔéyksix wá·qoʔ kíye ʔetqekiyú·six ʔó·pciy̓awtacix. Now let us go, let us go after them and kill them. HA52.38

kiyé·twik follow. See kú· VS, etwik vtsc.

kiyéwkiyew N (1) katydid HW, AP30.1, (2) nerve-winged insect HW, (3) praying mantis EPW
kiyéwkiyew (abs), kiyéwkiyewne (obj)

kíyex P I, me (?). This form seems to be used with an exclamatory overtone but the meaning is uncertain. The final *x* may be the first-person pronominal suffix k ps.
kí·ʔu we ʔácqa kíne kíyex wiyá·wx̣na. Right here I am, younger brother! here I got hurt. HA31.29
kí· kíyex wú·yin. I escaped.
kíyex ʔináhpayksa núkt kí·. I brought this meat. HA40.22
kuʔús kíyex hipeten̓íwes. They proposed to me in this manner. HA51.19

kiy̓éwnu N gill of fish
kiy̓éwnu (abs), kiy̓ewnú·ne (obj), kiy̓ewnú·pe (loc) AW330.87

"kiʔíceʔ" VC "to hobble, limp, walk lamely bearing chiefly on one leg" DNP99, "to walk lamely, as on the tip of one foot" DNP117. Cf. *kiízeze.*

kiʔtípe N (place name) open flat area just below mouth of Lapwai Creek on the south side of the Clearwater River T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:36)

kíʔu or **kí·ʔu** P here, there
kíʔu ke ʔélsi hí·wes. This is the same Elsie who is here.
kí·ʔu hipekúye kúʔ wax̣ ka· maná· ʔé·tuʔkuʔ hipewé·wtuke kakoná. There they went, I don't know how, probably spent a night there. HA92.44

kiʔyé·w VC (with prefix ʔilé·p) to be not good enough
ʔilé·pkiʔyewce. It (mine) is not good enough (I want to give you more but...).
cí·ckan ʔ. This blanket is not quite good enough to give.
ʔew̓lepkiʔyé·wce. It is not good enough.

knek VS (with prefix cepé·- or cé·p-) to be unselfish, be generous. This form is found only with cepé·- or cé·p-.
cepé·knekse. I am generous. I am unselfish.
cepé·knekt being generous
pí·- reciprocal prefix
picepeknekt̓ípec unselfish, anxious to give others the best
pí·- reciprocal + cé·p- causative + ké·- eat
picepkeknekt̓ípec anxious to give others the best to eat

ko D that. This element, unlike kí· 'this', never occurs alone. For an independent 'that', a suppletive yóx̣ (see yóq) is used.

konú (1) there, (2) then, when

k. q̓atát. Near there.

k. hiwsí·ne yiyé·w̓ic. Then they were poor.

qéce ʔim̓tó·tapmaʔá pó·pciy̓awna ka· wé·t̓u ʔé· k. hamanixná·wya. Even when your father was killed, you did not show bravery. HA92.33

konamá from there

tító·qan k. lamtá·ma pí·wapciy̓awn. Indians from Lamata (lit. "from-there from-Lamata") joined the war.

konamaníxnim those who are from that very place HA103.28

konámat there AW135.19. Cf. met sts.

konapí (1) that way, there, (2) through that

kál̓o kúy k., wilé·keʔyx wé·tespe. You go that way, run on the ground.

k. hickilí·toqa pik̓ú·nkin̓ike·yx. He went back that way toward the river.

konapi·tí·ta in that same way AW536.7

k. hiʔnáhcikli·toqima. In that same way (or through that same route) he (Coyote) brought them (bisons) back. AW394.16

konapkí to that place, there HA82.7

k. wisx̣iʔlí·ktece. I go there to sit.

konapkíy̓oʔ directly to that place AW154.21

koná·px to that place, thither, there

konaycí·m only there

k. hiwú·y̓nicix. They hid from danger only at that place. HA102.15

konayník̓o at that very place

so·yá·po·m hiné·sne "temenikítx" k. kál̓a tító·qan. The white man said to the Indian "plant!" at that very place. HA91.16

konayníx at that very place

k. wekúʔ. I will be at that place.

koniká over that way, in that direction AW75.67

koniká·y on that side

k. ʔiléx̣ni kikéʔt ʔassá·wcaqa. It is bleeding on that side.

koním (np) that

ʔattó·lay̓tato weʔní·kt k. há·manm. I keep forgetting the name of that man.

konímpa at that place

konímpx to that place

konimtí·ta that same one
k. papaynó·ya. That same one came. HA91.21
konímyawa (1) for that reason, therefore, (2) in that direction
koní·x (1) from there, (2) from that time on; not *[kon̓í·x]
kawóʔ q̓oʔ k. hiwc̓é·ye tu·qéle. From that time on the war was on.
k. nú·kin since then, thenceforward
k. kuʔnix since then backward, before that time, “thencebackward”
kí·met k. hiwe·léhtime. Then he ran out of there.
koním̓o that (koním + ʔu)
ka· pé·ne k. há·manm “ʔí·nim we kí· wé·tes.” And that man said to him, “This is my land.” HA91.23
konkí (inst) (1) with that, (2) about that
kawóʔ k. hipatqawyá·ka·ʔawna. Then they lived on that.
ka· ʔiléx̣ni hipehíne k. ʔiceyé·yeki. They told much about that coyote.
konmá (1) those, (2) that way
ʔí·n kiyúʔ k. kaká· cemí·tx hilaq̓íyoʔ. I will go that way in the huckleberry season.
konmá·m (np) those
ka· kúnk̓u k. pé·slewqitwecix. And those were always eyeing her. HA50.6
k. pé·ktecix ʔimu·né. Those are going to see them.
konmamkiní·x (1) from those, (2) than those
ʔipním péhtewise ʔipné tó·sx k. He loves her more than others.
konmamtí·ta those same ones
k. papaynó·sana. Those same people came (collectively).
konmaná (obj) those
peʔtú· ʔené·sepsex̣nin̓ k. titó·qana. Load for those people.
ka· yóx̣ weceʔí pé·ʔnehnece k. They took those on horseback.
konmayník̓o (1) in that very direction, (2) only in that direction
kawóʔ hisaʔyó·x̣oʔsa k. ʔanó·qtipx. He was watching only the front.
konmayníx (1) at that very place, (2) at that very time
pé·ʔniksene ʔipné k. kaká· hitn̓úxne. They buried him as soon as he died.
konmaytí·ta (1) the same ones, (2) to the same place
konmaʔí in that manner
k. ʔí·n ʔakiyóʔqa. That is how I would do it.
konmaʔí·cim̓o only in that manner AW33.384

konmay̓áyn for those
konóʔ there (koná + ʔu)
kál̓a k. ni·mí·pu· hiwyéle·heycine. The Nez Perce people lived right there. HA71.85
konwacá·n for that reason
piskísne péʔneptene ʔí·n̓mayn kakonwacá·n wé·t̓u hiwayak̓álkoʔqa. He held the door for me so that it wouldn't close.
konyá (obj) that, (collectively) those
k. pé·xnime, ka· hinestim̓ikú·me. He saw those, and came down to them.
konyací·m that alone, only that
kál̓a yóx̣ ʔimé·snim núkt táʔc, ʔimé·snim núkt yox̣ k. Deer meat is very good, deer meat is the only thing (that will do). HA50.11
konyí·n with that
kon̓má·ptim across from that, across from him/her AW162.17
kon̓móʔ that (konmá + ʔu) AW248.14
kón̓yayn or kon̓yá·yn for that AW528.38
koyayá·m they. Cf. yé·ye + nim.

kon N, possibly related to ko 'that'
konqaqán descendant. Cf. qan sts young (of animals).

kót V to hurt ear
kót kuʔús mac̓áyo. My ear bothers me (e.g., at high elevation).
cú·- with a pointed object
có·kotksa. I am piercing ear.
pá·co·kotka. He$_i$ pierced his$_j$ ear. He made him deaf.

kóta N quarter, twenty-five cents, from English
kóta (abs), kótana (obj)

koʔ indefinite particle. See kuʔ P.

koʔsan N same; possibly related to kuʔús N like that. This form is always followed by the emphatic suffix ník.
koʔsanníko, koʔsanníx same, as is, unchanged, precisely in such a manner; used to indicate, for example, that someone wants black coffee: "as is."
koʔsanníx wé·s. I am at exactly the same place. I remain at the same place.

koˀsáyn P unfortunately, regrettably

koˀsáyn. It is our hard luck.

k. kíye ˀepektíwye. It is our fault that I left them out (in eating). Note: There is the obviously related form *sayn* AP327.17, 328.3. sayn kíye ˀepeké·tu·lehte "*to rue this result* we ate them out of our lodge" AP337.12. The underlined segment corresponds to the gloss for *sayn*. It is possible that sayn is an aphetic form of koˀsáyn.

koˀspay A plainly visible; attested only with ník; possibly related to kuˀús N.

kál̓a koˀspayníx tim̓íne ˀewé·m. His heart was plainly visible.

ktatam choke. See katátam VC.

kú· VS (1) to do, (2) to deal, handle, treat, (3) (with a benefactive suffix -é·y̓) to interfere, meddle, fool with, literally, "do to someone else's," (4) (with distributive prefix wí·) to make a mistake, do things wrong. kú· enters into special constructions combined with various particles, such as likíp kú·se 'I touch'. kú· takes the special form kíy before future suffix uˀ, agentive suffix ew̓é·t, and the benefactive suffix é·y̓.

kú·se. I am (or you [sg] are) doing (indicative present).

mana· ˀí·m k. What are you doing?

manámawacat ˀí·m kí· k. Why are you doing this?

kusí·x. We are doing. You (pl) are doing.

hikusí·x. They are doing.

núye· h. They were celebrating the New Year: "They were doing the New Year." HA88.35, HA88.45

ˀekusí·x. We are doing to it/them.

nú·n ˀ. táˀc. We are treating them well.

kusé·m. You are doing me.

lammát̓ic ˀe· k. You are very bothersome to me. AP7.10

kál̓a ˀe· k̓omáy̓c k. kemyóx̣ pí·ˀneptem. You are hurting me while you are holding me. HA21.38

kú·s. I (or you [sg]) have done (indicative perfect).

há·mtiˀc, hó·m, náma k. Hurry, ahoy, what are you doing?

pí·kum you have done to me

lammát̓ic ˀe· p. You have been a nuisance to me. AP7.13

kúye. I (or you [sg]) did (indicative indefinite past).

ˀekúye. I did (something) to it.

hikúye. He did.

hipekúye. They did.

yóqoˀ kuˀús h. q̓oˀ lamt̓ayníx. Then they did thus for the very last time.

ˀené·skuye. I did (something) to them.

ˀí·n ˀ. k̓omáy̓c. I hurt them.

hiné·skuye. He did it to them. AW188.113

kosá·qa. I did recently (indicative recent past).

ˀakosá·qa. I did (something) recently to it.

kawóˀ kuˀís ˀí·n ˀ. That is the way I recently did to him.

ˀaná·skosaqa. I did recently (something) to it.

ˀí·n ˀ. táˀc. Recently I have been treating them well.

kosí·qa. We did recently.

maná· k. What are you doing? AW135.12

hikosí·qa. They did recently.

ˀí·ne h. It happened to me recently: “They did it to me recently.”

pé·kusene or pé·ku·sene. They did it long ago (indicative remote past).

kiyúˀ. I will do (indicative future).

c̓alawí watí·sx hipá·ynoˀ kawóˀ ˀí·n yox̣ k. If he comes tomorrow, I will do that.

ˀí·n k. watí·sx. I will do it tomorrow.

ˀekiyúˀ. I will do (something) to it.

kawóˀ kuˀús ˀí·n ˀ. That is just what I will do to it.

ˀepekiyúˀ. We will do (something) to it/them.

nú·n ˀ. táˀc. We will treat them well.

pekiyúˀ. We will do.

kó·t̓ax̣. I would do (conditional present). Cf. t̓ax̣ vis.

manáx k. What would I do! AP287.6

hikó·t̓ax̣. He would do.

pakó·t̓ax̣. We would do.

hipakó·t̓ax̣. They would do.

c̓alawí ˀipí hipá·ynax̣ watí·sx, kawóˀ h. If he came yesterday, they would have done it.

kosá·n̓ax̣. I should do.

kuˀús ˀí·n k. That is what I should be doing.

ˀakiyóˀqa. I would do (something) to it.

míne ˀí·m ˀ. Where would you do it?

ˀitú·ki ˀí·m ˀ. What would you do it with?

manmaˀí ˀí·m ˀ. How would you do it?

máwa ˀí·m ˀ. When would you do it?

c̓alawí ˀipí hipá·ynax̣ watí·sx, kawóˀ ˀí·n ˀ. If he came yesterday, I could have done it.

hikiyóˀqa. He would do.

pakiyóˀqa. We would do.

ˀapakiyóˀqa. We would do (something) to it/them.

manmaˀí ˀimé ˀ. How would you (pl) do it?

hipakiyóˀqa. They would do.

kú·tetu. I customarily do (frequentative present).

ˀitú· k. pé·lleheype. What do you do from day to day?

kiyen̓í·x. We customarily do. This form can be used in the following context:

maná·nm ka· k. What then shall we do? AW135.17

hikiyá·nix̣. He might do.

kikeˀétki h. sám̓x̣. The dress might get smeared with blood. AW146.92

kó·x̣. I have ever done.

wé·t̓u máwa kuˀús k. I have never done that. AP444.2

kúy. Do (to sg) (imperative)!

kí· k. Do this!

kú·tx. Do (to pl)!

pekú·t̓e. Let us do it. Cf. t̓e vis.

ˀe qóˀc kex nú·n p. nunníx. Oh! we'll do it ourselves. AW147.103

hikú·t̓e. (So that) he may do it.

ka· lak̓ápc h. (Thunder let hail came down) so that he (Cottontail Boy) will blink. AW124.50

kú·t (1) doing, act, (2) way of doing things, custom, usage, life-style, (3) rite, ceremony, observance. (4) guilt, crime

haniyá·y̓sa k. I make his a crime. I impeach.

kú·tin̓ guilty. Cf. hí·n sts with.

kú·t̓es capable of being done, possible, feasible

wé·t̓u manmaˀí k. Impossible in any way. There is no way to do it.

ka· maná· q̓oˀ hí·wes táˀc k. What is good to do? HA74.10

kut̓ípec or ku·t̓ípec (1) anxious to do, (2) having a tendency to do, (3) with criminal tendency. Cf. ˀípec sts.

qepsíˀs k. (He has) a tendency to do no good.

kuˀús ˀipí k. He always does it this way. AW407.10

(with stem suffixes)

-á·t as the object passes by

pá·kiyatka. It did something to him as it went by. AW34.395

kiyá·tkoˀ. It interferes.

wé·t̓umet ˀisí· k. kál̓a lepwe pí·lox̣misix. Don't let anyone interfere only we two are going to play stick-game. AW128.5

-é·y̓ benefactive

pé·kiyey̓se. He does for him. He did to someone else's.

koná ka· qocqócna wé·yux k̓upíp p. Then he broke Meadowlark's leg. AW28.295

pé·kiyey̓six. They do it for them. AW57.227

pé·kiyeˀnye. He did something for them. He did something to his. AW29.318, AW75.79

píle p. He picked her lice. He picked for her.

kolkí pa·capalk̓oli·kó·kinya kawá t̓á·t̓á·t p. He wrapped it (salmon) with that (blanket) but it tore up his (blanket). AW28.291

né·skiyeˀnime. You did something to ours. You did something for us.

ˀí·m nú·ne mamáy̓ac wé·t̓u maná n. You did not harm our children in any way.

pé·kiyey̓sene. He did something for him long ago.

ka· yoq̓opí laˀˀám̓ p. And they ate up all of his (food). AW29.315

pá·kiyaˀniqana. They did something for him/them. AW480.37

ka· yiyé·w̓ic ke yóx̣ ˀewé·ke ˀé·ks p. And she (Grizzly Bear) did mean things to his sister. AW182.6

kiyéˀnyuˀ. I will do for you. AW256.76

ˀekiyéˀnyuˀ. I will do to his. AW22.190

ka· yóx̣ ˀe· x̣it̓íl̓ ˀ. máymay. And you will break his intestine (rope). HA32.59

ˀepekiyé·ˀnyuˀ. We will do to his/theirs.

wé·t̓u ˀé·tx kál̓a ˀ. You (pl) are not going to interfere. AW188.112

pekiyeˀnyuˀkum. We will do (something) to someone else's.

ˀé·tx wé·t̓u p. You shall not fool with them. You are not going to interfere with them.

kiyéˀnim. Do for me.

weye píle k. Come pick lice for me. AW408.20

-qaw straight through

pá·koqawna. I did something to it straight through.

kawóˀ hé·nek̓e hiwayawá·yiktoqa ka· hé·nek̓e likkíp p. Then again he jumped back across and again he did touch him. AW34.396

-tet̓é· about to

kutet̓esí·x. We are about to do. We are going to do.

c̓alawí wé·t̓u ˀé·tx kuˀús k. kaxká· we·keˀéykt̓e. If you are not going to do (listen to what I say) like this, then I will fly away. AW134.7

(with stem prefixes)

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·kiye. I caused it to happen.

pé·ne "kál̓a ˀí·n ˀe· yiyé·w̓ic s. ˀimené." She said to him, "I am the one who caused misery for you." AW364.113

wí·- distributive prefix. Added to kú·, wí· reinforces the negative meaning such as 'to do wrong things, make mistakes'.

wí·kiyuˀ. I will make mistakes.

ˀé· wé·s wé·t̓u c̓aˀá. wé·tmet koná maná· tax̣c w. You are not fit. Don't you ever do anything out of the way. AW510.20

wikut̓ípec prone to make mistakes, bungling, klutz. Cf. ˀípec sts HA47.11.

wé·tmet ˀimá·ˀnahciw̓atkoˀ. ˀiceyé·ye pamná· ˀe· wé·s w. Don't get yourself into trouble. Coyote, you are always prone to make mistakes. AW501.23

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·kut (1) do repeatedly, practice, (2) crime

wiyé·kutin̓ guilty: "with crime". Cf. hí·n sts with.

(with particles and derived adjectives)

cakáx hikú·se. It hurts. Cf. cakák VS.

ciw̓á·t̓iskiyaw̓a·t wrong-doer. Cf. cí·w̓at VC.

c̓ic̓ál̓is kú·se. I am making noise. Cf. c̓ic̓ál A.

c̓ís hikosá·qa. It rained like mist. Cf. c̓ís P.

ká·ˀaw̓ hí·kus. It just dawned. Cf. ká·ˀaw VC.

k̓omáy̓c kú·se. I am sick. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.
lápc ˀekusí·x. We are covering it. We are overpowering it. Cf. lápc P.
lawwí·t̓o ˀe· kiyúˀ. You should do it right. Cf. lawwí·t A.
likíp ˀekú·se. I touch it. I disturb it. Cf. likíp P.
list̓éx̣ kú·se. I am stuck. Cf. list̓eqí VC.
łit̓íp kú·s. I am rubbery from fatigue. Cf. łit̓ip VS.
pím··· ˀiní·t hikúye. Puff! and the house went up in flame. HA52.50
pís hikú·se. It is drizzling light. Cf. pís VC.
p̓íł kú·se. I just thought of it. Cf. p̓íł VC.
p̓ís hikú·se. She exposes herself. Cf. p̓ís VC.
qú·x̣ hikú·se. It (e.g., powder) puffs out. Cf. qú·x̣ P.
q̓íˀ ˀekúye. It stayed up (without slipping). Cf. q̓íˀ P.
sáw hikúye. It disappeared. Cf. sáw VC.
seqq̓ép kú·se. I scratch. I pinch. Cf. seq̓epí VS.
sit̓úx hikú·se. He was exhausted. Cf. sit̓úx P.
siw̓wé·t hikúye. It became dark. Cf. siw̓é·t A.
siy̓á·w hipekúye. They became suspicious. Cf. siy̓á·w VC.
taláx̣ kú·se. I stop. Cf. talaqí VC.
xuyyí· hikú·se. He emerges. Cf. xuyyí· P.
x̣atát kú·se. I tear. Cf. x̣atát P.
x̣it̓íl̓ ˀe· kú·se. You are breaking it. Cf. x̣it̓il V.
x̣iyá·p kú·se. I get angry. Cf. x̣iyá·p P.
x̣uyís kú·se. I slipped. Cf. x̣uyisí VC.
yaq̓á·x̣ kú·se. I shatter it. Cf. yá·q̓aq VS.
ˀissíx kú·se. Chill runs up my spine. Cf. ˀissíx P.

kú· VS (1) to go, (2) (with prefix teqe 'suddenly' and suffix ú· 'toward') to be angry with. A variant in the form of kiy is found before a suffix that begins with a vowel such as á·pi·, a·t, aˀní·qa, etwik, e·yi, é·y̓, oˀqa, ú·, úˀ, úˀkum. One exception is e, indefinite past tense suffix.

kú·se. I am going (indicative present).
ku̓ˀx másł k. I am going (to be away) for an indefinite length of time.
hikú·se. He is going.
ˀipí h. ˀipciwá·tx̣. He is going alone.
wé·t̓u h. He is not going.

kusé·m. (Mine) is coming.

hikusé·nki. He is going away.

ˀískit h. The trail goes that way (away from the speaker).

kusí·x. We are going.

nú·n k. nonciwá·tx̣. We are going alone.

kál̓a k. yáwwinmax. wé·t̓u kál̓a maná· kusí·x. We are just going to Rapid River. We are not doing anything (out of the way). HA92.43. Note: The first kusí·x is ‘go’ and the second kusí·x is a homonymous form of ‘do’.

hikusí·x. They are going.

meywi·níx q̓oˀ h. They are going very early in the morning.

kikusí·nm. They are coming.

hikusí·nki. They are going away.

kú·s. I just left (indicative perfect).

ˀí·n̓ax̣ k. I wish I could go. Note: Indicative perfect forms are used to express wishes (with ˀaq attached to the subject) and to request permission (with ké· hortatory particle).

hipé·kus. They just left.

h. mamáy̓ac yóx̣. The children just left.

pekú·m. You (pl) just came.

pekú·ki. (Ours) just went away.

kúye. I went (indefinite past).

hikúye. He went.

ˀipí h. wáy̓at hé·lex. He went much later.

meywi·níx h. He went early in the morning. HA30.14

pekúye. We went.

ka· wé·t̓u p. ka· neqé·ykex pewé·yike. And we did not go, and we went across to the other side. HA95.98

hipekúye. They went.

kú·me. I came.

pe·kú·me. We came.

ka· t̓awano ka· koní·x ˀé·tx p. Then you came (here) from there.

hiné·skume. They came after us.

wá·qoˀ koní·x h. só·lcasnim. From there the soldiers came after us. HA107.105

hipekú·kike. They went on.

kosá·qa. I went a little while ago (indicative recent past).

hikosí·nmqa. They came recently.

kiyúʔ. I will go. I go (indicative future).

hikiyúʔkum. He will come.

kó·t̓ax̣. I would have gone (conditional present). Cf. t̓ax̣ vis.

c̓alawí hiwakóʔqa táʔc watí·sx, ka· ʔí·n k. If it had been fine yesterday, I would have gone.

pakiyóʔqa. We would have gone (conditional past).

ʔipní·n p. We would have gone with him.

kú·tetu. I used to go (frequentative present).

kaxká· k. ka· k̓ó·maytato koná. Whenever I go, I get sick there.

hikú·tetu. He goes frequently.

ʔipí h. pé·lleheype. He goes every day.

hikó·qana. He used to go (frequentative past).

ka· takláy ʔiceyé·ye h. lé·he·ype. And then Coyote used to go out during the day.

kúy. Go (to sg) (imperative)!

kú·tx. Go (to pl)!

kú·m. Come (to sg)!

kú·mtx. Come (to pl)!

wá·qoʔ kíye kú·tecix, k. Now we are going to eat, come along!

kú·t going

kú·t̓es for going

nú·n wic̓así·qa k. We are all set to go.

kut̓é·sx before going

(with stem suffixes)

-á·pi· taking away

ʔakiyá·pi·koʔ. I will go, and by doing so, will interfere with someone's activity.

wé·tmet ʔ. Don't be a hog. Don't go around and interfere.

pi·kiyá·pi·ksix. We are competing to get there: "We are going as we interfere with each other." Cf. pi· reciprocal prefix.

-á·t as the object goes by

kiyá·tksa. I am going to join them. I take part in (something). I participate.

hikiyá·tksa. He interferes.

kiyá·tkoʔ. I will participate. I will interfere.

wé·tmet k. Do not join in. Do not take sides. Do not interrupt.

pakiyá·tkoˀ. We will take part.

-etwik follow, chase

kiyé·twikce. I go following (mine).

-e·yi go around

kiyé·yikse. I am wandering.

hikiyé·yikse. He is going around.

pé·kiyeyiksix. You are going around. AW26.262

hikiyé·yiksix. They are going around.

kuˀuspé koná h. hahácwal mamáy̓ac. At that time there came around a group of boys. AW29.309

hikiyé·yiksene. He went around long ago.

koná ˀiceyé·ye h. ˀipínk̓e. Coyote was also wandering around there. AW113.65

kiyé·yikuˀ. I will go around.

ˀí·nim wiyé·le·heyniwe·s wic̓é·yuˀ mimé·x̣sem. k. My living place will be in the mountains. (There) I will wander. AW445.97

kiyé·yixkike. I wandered over there. I went to a certain place away from here and wandered.

hikiyá·yixqana. He was wandering around. AW454.1

hikiyé·yiken̓ixne. He used to go around. AW287.3, HA20.23

kiyé·yikt traveling around

kiye·yikt̓ípec (1) prone to wander, wandering, (2) vagabond, wanderer

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

kiyé·y̓se. I am bumping into something. I am running into someone.

ˀo· ˀé·tx k. watiká·cay̓sa kúˀpemex ˀitú·. Oh I ran into and stepped on you, whoever you are. AW485.28

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix + -té· move away

pé·kiyey̓tecem. Come and do for him/them.

ke hípt p. Let them come and prepare food for them. AW59.263

-tamáw in excess

kotamáwca. I travel too much.

-táy in pretence, half-heartedly

kotá·yca. I am pretending to go.

-tet̓é· about to

kutet̓é·se. I intend to go.

k. mí·w̓acpa. I intend to go in a little while.

-ú· toward

kiyú·se. (1) I go toward (mine). (2) I marry (used when the speaker is a woman).

k. ʔiní·t. I am going to my house.

k. miyáʔc. I am going to my child.

ʔekiyú·se. I am going toward it.

ʔí·n ʔ. láwtiwa·na. I am going to visit a friend.

ʔekiyú·ye. I went toward it. I married him.

ʔí·n ʔ. soyá·po·na. I married a white man.

pé·kiyu·ye. He went toward him.

pé·kiyu·sine. They went toward him/them.

ʔaná·skiyo·yoʔqa. I should go to them.

kuʔús kíyex hipeten̓íwes pá·x̣lo·m qilasáx̣nim we·te·x ʔ. In this way the five otters proposed to me, should I marry them? HA51.19

ʔepekiyú·t̓em. We'll come back to them.

-ú· toward + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·kiyu·ʔey̓se. He goes toward someone else's. AW76.86

-ú· toward + -ʔípec desiderative suffix

pekiyu·t̓ipé·cwise. She wants to go to him. EPW. She wants to marry him. HW.

-ʔípec desiderative suffix

kut̓ipé·cwise or ku·t̓ipé·cwise. I want to go.

(with stem suffixes)

pí·- reciprocal + té·w- at night + stem + -e·yi go around + -ú· toward

pitewkiyeykú·se. We visit each other at night.

sepé·- causative prefix

ʔesepé·kuse. I make him go.

ʔ. wá·qoʔ lé·pweyx. I am making him go to Lapwai.

ʔesepé·kusix. We make him go. Note: 'We make him drink' is pronounced ʔesepé·ku·six.

ʔ. há·cwala. We make our child go.

ʔesepé·kuye. I made him go.

ʔ. ʔipné lé·pweyx. I made him go to Lapwai.

teqe- momentarily, suddenly

hitqakosá·qa. He took a quick trip recently.

hitqekiyúʔ. He is going to take a quick trip.

teqe- momentarily, suddenly + stem + -ú· toward
teqekiyú·se. (1) I am angry with (mine). (2) I go and see (mine) briefly.
ˀetqekiyú·se. (1) I am angry with him. (2) I go and see him briefly.
pe·tqekiyú·se. He is angry with him.
hiné·steqekiyu·se. He is angry with us.
ˀetqekiyú·six. (1) We are mad at them. (2) We are going after them.
wá·qoˀ kíye ˀ. ˀó·pciy̓awtacix. Now we will go after them and kill them. HA52.38
hitqekiyú·six. They are angry with me.
pé·tqekiyu·six. They are angry with him.
hiné·steqekiyu·six. They are angry with us.
hipené·steqekiyu·m. They are coming right after us.
weye- quickly + stem + -ú· toward
weyekiyú·se. I am attacking (mine).
pú·yekiyu·me. It killed him. AW454.7
wis- go on a camping trip + stem + -ú· toward
wiskiyú·se. I move toward (mine).
ˀewskiyú·se. I move toward him.
ˀí·n ˀ. ka· hé·cu haníyoˀ. I am moving to cut wood.
wiyé·- successively
hiwyé·kusix. They are moving a little at a time.
wiyé·kut the act of going a little at a time

kú· VS (with reflexive or causative prefix) to drink. When unspecified, the form often refers to, as in English, alcoholic drinks.
ˀiné·ku·se. I am drinking (indicative present).
ˀipné·ku·se. He is drinking.
yox̣ ˀá·yat ˀ. kú·s. That woman is drinking water.
kúnk̓u ˀ. He is always drinking.
ˀiné·ku·ye. I drank (indicative indefinite past).
ˀimé·ku·ye. You drank.
ˀipné·ku·ye. He drank.
ˀiná·ko·saqa. I drank recently. I was drinking (indicative recent past).
ˀine·ku·yúˀ. I will drink (indicative future).
nemé·ku·yuˀ. We will drink.
tax̣c kíye n. Let's refresh ourselves.

ˀipné·ku·tetu. He drinks (frequentative present).

kúnk̓u ˀ. qeqé·wit̓es kú·s. He always drinks whiskey.

ˀ. mitáham. He drank three times.

(with stem suffixes)

-té· move to another location

ˀimemé·ku·tetk̓uˀ. Go and drink (to pl)!

-ˀípec desiderative suffix

ˀineku·t̓ípec anxious to drink (in reference to me)

ˀ. wé·s. (1) I want to drink. (2) I am a habitual drinker.

ˀipneku·t̓ípec a habitual drinker

ˀineku·t̓ipé·cwise. I want to drink.

ˀineku·ten̓ipé·cwise. I want to go to drink. Cf. té· go away to.

(with stem prefixes)

sepé·- causative prefix

ˀesepé·ku·six. We are causing it to get water.

ˀ. sik̓é·mne. We are watering a horse.

ˀ. há·mana. We are making him drink.

teqe- momentarily

ˀiné·tqeku·se. I am drinking in a hurry.

nemé·tqeku·six. We are drinking in a hurry.

ˀimemé·tqeku·six. They are drinking in a hurry.

wiyé·- as one goes

ˀipné·wyeku·ye. She drank as she went.

(derivatives)

ˀipné·ku·t drinking

ˀipné·ku·t̓es (something) for drinking

ˀipním ˀú·s cáˀya kú·s ˀ. He has no water to drink.

ˀipné·ku·y̓n (abs), ˀipnéku·y̓sne (obj) (1) drunk, (2) drunkard

kú· VS get water

-té· go away to

kú·tece. I am going to get water.

hikú·tece. He is going to get water.

kaká· hipá·yca h. ˀisí·met koná ná·qc hé·yey hiˀíce. When she (Coyote's daughter) came to get water, there was a steelhead lying. HA50.7

hikú·tecem. He came to get water.

ˀiceyé·ye ˀipciwá·tx̣ hiˀpsqiléhnecem h. Coyote came down along to get water.

kú·te. Go and get water (to sg)!

kú·tetx. Go and get water (to pl)!

kú·ten̓es bucket: "(an object) for getting water"

ˀew̓néhkiyu·ye ná·qc k. I took one bucket.

ˀené·c̓nehkiyu·ye kú·s mitá·tipa k. I took three buckets of water to him.

-é·yi to move around

kuˀéykse. I am going to get water (several times).

hikuˀéykte·n̓ix. They get water frequently.

ˀí· kíne ˀé·te h. Oh! they must get water here. AW263.22

sepé·ku·t to give someone water

teqe- briefly, quickly

teqekú·se. I am going to get water briefly.

wé·te·x t. Can I go to get water briefly?

kex teqekú·te. Let me go and get water.

kúc A (dupl) small, little, young, narrow

kúckuc (abs), kúckucene (obj), kúckucem (np), kúckucepe (loc), kukúckuc or kikúckuc (less good) (dist abs), kukúckucene or kikúckucene (dist obj)

ˀeqtéx̣px kúckuc narrow

k̓úyx kúckuc short

hiˀnéhneme neˀí·cem kiné·pk̓u lamtá·kax kúckucene. My mother brought me here to Lamata (place name) when I was small. HA86.2

kúckucem mamayaˀásnim k̓ó·maynin children's disease

hiwyeˀcek̓ú·pe q̓oˀ lamt̓áy̓ wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ kúckucepe hiq̓í·ce tim̓íne. He broke (the knives) as he proceeded to cut (off the heart) but at the end, the heart was still attached by a little bit. HA25.38

kuckuceníx or kuckucníx very small, least, minute.

kuckucé·peme childhood

kál̓a k. hín. Just talk about childhood. HA86.7

kuckucé·pkin̓ix from the childhood

kúckucˀu small (child)

ˀehé k. kál̓a koná pˀímne. Yes I grew up there as a little child. HA86.8

kukuckucé·t smaller, gradually (become) small

k. ʔískit hikúye. The road narrowed. The road became narrower.

cepé·- stp very, most

cepekuckucwí·se. I am taking a small one out of several things.

cepé·kuckuc the smallest

we- with words

wekuckucwí·se. I make (mine) small by words. I humble (mine).

kú·c water. See kú·s N.

ku·cpú· N mink. It is possible that this is a compound of kú·s 'water' and pu· 'inhabitant(s) of.'

ku·cpú· (abs), ku·cpú·ne (obj), ku·cpú·nm (np), ku·cpú·pe (loc), ku·spó·laykin near k., ku·cpu·pípem among k., ku·cpóʔayn for k.

ʔí·n ku·cpú·ne ʔanká·lpsa. I am skinning a mink.

kú·c̓imiti· underwater. See kú·s N, ʔimí·t N.

kuhét A long, tall, high, large, stout; antonym of kahát̓o A.

kuhét (abs), kuhétine (obj), kikú·het kukéhet (dist abs), kukéhetne (dist obj). Note: The distributive forms suggest that the initial consonant is $*k^w$.

ʔú·s kuhét ʔé·se. It has a long claw.

hiwsí·kikú·het. They are tall.

ʔú·s kikú·het ʔé·se. It has long claws.

tuʔúynu kikú·het or tuʔúynu kukéhet Chinese pheasant: "long tail"

kuhetníx very long

hipinwé·s hí·wes q̓oʔ k. The table was very long.

kuhét̓ini·t longhouse, communal lodging for winter. See Figure 3 (p. 77) and Plate 8. Cf. ʔiní·t N house.

cepé·ku·het the longest

c. hitqeʔnípe. He grabbed the longest. Cf. cepé· stp very, most.

kulewewí·t. See kulé·wit N.

kulé·wit N evening

kulé·wit (abs), kulé·witpe (loc)

kí·met ná·qcki lé·heyki kulé·wit q̓oʾ tin̓eynekt̓é·sx qetu qóʾc kumnú·kum qetu. kí·met pé·nmekuniye há·ma hiʾpsqilí·kce. Then one day, in the evening, still a little before sunset, she saw a man coming on foot. HA62.7

kulé·witpe pá·yna. I came in the evening.

kule·witníx or kulewiníx very late in the evening

kulewewí·t getting darker

k. pá·yna. I came as it was getting dark.

kínuʾ wic̓é·se q̓oʾ k. I will stay until it is quite dark.

kulewé·witkipx toward the time when it gets dark

(with stem affixes)

hipaklá·winaqawna. It became evening quickly. AW351.38. Cf. qaw vtsc right through.

wiyé·kle·witin several evenings. Cf. wiyé· vtp successively.

kulewí·tipse. I am having an evening meal. Cf. tip VS to eat a meal.

kulewí·tipt dinner, supper, evening meal

kulkulsní·nin̓ N (man's name)

kulkulsníxkin N (man's name)

kulkulstahá·ha·s N (man's name)

kulkulxt̓a·mí N (man's name)

kulkulxuc̓ú·t N (man's name)

kulkul̓é·lx N (1) bison calf, (2) domestic calf HW. This word is likely a loan from Salish. Cf. kʷɨl̓kʷɨl̓ál̓xʷ 'calf' in Columbian, and kʷl̓kʷl̓=él̓xʷ 'cow calf' in Spokane (Carlson and Flett 1989:165).

kulkul̓é·lx (abs), kulkul̓é·lxne (obj)

kum stp right next to; possibly related to kun stp and kunm stp

kumkín̓ike right next to it

k. hí·wes ʾiní·t ʾiweté·mx. There is a house very close to the lake.

ʾiwé·tem k. hí·wes ʾiní·t. Close to a lake, there is a house.

kumkín̓ikeykin̓ix from a place that is very close to it
kumkun̓í·x (1) the day before yesterday, (2) the day after tomorrow
páytoqa k. I returned the day before yesterday.
k. kiyúʔ. I will go the day after tomorrow.
ka· ʔiceyé·yene pé·ne “wé·t̓u watí·sx hu·mé· k. qóʔc qétu pammáwa ka· ʔinó·ptaqiyoʔ.” He (the youngest woodpecker) told Coyote, “Not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, but some day, I’ll get revenge on you for this.” AW198.28
kumnú·kum (1) right here on this side, (2) before a certain time
qetu k. A bit closer, (come) right here on this side. AW486.40
q̓oʔ tin̓eynekt̓é·sx qetu qóʔc k. a bit before sunset HA63.8

kú·mkum N cartilage, for example, soft bones of salmon. Note: teykú·mkum ‘icicle’ may contain this element.
kú·mkum (abs), kumkú·mne (obj)

kumkun̓í·x the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow. See kum stp.

kun stp next to; possibly related to kum stp
kunmé·ywi next morning. Cf. mé·ywi morning.
hé·nek̓e ná·qc hiwayapá·yka k. Early next morning one came flying again.
kunmé·yx (1) yesterday morning, (2) tomorrow morning, (3) “after-tomorrow” DNP220
ʔúykunme·yx two days after tomorrow
kuntemelú·kt (abs), kuntemelú·kne (obj) second, next
kuntemelú·kt miyáʔc second child
ka· kuntemelú·kne kuʔstí·te pé·ce. Then he said the same thing to the second one. AW187.87
ka· yóq̓oʔ konmá ʔaná·s̓tawanisaqa té·q̓isne kuntemelú·kne ka· kuntemelú·kt ka· kuntemelú·kt ka· laymíwnim̓o hicí·mkcaqa. And that way I (Coyote) did it to the oldest (sister), then to the next one, then to the next one, and to the next one, but the youngest rejected me. AW148.128
kuntiyamí·witpa during the summer before last. Cf. táyam N summer.

kuni VS (1) (with prefix nimé·) to foresee, anticipate, see someone or something coming

nimé·- with eyes

nimé·kunise. I see (mine) coming. I foresee.

ʔenmé·kunise. I see it (e.g., trouble, rain) coming.

pé·nmekunise. He sees it coming.

hipené·snimekunis. They just saw us coming.

pé·nmekunye. He saw it coming toward him. AW124.47, HA33.69

ʔanmá·konisaqa. I saw him coming recently.

ʔanmá·konisiqa. We saw him coming recently.

ʔepenmé·kuniyuʔ. We will see him coming.

teqe- briefly, suddenly

pé·tqenmekunye. Suddenly he saw it coming. AW32.355

pé·tqenmekunisene. Suddenly they (collectively) saw her coming long ago.

konà p. "manáma kí· x̣áx̣a·c hiwéhyem." There they (Kiwkiwlú·ye's two grandchildren) saw her coming "Oh no, Grizzly Bear is coming." AW135.20

wéw- occurs uniquely with kuni

wéwkunise. I meet (mine).

ʔewéwkunise. I meet him.

ʔewé·wkunisix. We meet him.

pé·wewkunisix. They meet him.

pí·wewkunise. They meet (e.g., of rivers, mountains).

piwewkunitet̓é·se. (1) He wants to meet him. (2) He is about to meet him.

wá·qoʔ sepú·nmitet̓es tim̓íne p. Now with the blowing of the trumpet hearts are about to meet. (This is a segment of Spalding's hymn; its grammaticality is not guaranteed.) HA128.7

pí·wewkunisix. They meet (of people).

pí·wewkunis. We just met.

ʔepewéwkunis. We just met him.

ʔewé·wkunye. I met him.

ʔepewé·wkunye. We met him.

koná yóx̣ ʔatimnó·na ʔ. There we met General Howard. HA103.34

wáwkonisaqa. I met (mine) recently.

pí·wawkonisiqa. We met recently.

ˀewé·wkunisine. We met him long ago. HA104.46

wéwkuniyuˀ. I will meet (mine).

pí·wewkunit meeting

wepé·- with hand

wepé·wewkunise. I fight (mine).

pí·wepewewkuniyuˀ. We will fight each other. AW199.39

weye- quickly

ˀu·yewéwkunisix. We meet him in a hurry.

pu·yewéwkunis. They just met in a hurry.

kú·ni N place on the other side of (e.g., hill, mountain range, person)

kú·n̓ike (abs) AW472.36, kú·n̓ikeyx to k., kú·n̓ix from, at, or on k. AW57.230 (1) the other side, (2) the other side of the divide, Montana AW110.24

ˀí··· námax wé·s ˀipé·c̓eˀkin̓ ˀiceyé·ye kú·n̓ix hiwsé·tu. Oh! I am blocked in, Coyote is standing on the other side. AW433.60

ka· ˀe·te·x hipené·steqekiyu·m kú·n̓ix. And they were really coming after us from that side. HA108.110

ˀimkun̓í·x beyond you

kúnk̓u P always, eternally, forever

kúnk̓u hiˀnáhpayksix tip̓í·tawisi·n hu·mé· tatáp̓ay. They always brought white-tailed buck or white-tailed doe.

kúnk̓u ˀipné·ku·tetu qeqé·wit̓es kú·s. He always drinks whiskey.

kúnk̓uˀayn eternal, perpetual, forever. Note: kúnk̓u does not occur with other case suffixes. It is possible that it is a translation of *for* ever.

kunm stp of that; probably related to ko D, kum stp, and kun stp

kunmé·le·kin̓ike behind: “behind that.” Cf. hé·lek N.

ka· pá·mc̓iyo·kinya hitulé·ˀlesecem ˀímes ka· k. há·ma. Then she heard the footsteps of a deer, then a man behind it. AW371.9

kunmé·lex right after it, afterward, too late. Cf. hé·lek N.

kú·n̓ix from the other side. See kú·ni N.

kú·p N side; also used adverbially ‘away’, ‘sideways’
kú·p kú·te. Move over! Cf. kú· VS to go.
kú·pkin̓ike on the side of, on the other side, on the yon side AW110.26
kú·pkin̓ike·y the other side AW180.21
Angusnim k. on the other side of Angus
kú·pkin̓ix from over there
“ho·” pé·cix k. tewlikínm. The trees said “ho” from over there. AW597.38
kú·px away, yon way, beyond. Cf. k sis to.
k. q̓í·lawta. Turn away (to sg)!
kawá ʔimé·nk̓e mú·t̓etkin̓ix hipackilí·tox̣ki k. Then those from downriver also went on back the other way. HA70.64
ʔepeʔnéhne so·yá·po·na haʔáyatona mex̣sé·mi·x k. petp̓é·ki. We took the white woman and climbed the mountain yon way. HA105.58

kú·s N (1) water, dew, (2) (as an abbreviation of qeqé·wit̓es kú·s) whiskey
kú·s (abs), kú·sne (obj), kó·claykin, kú·claykin or kú·slaykin near k.
ka· pé·cix “cikaw̓isníx hipeqqé·wim. koná kú·sne pó·pciy̓awca kekoní·x hiqqé·wsix.” Then they told them, “Very frightening, they drank whiskey there and they killed because they were drunk.” HA103.23
kú·skin̓ix from water, out of water
x̣uyí· kú·se k. I am coming out of water.
kú·cʔallay along the shore of a river
ka· hiné·sne táx̣cpolm “kawóʔ ʔí·ne wepéʔqimtx ka· kuʔús ʔe·tx tax̣c peʔnikúʔkum koná k. key̓íx hekín̓es.” And Beaver told them, “Now split me in half then put me down along the shore of the river so that I can be spotted plainly.” AW88.290
ku·sí·n with water, watery, dewy. Cf. hí·n.
k. wé·tes marsh, swamp
ku·snú·t (1) desert, (2) waterless. Cf. nú·t without.
ku·spel̓ú· (abs), kú·spel̓u·ne (obj) Kutenai Indians, “The Pend Oreilles” AP25.14
ku·spé·me (abs), ku·spé·menm (np) (1) from water, (2) water animal, such as mink, otter, beaver. Cf. pe locative suffix, mé from.
ku·spé·me páyos water snake
ku·spemeyé·ye a family of inhabitants of water, ku·spé·me personified.
kú·swiye·c̓iqin (personal name) Talking-Water
kú·cpu· (abs), ku·cpú·ne (obj), ku·cpú·nm (np), ku·cpú·pe (loc) mink

ʾeteyé·ku·s (1) ocean, sea, (2) (in Downriver dialect usage) Columbia River (Swadesh 1930:2.1). Cf. ʾeteyé· distant.

ʾeteyé·ku·skin̓ike·yx toward the ocean

kút P that describes sound of pounding things, such as sunflower seeds AW146.81

kú·t crime, guilt. See kú· VS to do.

kú·te go to get water. See kú· VS to get water.

kúti N (archaic) a related or unrelated younger person. This word is also used reciprocally as grandparent-grandchild terms.

kúti or kútin (abs) AW310.129, AW312.148

ka· pé·ce “kál̓oʾ yóx̣ haní·sa kútin kál̓a maná· hitoláynoʾ hé·nek̓e nacóʾx̣.” And he (Rattlesnake) said to him (Salmon), “I am just making this (fish dam), young man, just in case the salmon will come upstream again.” AW310.129

ʾinímkutin or ʾinímcikutin my friend

kútin friend. See kúti N.

kú·tin̓ guilty. See kú· VS.

kú·tkuy̓k take away food. See wé·tkuy̓k VS.

kúx P (1) that describes sound of footsteps of deer and of humans AW53.153, (2) sound of hitting ground with a club AW459.25

kuʾ P (1) perhaps, maybe, (2) (in the form of kuʾ A kuʾ B) either or, (3) (with an interrogative word) indefiniteness, for example, kuʾ + what (ʾitú·) = something; kuʾ + who (ʾisí·) = someone. There may be words such as wax̣ and ka· placed between kuʾ and the interrogative word. Pronominal suffixes are attached to this form. This particle may be either unstressed or stressed.

kuʾ perhaps he, perhaps she, perhaps it

kuʾ hí·wes ʾicwé·y̓s. It may be cold.

kuʔ sá·psis ʔil̓p̓ílp kuʔ x̣áx̣a·c neqé·cim hikiyúʔ. Either Red Legging or Half Bear will do it.

kamáwa hipe·púʔ kuʔ tá·qc kuʔ watí·sx. When will they eat, today or tomorrow?

kuʔ yóx̣ táʔc hiwtá·x̣. Perhaps that would have been a good thing.

kuʔm perhaps you (sg)

kuʔm ʔé· ʔu·s silímtasx̣ ʔinláwtiwa·m. Maybe you, my friend, have some eye-fat. AW34.402

kawóʔ kál̓oʔ ʔe· kuʔm mickin̓íx yéwnetenuʔ. Then you may just barely make it over the hill. HA54.82

kuʔne·nm perhaps we

kuʔne·nm pekiyúʔ meywi·níx. Perhaps we will go early in the morning.

kuʔne·nm nú·n pawc̓á·tax̣. Maybe we will get married.

kuʔne·n̓muʔ máwa pekiyúʔ lamtá·kax. I don't know when we are going to White Bird.

kuʔx perhaps I

kuʔx wax̣ ka· maná· pewé·wtuke mé·x̣sem. I don't know if we stayed a night in the mountains. Maybe we stayed a night in the mountains. HA102.8

kuʔisí· someone. Cf. ʔisí· who.

ʔí·n mic̓í·sa kuʔisí· hiwéhyem. I hear someone coming.

kuʔitú· something. Cf. ʔitú· what.

ʔí·n ʔew̓lenú·xsise kuʔitú· hilíwce. I smell something burning.

pé·wye·xneʔnye ʔiní·t t̓awá·mnoʔ hanyí·n kál̓oʔ kuʔitú·nm tewlikínm. He saw a house that was made of some sort of wood.

ka· neʔí·c kúʔ wax̣ ʔitú· hiwap̓áyksa yúʔc. My poor mother was washing something. HA93.55

kuʔk̓u ʔitú· wé·s ʔiní·tpe. I do not know what I have in the house.

kuʔk̓u ʔitú· wé·s héri. I do not know what Harry is to me.

peʔépt̓e·ʔnis kúʔ wax̣ ka· ʔitú· miyaʔásna. He stabbed some part of the child. HA103.31

kí·met tim̓ú·ni hitqeʔnekéhte kuʔ wax̣ ka· ʔitú·pe péʔwye yoq̓opná qí·wne. Then he whipped out his gun and shot some part of that old man. HA91.24

kuʔ mac some . . . he/they. Cf. mac how much, how many.

ʔimé·m pó·pciy̓awcana kuʔ mac q̓oʔ taʔsníx cú·y̓em kuʔús. They caught some very good fish that way.

hitéw̓yece titó·qan kúʔ mac ʔiní·t. Indians were living in several houses.

ʔipním hinwíhnaʔnya kúʔ mac qém̓es t̓ayct̓áycpa. He left some camas on the tray.

kuʔ macwa several (people) . . . he/they. Cf. we human classifier.

konmá kál̓oʔ hiwsí·ne haʔátway kuʔ macwa. There were several old women. HA93.54

kuʔx mac several . . . I. Cf. k ps (first-person singular suffix).

ʔí·nim wé·s kuʔx mac sík̓em. I have several horses.

kuʔm mac some . . . you (sg), kuʔpem mac some . . . you (pl)

kuʔ macipa (loc)

kunmé·lex kuʔ macipa lé·heype several days later

kuʔ mací·x a little AW146.88

kuʔ mala some (usually in reference to time). Cf. mala how many.

ka· koní·x kuʔ mala ʔínwim petéw̓yenike. There we lived for several years. HA91.13

kuʔ malaʔáptit some tens of times. Cf. eʔéptit sts.

hiwe·lé·sene kál̓o kúʔ malaʔáptit. The gun went off I don't know how many times: "It shot just several tens of times."

kuʔ málaham several times. Cf. éhem sts times.

ʔimené ʔe·híce yóx̣ kál̓a kúʔmex málaham. I told you several times.

kúʔ málack̓iw several days. Cf. málack̓iw = mala + cík̓iw days/nights.

kawóʔ hipewíhnene kúʔ málack̓iw. Then they went away for several days.

kúʔ maná·, kóʔmana· or kóʔ maná· somehow. Cf. maná· D what, how.

qóʔc weye naʔtó·tap ʔesé·pn̓iyuʔ, kúʔ maná· hi·núʔ. Wait until I ask my father, he will say something. HA51.18

kúʔ maná· hileheytet̓é·se. We do not know how it will turn out: "it is going to progress from day to day somehow."

kuʔx wax̣ ka· maná· pewé·wtuke mé·x̣sem. We somehow spent the night in the mountains. HA102.8

kúʔ manáma for some reason, somehow. Cf. manáma how.

kí·met ka· kuʔ manáma hiwé·qiye qétu ciw̓é·t. For some reason just at that time it rained. HA55.94

kúʔ manmaʔí somehow. Cf.manmaʔí why.

kúʔx tax̣c manmaʔí ʔewnúʔ. I do not know how I should say it. HA104.44

kúʔ masł some time. Cf. másł how long.

kawóʔ hisapankitá·nx̣ qí·wn kál̓oʔ há·ma kúʔ masł qí·wn. Then an old man was just ploughing, I do not know how old he was. HA91.17

kúʔx masł kú·se. I am going away for some time.

kúʔ míne somewhere. Cf. míne where.

tamántoyam kúʔ míne koná hipá·ynaqana. He came to some place in Tamantoyam.

kúʔ wax̣ ka· míne koná pí·tu·qelecix. I do not know exactly where they fought.

kúʔ wé·t maybe, perhaps. Cf. wé·t interrogative particle.

yox̣ mé·x̣sem kúʔ wé·t pé·ktetu. Maybe he has seen the mountain. HA105.60

kúʔ yúʔc náʔya·c kúʔx wé·t ʔo·pá·yatayoʔqa tax̣c. It is perhaps my poor older brother, perhaps I can help him." HA31.31

kúʔm we·t yóx̣ hí·saqoʔqa yox̣ kamka· ʔim̓í·s hiqqoláhsaya ʔiyé·snimenm waw̓á·mkax. Maybe you could tell us about the time your mother galloped up to Florence. HA96.103

kúʔnenm we·t pekiyúʔ. Maybe we will go.

kúʔm P you! (with strong indication of disapproval)

"kúʔm yox̣ maná· ʔimtí·te." (Fox said,) "You! oh you again." AW274.44

kúʔnu P I wonder, I don't know; possibly related to kuʔ P

kúʔnu wax̣ ka· maná· pé·ce koná tito·qanm píwapciy̓awpoʔ. I don't know just what they were told by those Indians there at the place of fighting.

kúʔnu míne yúʔc naʔqá·c. I wonder where my poor grandmother is. AW446.115

kúʔnu wé·t. I don't know. I'm not sure. Possibly, possibly not. AW148.129

kúʔnu ʔisí·nm ʔahá·nit. I wonder who made it.

kuʔskin̓í·x thus, then. See kuʔús N.

kuʔsqin̓é·m at this time. See qin̓é·m P.

kuʔstí·te in the same way. See kuʔús N.

kuʔúku in himkuʔúku 'a person who stammers, stutters, or is tongue-tied'. See himkuʔúku N.

kuʔús N (1) like that, like this, thus, in such a manner, (2) (with relative particle ke) kekuʔús like, as, (3) (with suffix kin̓ix 'from' in the form of kuʔskin̓í·x) thus, finally, (4) (with suffix tí·te 'same' in the form of kuʔstí·te) in the same way, (5) (with cim 'only' in the form of kuʔscí·m) same kind, look-alike, (6) (with met) right, correct, (7) (with the locative suffix pe) then, at this juncture, (8) (with instrumental suffix ki and an emphatic suffix ník in the form of kuʔskinníx or kuʔskinník̓u) in this very manner, exactly in this way

kuʔús (abs), kuʔusné (obj), kuʔusním (np), kuʔuspé (loc), kuʔuskí AW230.54 (inst), kuʔusmé (pl)

(1) ʔé· we kuʔúsuʔ. All right, I will do it that way. HA54.83

(2) hí·wes ʔicwé·y̓s kekuʔús téhes. It is cold like ice.

(3) kí·met ka· q̓oʔ tex̣peʔémne kínye pu·yekíme kuʔskin̓í·x toyá·mima. Then he crossed the prairie and finally reached the summit.

kí·met kuʔskin̓í·x ʔetqeculú·ye tuʔúynu. Then he (Fox) dipped his tail. AW280.134

(4) ka· qí·wn hipá·yna kuʔstí·t. The old man came in the same way.

(5) q̓oʔ palx̣ó·ckiʔsnim sílu q̓oʔ kuʔscí·m hekípe. They (Coyote's eyes) look just like owl's eyes. AW487.55

(6) kuʔúsmet. That's it. That's right. Indeed you hit upon the right answer/word. AW186.67

(7) kuʔuspé ka· x̣áx̣a·snim po·yapaykó·ya. Then the grizzly bear came upon him. AW186.70

(8) kawóʔ ʔipínk̓e hisú·pnime hí··· q̓oʔ kuʔskinníx q̓oʔ wé·t̓u miwáyl q̓oʔ wí·t̓ec k̓í·ma kalóʔ ka· ʔipínk̓e hitqelé·ke. So the older brother also ate the soup in exactly the same way. But he barely ate half the pot, and he too became full. AW60.279

q̓oʔ kuʔskinník̓u papaynó·sana. They came to him exactly in this way. AW57.222

kuʔwé·t perhaps. See kuʔ P.

k̓

k̓ac N (dupl) shiver

k̓ák̓ac shivering

k̓ack̓acísa. (1) I am shivering. (2) (Mine, e.g., teeth) are chattering. Cf. *kazkazíza* "gnash, clash with the teeth" DNP85.

hik̓ack̓acísa. He is shivering.

tamk̓ák̓ac hail, pellets of ice. Cf. té·m to throw.

k̓acapó·cac N skull. This form refers not just to the brain casing but to the face also. For the brain casing alone, see ʔethú·sus under hú·sus N head.

ka· haʔáckika ʔiní·tpe ʔisí·met kál̓a hiweyelkilí·kse k̓acapó·cac. Then they both (Sun's father and Coyote) went into the house to go to bed. There lying in a circle, were the skulls of former victims. AW157.71

ʔatk̓acapocacyá·ya (1) skull brothers AP394.3, (2) a family or group of old skulls. AP398.3. Cf. ʔe·t vsts, yé·ye sts. Phinney comments that "the skulls moved from place to place by bouncing." AP398, n. 1.

k̓accaynó·m̓yac Elbow-Child, coyote. See k̓assáyno N.

k̓ak VC to paint face in streaks with spread fingers. This way of face painting was used by men only for either war or war dances.

ʔiná·k̓akasa. I am painting my face.

ʔipná·k̓aksa. He is painting his face.

k̓áxnin̓ painted (face)

ʔipná·k̓akin̓ painted (person)

k̓alakí VC (1) to be about to enter, approach the door, (2) (with stem prefixes) to block, be in somebody else's way, stop, interfere, obstruct. The form is possibly related to k̓alál and k̓ilkí.

k̓alkísa. I am about to enter. I am approaching the door.

hik̓láxna. She came to the door. AW220.16

pí·- reciprocal prefix + tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

pí·tiyak̓alkt getting in the way of each other

sé·p- causative prefix + teqe- suddenly

ʔasaptaqak̓álksa. I am setting a trap for (e.g., animals such as weasel, squirrel, and gopher).

saptaqak̓álkaʔs weasel trap: "(a thing) for trapping"; a wooden box with a trap door to fall on, used for trapping squirrels, gophers, rabbits, and bears EPW; a piece of wood such as alder with the pith pushed out and used as a trap for weasels HW

saptaqak̓alkaʔí weasel trap: "a thing that traps"

té·- by words

tá·k̓alksa. I am blocking by talking.

pá·tak̓alksana. He prevented it (from going out) by singing. The word in AP242.12-3 has a benefactive suffix and is probably *pá·tak̓alkay̓sana "he, by singing, was preventing the outflow of his."

teqe- quickly

taqak̓álksa. I am closing (quickly) (e.g., trap door).

tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

tiyá·k̓alksa. I am blocking (mine) from going.

ʔatyá·k̓alkitx. Block him! Stop him! AW266.74

tiyá·k̓alkt stopping, preventing, squeezing, crowding

tiyé·- in an obstructive manner + stem + -á·pi· deprivingly

ʔapatyak̓alká·pi·ks. We prevented something from happening by blocking it.

kásł ʔé·tx titó·qana ʔ. ke yóx̣ hí·wes nacóʔx̣ toláyn cú·y̓em. You kept salmon away from the people this long by preventing the fish from going upstream. AW27.269

tukʷé·p- with arm or hand + tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

toká·ptiyak̓alkt to stop something by extending an arm we- with an implement

wak̓álksa. I close (mine). I cover (mine).

ˀo·k̓álksa. I close it. I cover it.

ˀí·n ˀ. pískisne. I am closing the door.

wak̓álkaˀs a lid

we- eye

wak̓álksa. I close (my) eyes.

we- with an implement + stem + -á·pi· deprivingly

po·k̓alká·pi·ka. He blocked him out.

ka· laymíwna p. And he (Coyote) blocked the youngest (child) out.

AW592.24. Coyote has five excrement-children (wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw, see k̓álk̓al N) stored in his rectum. He lets them out when they are cold, such as after his periodic dunking in water. When he needs advice, Coyote calls them in but closes his rectum before the youngest comes in, and asks Ciceqi, which is the name of the youngest child, for his ideas.

wex̣tú·- sit + tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

wax̣tó·tiyak̓alksa. I stop (mine) by sitting. I take over someone else's seat.

weye- moving quickly

wayak̓álksa. (Mine) is closing quickly.

hiwak̓álksa. It is closing fast.

pískis h. The door is closing quickly.

hiwayak̓álkoˀqa. It might close quickly.

piskísne pé·ˀneptene ˀí·m̓ayn kakonwacá·n wé·t̓u h. He held the door for me so that it might not close quickly.

ˀipsqí- by walking

ˀipsqík̓alksa. I am walking right to the front of (e.g., a door).

k̓alál VC to be blocked, be stuck in a narrow place

k̓alálca. I am stuck. (Mine) (e.g., pair of pants, shoes) is too small.

hik̓alálca. It is stuck.

k̓alaltat̓á·sa. I am going to be stuck. I am about to be stuck. Cf. tet̓é· vtss about to.

walak̓álalksa. I am unable to pass. Cf. wele vtp in check.

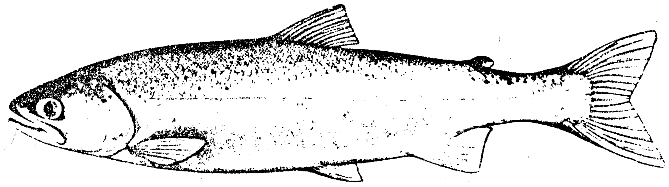
wicx̣k̓alálca. I am constipated. Cf. wicx̣ vtp defecate.

k̓alapó·ya N Klamath and California Indians; probably related to the tribal name Kalapuya in Oregon. There is a folk etymological tradition to consider this the source for the name *California.*
k̓alapó·ya (abs), k̓alapó·yana (obj)

k̓alapskí VS to eat directly from the bones, bite off (something), gnaw
k̓alpskísa. I am eating off the bones.
k̓alápskt or k̓allápskt eating off of bones
k̓allápskt ʔekiyéʔnye. I bite meat off.
teqe- quickly + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive
pá·tqak̓alpskaʔniqana. He got a quick bite out of it. AW277.81
k̓allápc or k̓alláps eating off the bones
k̓. kú·se. I gave a bite.

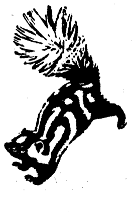
k̓álk̓al N (1) a little something that is "between worm and insect" and lives in dried meat EPW, (2) a stinkbug HW, (3) black bugs in meat that look like crickets, about half an inch long
k̓álk̓al (abs), k̓alk̓álna (obj)
wix̣ck̓álk̓al, wicx̣k̓álk̓al, or wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw (abs), wix̣ck̓álk̓alna (obj). the five excrement-children of Coyote. Cf. k̓aw N.

k̓alláps. See k̓alapskí VS.



k̓állay N dog salmon, silver salmon, *Onchorhynchus kisutch* (Marshall 1977:38)
k̓állay (abs), k̓alláyna (obj)

k̓al̓í·c A (1) independent, (2) of good reputation (of girls)
k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ (abs), k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓na (obj)
civet cat HW, *Spilogale putorius?*: "honored maiden" Cf. tim̓á·y̓ N.



k̓ałk̓áł N crackers; probably onomatopoeic
k̓ałk̓áł (abs), k̓ałk̓áłna (obj) crackers, saltines

k̓áp P onomatopoeic word for (1) sound of hitting (e.g., a man with a club), pow, kapow AW460.30, (2) sound of biting teeth

k̓apác N edge

k̓apác (abs), k̓apácpa (loc), k̓apáckin̓ix from k̓.

k̓apác hiwsé·tu tamawín̓. He is standing too close to the edge.

ka· hé·y̓uxc hiwx̣siˀliké·cese piswé·pe q̓oˀ k̓apác. And Cottontail was sitting on the very edge of a rock. HA14.8

hím̓k̓apac edge of the mouth. Cf. hím̓ N mouth.

sílu k̓apac edge of the eyes. Cf. sílu N eye.

k̓ápap VC to be round, be spherical, be lumpy

k̓apapk̓ápap (abs), k̓apapk̓ápapnim (np), k̓ik̓papk̓ík̓pap (dist abs) (1) round, spherical, lumpy, dome-shaped, (2) ball, globe, sphere, pill

ka· petw̓ekíxnike koná yoq̓opním piswé·nm k̓apapk̓ápapnim. Then that round rock chased him around there. AW32.357

cepé·- pressing with hand

capá·k̓papsa. (1) I make something round. I am a ball. (2) I make a fist.

ˀípsusc. I make a fist.

cé·p- with hand + weye- fast

có·yak̓papsa. I churn (butter).

có·yak̓papt (abs), có·yak̓papnim (np) butter

có·yak̓papnim ˀiyéqt buttermilk. Cf. ˀiyéqt N juice.

we- with an implement

wak̓ápapsa. I am making a ball with a tool.

wel̓é·- in knots

wal̓á·k̓papin̓ knotted horse, a horse with its tail tied into a knot for ornamentation

weye- quickly

wayak̓ápapsa. I have cramps.

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·k̓papt epileptic fits

reflexive prefix

ˀino·k̓ápapsa. I gather myself together. I coil myself together.

ˀipnó·k̓apapsa. He retracted his leg: “he made himself round.” AW137.57

k̓apá·p (a derived adverb) in a round manner, bunched up, curled up

Note. As the citations show, k̓apá·p often implies insult for inactivity, inattentiveness, laziness, or lethargy.

ka· kínix pacapi·tí·qana "k̓apá·p. hiwx̣suˀúce qéhep né·cuˀ koním sáw paˀánpoˀqa." And from there he (Coyote) made an insulting gesture at him (Bobcat) saying, "You sit all bunched up. You will never quiet him (the baby) when you pick him up." AW360.34

ka· pacapi·tí·qana poxpokál̓ac hiwx̣siˀliké·cese konmá "né·cuˀ pá·xnoˀqa ˀitú·ne k̓apá·p." And he (Coyote) made an insulting gesture at Night Owl, (who was) sitting there (saying) "You don't say anything, (being just) bunched up." AW89.316

k̓apápin (active participle) (1) being round, (2) a lump

koná wá·qoˀ qáhas ha·ní·ma c̓ixc̓íxnim. "yóx̣ k̓. tax̣c hipekeˀnpéˀnyuˀ ˀinekí·x." There now she made nipples out of grass. "Let them bite these lumps if they like." AP395.3

k̓apapnín̓ (passive participle) (1) knotted in a ball, (2) arthritic swelling

k̓ápc A (dupl) hot-tempered, irascible

k̓apck̓ápc (abs), k̓apck̓ápcna (obj), k̓ik̓apck̓ík̓apc (dist abs), k̓ik̓apck̓ík̓apcna (dist obj)

k̓apck̓ápc hí·wes. He is hot-tempered. You cannot tell him anything.

k̓ápk̓ap N wrist

k̓ápk̓ap (abs)

k̓apk̓ápno N (1) barn owl HW, (2) screech owl EPW. Note: In a myth (AW378.119) k̓apk̓ápno is also called poxpokál̓ac.

k̓apk̓ápno (abs), k̓apk̓apnó·na (obj)

k̓áplac N billy club, war club, sledge. See Figure 5 on p. 182. Cf. "Kophluts" (McWhorter 1948:28).

k̓áplac (abs), k̓aplá·cna (obj)

k̓ápoy N (1) mortar, basket mortar, hopper mortar, (2) boxes made by hollowing a piece of log and used for grinding grain, roots, and so forth, (3) hooked sticks to peg down ˀímse. There are conflicting views: some think this means the bottom rock of a mortar. Downriver dialect form: "k̓ápui" (abs) mortars (Swadesh 1930:1.16), probably *k̓ápuy; "k̓apúipa" (loc) in a basket mortar (Swadesh 1930:3.83), probably *k̓apúypa. See Figure 6 on p. 186.

k̓asasí VC (1) to have frostbite, have chilblains. If unspecified, the form means that the feet are affected. For hands, the prefix wé·p is used. (2) (with tukʷé·p) to pinch (3) (with reflexive prefix and we) to bruise
k̓asasíca. I have frostbite. I have chilblains.
k̓asásin frostbite, chilblain
sepé·- causative
sapá·k̓asasksa. I cause (someone) to have frostbite.
tukʷé·p- with fingernail
ʔatkó·pk̓asasksa. I am pinching it.
toká·pk̓asaskit (abs), toká·sk̓asaskitki (inst)
ka· yóx̣ konkí hiʔlwá·x̣waqca ʔé·te toká·pk̓asaskitki. And because of that she (Eagle's wife) screamed, because of his pinching. HA21.37
wé·p- hand
wá·pk̓asasca. My hands are freezing.
reflexive prefix + we- with an implement
ʔinó·k̓asasksa. I bruise myself.

k̓assáyno N elbow
k̓assáyno (abs), k̓assaynó·na (obj), k̓assaynó·pa (loc) AP457.4, AW430.5
k̓accaynó·m̓yac (abs), k̓accaynó·m̓yasna (obj) Elbow-Child Cf. miyáʔc child. AP457.1

k̓át VC to clip, snip; to make decorative cuts in buckskin and form a fringe
k̓átk̓at clipping, snipping
ʔic- with thin blade
ʔick̓átk̓atca. I am making fringe.
ʔick̓átk̓atin (1) fringe of dresses or shirts, (2) to make fringe
ʔick̓átk̓atnin̓ fringed

k̓áw V to cut, trim; probably related to k̓íw
ʔick̓awlápcksa. I am cutting meat from the bones. Cf. láps VS to remove.

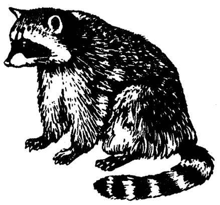
k̓áw N found in the following. The form may be related to k̓awawawa.
wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw Coyote's excrement-children, AW33.373, AW114.88, AW114.89; also wicx̣k̓álk̓al. See k̓álk̓al N, wicx̣ vtp to defecate. Phinney says there are ten of them (AP52, note 2) and gives a form with the first vowel long and stressed and with a theta instead of [x̣], see AP52.11-12, AP56.12, AP64.15.

k̓awawawa P that describes sound or noise of defecation AW527.21

k̓awi V to toss around, be ravaged
cé·p- with hand + wele- in check
ʔacó·lak̓awik̓awinoʔ. I will make it toss about in my net.
lecúʔx̣le kíne ʔ. I am going to ravage the salmon in my net. AP212.9
cé·p- with hand + wele- in check + reduplicated stem + -tet̓é· about to
ʔaco·lak̓awik̓awitat̓á·sa. I intend to make it toss about in the net.
qóʔc hitolaytat̓á·sa kuʔús ʔ. nacoʔóx̣na. It (salmon) will be coming up, I will make the salmon toss about in the net. AW311.137

k̓áw̓ P that describes sound of pecking, especially of Magpie looking for Coyote's eye-fat AW454.11

k̓áy̓ as in cimk̓ay̓. See k̓ey̓ sts.



k̓ayk̓áyoc N raccoon
k̓ayk̓áyoc (abs), k̓ayk̓ayó·cna (obj),
k̓ayk̓ayó·cnim (np), k̓ayk̓ayó·cpa (loc),
k̓ayk̓ayocpípam among k̓.,
k̓ayk̓ayó·claykin near k̓., k̓ayk̓ayocnó·t without k̓.
k̓ayk̓ayó·chacwal Raccoon Boy (a myth character). AW407.1

k̓ay̓ak VC to be free from obstructions or obstacles, be open (of road), be passable, be unobstructed
k̓áy̓kca. (Mine) is unobstructed.
hik̓áy̓kca. It is unobstructed.
h. pí·k̓un cáʔya tíkem. There is no dam in the river.
ʔískit h. The road is clear.
h. pehé·peykin̓ix wé·teskin̓ix ka· cik̓etpemeyé·ye hí·semtuks. There is space between the earth and the moon.
hik̓áy̓kcanki. There is an opening that one can go out.
wá·qoʔ ka· pé·xne tú·skex hiwé·ki h. Then he (Coyote) saw high up that there was an opening. AW490.97
cepé·- by pressing
pá·capak̓ay̓ksana. They removed the obstacle(s). They cleared.

temé·- place, put down

hitamá·k̓ay̓ksa. There is an opening. AW340.48

hitamá·k̓ay̓ksaqa. There was a clearing. There was (enough) space to (do something). AW338.22

tamá·k̓ay̓kit (abs), tamá·k̓ay̓kina (obj), tamá·k̓ay̓kitpa (loc) (active participle) (1) clearing (e.g., forest), (2) an open space (e.g., in the forest)

koná hipá·yna tísqeʔ tamá·k̓ay̓kitpa. Then Skunk came to an opening (in the forest). AW106.34

tamá·k̓ay̓kin̓ (abs), tamá·k̓ay̓kiʔsna (obj) (passive participle) (1) cleared, (2) a space that has been cleared (in the forest)

k̓ay̓áx (adverbial form) unobstructed, spaced out, spread out, cleared off

kí· qéhep hiʔsé·pene himeq̓í·ctewisin ka· hickilí·toqa q̓oʔ paʔnahpaykó·yoʔ ʔá·yato·na ka· wá·qoʔ k̓. hikúye. Here Bobcat packed the big antlered buck, went back, and brought it to the woman, and now (the fog) cleared off. AP470.7

k̓. pé·kiyey̓sene. They (Goose brothers) spread out (in flight, in order to drop Coyote who, while riding on their collective wings, kept insulting them). AW55.197

k̓ay̓yáx completely and suddenly cleared

kál̓a k̓. saʔyó·x̣oʔt hitqastá·captka. Just then his eyesight suddenly cleared up and he saw down the aisle. AW351.40

k̓áy̓kin (active participle) (1) being unobstructed, passable, (2) space between, (3) a week

k̓áy̓xnin̓ (passive participle) unobstructed, cleared

k̓áʔc sts bone (?); found in the following:

tink̓áʔc jawbone. Cf. tín N chin or jaw.

k̓e sts also, too. This element occurs only with personal pronouns and follows case suffixes.

ʔí·nk̓e (abs) I also

ka· koná ʔ. wé·s. I was there too.

ʔí·nenk̓e (obj) me too

ʔiní·m ʔ. tú·qit. Give me a smoke too.

ʔinímk̓e (np) (1) I too, (2) me too

ˀí·mk̓e (abs) you too

ˀ. ˀe· ˀinpíse kalatí·ta. You too are going to buy that much.

ˀimené·nk̓e (obj) you (sg) too

kuˀstí·te ˀe· ˀ. hikiyúˀ. He also will do the same thing to you.

q̓oˀ wé·tmet há·mtiˀc té·m̓ikuˀ ˀiˀyéwki ˀe· kiyúˀ ˀimá·sy̓awnin̓. ˀ. ˀe· hiwá·pciy̓awnoˀ. Don't go down fast. Go slowly. And be on your guard. He will kill you also. HA32.63

ˀimímk̓e (np) (1) you too, (2) yours too

ˀipínk̓e (abs) he/she/it too

kawóˀ kál̓a hitíy̓esix hími·n wax̣ pit̓í·n̓ ˀ. koná heˀéy̓scix kál̓a hic̓í·qcix. Then the wolves, and the girl too, were just laughing. There they were having fun and talking. HA52.44

ˀipné·nk̓e (obj) him/her/it too

kawóˀ pá·ˀnak̓aca ka· ˀ. kamaná· koná pé·pe. Then he took him and somehow he ate him there also. HA30.23

ˀipnímk̓e (np) his/her/its too

nú·nk̓e (abs) we too

kawóˀ n. kál̓a hé·le·x hipen̓í·xne. Then we also ate afterward.

nú·nenk̓e (obj) us too, nú·nimk̓e (np) ours too

ˀimé·nk̓e (abs) (1) you (pl) too, (2) they too

kawá ˀ. mú·t̓etkin̓ix hipackilí·tox̣ki kú·px. Then those from downriver also went back the other way. HA70.64

ˀimu·né·nk̓e (obj) (1) you (pl) too, (2) them too

ka· koná ˀetke pu·yewéwkunis ka· ˀé·tx ˀ. wí·t̓ec hihítwiyawqin. There they suddenly met and almost destroyed you too.

ˀimé·mk̓e (np) (1) you/yours too, (2) they/theirs too

ka· ˀ. so·yá·po·m pá·mtaksana. The white men also saw them going.

k̓é·ceˀ VC to laugh in a silly manner, giggle; often said of young girls. Cf. tíy̓e VS to laugh, x̣í·ley VC to smile, grin.

k̓é·ceˀce. I am giggling.

-ú· directional prefix

pek̓eceˀnú·six. They are giggling facing him/them.

ka· konyá pipít̓inm titm̓á·yinm kál̓a pé·likli·neyiksix, ka· p. ka maná·. There, the girls, the unmarried girls were just going around giggling (toward somebody). AW161.9

k̓é·s VC to be envious, admire

k̓é·sce. I am envious (of mine).

ˀek̓é·sce. I am envious of him.

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·k̓esney̓six. They are envious of his.

ka· hitqo·pá·kay̓xqana ka· ˀací·mapim p. She (the oldest Grizzly Bear) started to run and her sisters were envious of hers (a pretty woodpecker's head she owned). AW198.21

k̓é·sk̓es N scar

k̓é·sk̓es (abs) scar

k̓esk̓esí·n with a scar

k̓esk̓eswí·se. (Mine) heals to a scar. (Mine) cicatrizes.

k̓esk̓é·swit healing to a scar, cicatrization

k̓étke P surely; possibly related to ˀetke AW26.253

k̓é·ymi VS (with cú·- with a pointed oject) to take the inner bark of pine trees. It is possible that the initial consonant was historically *k̓ʷ.

cuk̓é·ymise. I am getting the inner bark of a pine tree.

cuk̓é·ymit or cuk̓ú·ymit (abs), cuk̓é·ymine or cuk̓ú·ymine (obj) the inner bark of pine trees. It is white or translucent and sweet and was used for food. Cf. Sahaptin suk̓ʷaymit inner bark of *Pinus ponderosa* (Hunn 1990:345).

cuk̓éymit̓es or cik̓eymit̓oˀs a bone instrument for the purpose of getting the edible inner bark

k̓éy̓ sts also, in addition; probably related to k̓e sts

ná·qsink̓ay̓ one more. Cf. ná·qc Nu one.

nax̣cicimk̓á·y̓ just one more. Cf. cim only.

wá·qoˀ lamt̓áy̓ n. ˀásqap laymíwt. Now only one more, the last one (was) the youngest brother. HA31.42

lepúˀcimk̓ey̓ only two more AW198.25, AW519.97. Cf. lepúˀ two people.

ˀipciwá·tx̣cimk̓ay̓ only he alone in addition

kaká· pí·leptipx hiná·swapciy̓awna ka· ˀ. hitqé·wse. When the fourth was killed, there was only the youngest left.

mácicimk̓ay̓ additional length of time, more extra time

k̓ey̓ík A (1) prominent (of person), (2) plain and clear (of visibility, speech, situation), visible AW263.18

k̓ey̓íx (adverbially)

k̓. hí·wes wé·tes. The land is clear (you cannot get lost).

k̓. ʔe·kíce. I see it clearly.

k̓. wá·qoʔ ʔe·. You understand it now. It is clear to you now.

kí·met hiwc̓é·ye k̓. há·ma telkekeʔykew̓é·t ʔipním pennex̣ceʔécepe titó·qapa. Then he became a prominent person and leader among his group of people. HA60.21

ka· pá·xnaqana k̓. yá·kaʔ hípt ha·ní·sa. He (Coyote) clearly saw Black Bear preparing food. AW210.22

k̓ey̓ixk̓é·y̓ix prominent, plain

k̓ey̓iy̓í·x more and more prominent, plainer and plainer. AW162.23, AW340.52

k̓eʔí· VC to peek, spy

k̓eʔí·ce. I am peeking.

pé·k̓eʔi·ne. He spied on him. AW51.115.

pe·k̓eʔí·ne. She peeked in. AW448.149

-tet̓é· intentional suffix, about to

k̓eʔi·tet̓é·se. I am about to take a peek.

-ú·kini as the object approaches

pe·k̓eʔi·nú·kinye. She took a glance at him as he approached.

p. "ʔimet ʔikú·y̓nu ʔé·te hi·cá·qa." She took a glance at him as he approached and said, "He is certainly as he said." AW341.76

niké·- by pulling

hinke·k̓eʔí·ke. He pulled (something aside) and peeked.

ka· h. pískis. And she opened the door a little and peeked out. AW371.10

teqe- briefly

teqek̓eʔí·ce. I am peeking briefly.

k̓í·cay N (with cé·p-) irregularly-shaped thing; probably related to k̓í·sey grimace, squint

cé·p- by pressure

capk̓í·cay or cepk̓í·cey (abs), capk̓í·cayna (obj) paste of ground biscuit root (qá·ws) or roasted and ground camas (qém̓es) squeezed into irregularly shaped bricks and dried in the sun

k̓icwí· VC to become curved, crooked, warped, or bent
hik̓icwí·ce. It is warped (as in the case of settling of house).
k̓icwí·niǹ crooked (not of rivers or canes)
temé·- place
temé·k̓icwikse. I bend (e.g., my neck) (from a load placed on the back).

k̓í·l (dom) N (with wé·p-) (dupl) bracelet.
wapk̓í·lk̓il (abs), wapk̓ilk̓í·lna (obj)
c̓íłiłe· w. a bracelet of weasel hide
k̓ipcú·cnim w. claw bracelet (Claws of eagle, bear, badger, cougar, and bobcat were used.)
wí·- distributive prefix
wiwapk̓ilk̓í·lim. Put each bracelet on.
wiwapk̓ilk̓í·lit putting on each bracelet

k̓ilikí VC (1) to be blocked, be closed, be plugged, be clogged, (2) to be covered, be packed. The form is probably related to k̓alakí VC, k̓alál VC, and k̓ilíl VC.
k̓ilkíce. I am blocked. I cannot get through.
hik̓ilkíce. He is coming against enclosure.
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·k̓ilkse. I am covering a hole.
cepé·k̓ilkt breechcloth, loin cloth, breech clout. See Plates 3 and 4.
cepek̓ilknú·t without breechcloth
cú·- with a pointed object
cú·k̓ilkse. I am plugging up a hole. I am putting a cork on a bottle.
cú·k̓ilkeʾs cork, stopper
cú·l- (cé·p- + wé·l- flow)
cú·lk̓ilkse. I am damming a river.
pé·cu·lk̓ilksene. They built a dam.
cú·ye- (cé·p- + weye- quickly)
cú·yek̓ilkse. I am closing (mine) (e.g., my door) quickly.
ʾecú·yek̓ilkse. I am closing it quickly.
ʾ. piskísne. I am closing a door.

niké·- by pulling

niké·k̓ilkse. I close it by pulling (e.g., string at the top of a basket).

niké·k̓ilkeʔs string at the top of baskets

temé·- place

temé·k̓ilkse. I am closing or covering (e.g., a wound) by placing (e.g., a piece of cloth).

tew- ice

téwk̓ilkse. There is an ice jam. There is a blockage caused by ice.

téwk̓ilkin̓ blocked by ice

te·x- cold

texk̓ilkin̓ blocked because of freezing

tulé·- with foot

tulé·k̓ilkse. I am blocking with my foot.

wel̓é·- tie

wel̓é·k̓ilkse. I am closing (e.g., eyes, bleeding cut) by tying or binding.

wepé·- with hand

wepé·k̓ilkse. I am closing it off by building a fence or dam.

weye- quickly + cú·ye- (cé·p- + weye- quickly)

hiweyecú·yek̓ilkse. It closes.

pískis h. The door closes.

hiwayacó·yak̓ilkoʔqa. It might close.

piskísne pé·ʔneptene ʔí·m̓ayn kakonwacá·n wé·t̓u h. He held the door for me so that it would not close.

yeq- toss

yex̣k̓ílkse. I am making a dam (by throwing things in the water).

ʔipé·- standing (of inanimate things)

ʔipé·k̓ilkse. I am obstructing the passage by putting up a fence.

péʔpek̓ilke. He blocked them in. He closed them in. AW433.52

ʔipé·- with a blunt object

ʔipé·k̓ilkse. I am plugging a leak (e.g., in a canoe).

ʔipé·k̓ilkin̓ plugged (e.g., a dog with a bone stuck in the throat)

k̓ilxk̓ílx (abs), k̓ik̓ilxk̓ík̓ilx (dist abs) tightly packed, without holes, solid, well built

ʔí·m ʔe· táʔc q̓oʔ ʔiní·t k̓ilxk̓ílx haníyoʔ. You are going to build a house good and solid.

k̓ilíx (used adverbially) impassable, packed solid (e.g., with people), constricted, taking up all the space AW82.197

k̓. sík̓em. (There are) horses all over.

k̓. hiʔtiyé·kse. The meat is hanging thickly all over (to be smoked).

kaká· koná hipá·yna hik̓láxna ʔisí·met q̓oʔ k̓. hiwsí·x. When she came to the door, there was a crowd. AW220.17

k̓illíx (an emphatic form) constricted completely or strongly

konkí q̓oʔ k̓. peʔénpeʔnye tísqeʔne. With that (Raven's song) Raven constricted Skunk's (musk). AP242.11

k̓ilxní·n surrounded

k̓ hí·wes tewlikítki. Surrounded by trees.

k̓ilíl VC to be unable to pass, be blocked, be locked out, be stopped or checked as by mountain or pathless forest

k̓ilílce. I am unable to pass.

hik̓lílce. He is unable to pass.

hik̓lílnaqana. He used to be unable to pass.

ka· koná nacóʔx̣ h. ka· koná péʔet̓eʔnixne. And Chinook salmon could not go past so there they speared them.

-ú· directional suffix

k̓ililú·se. I am standing as in the way to someone.

tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

petw̓elek̓ílilke. He could not go because of snow or rain.

ka· p. hiweyéhnene q̓oʔ liméq̓is wé·t̓u manmaʔí ciklí·yoqaʔs. He (Snowshoe Rabbit) could not go because of the snow, it snowed and it was very deep, (there was) no way to go back. AW287.5

weye- quickly + stem + -é·yi move around

hiweyek̓ílilkeyike. He ran around blocked.

ka· wá·qoʔ ʔewé·ke hí·naq̓in̓ ʔá·la ke konkí hipetkupliklí·ke ka· hilíwne ka· h. And he had fire already, and he set fire to (the house), it burned and she ran around, being unable to get out. AW183.28

k̓ilit N (1) cataract, an abnormality of the eye characterized by opacity of the lens, (2) whiteness or grayness of the eye caused by a cataract

k̓ílt (abs) AW32.368, AW35.404, k̓ilítne or k̓íltne (obj)

k̓ilítk̓ilit whitening of the eye by cataract

k̓ilíx blocked. See k̓ilikí VC.

k̓illí· VC (1) to be bent, (2) to bend
k̓illí·ce. I am bent (e.g., from old age).
k̓illí·nin̓ (abs), k̓ik̓illí·nin̓ (dist abs) bent, warped, crooked, dishonest, stooped, bent over as when one is absorbed in one's work
wé·yux k̓ik̓illí·nin̓ bowleg
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·k̓illi·kse. I am bending (mine) by pressure.
niké·- by pulling
niké·k̓illi·kse. I am bending (mine) by pulling.
reflexive prefix + teqe- temporarily + wí·- distributive prefix
nemé·tqewik̓illí·ksix. We are going to hustle.
k̓illí· bent, for example, as the bend or crooked part of a cane, as the humping action of an animal immediately after being shot

k̓ílt cataract. See k̓ilit N.

k̓í·ma N (1) half (of something), (2) a part, a section, a portion (of something)
k̓í·ma (abs), k̓í·maki (inst)
ná·qc sú·li·n wax̣ k̓í·ma. One bend and a half. Note: This is a common phrase in Nez Perce mythology describing the distance Coyote floats down a river after being killed by an attacker AP55.14; also ná·qc sú·li·n wax̣ néqe AP51.12
wá·qoˀ hiwc̓é·me kawí·xkawix. pá·x̣atipx hiwéwtelu·me q̓oˀ k̓í·ma pé·kiye. His (Mosquito's) belly now became taut. He dipped his head into the fifth (pail of blood) and drained half. AP13.1-3
ka· ˀipnímk̓e pá·tamyaˀnya k̓í·maki sit̓éx̣ski. And she too threw half of the liver at his (crotch). AW62.309
paxk̓í·ma half each, half-and-half
tax̣c pe·púˀ p. We will eat half each. AP34.10
taklayk̓í·ma the other half, the other part
ka· yóx̣ t. wé·te·x yóx̣ taklay ˀanastitwatíyaˀnix̣. And that other part, shall I tell him about it? HA95.85

k̓imlaˀkt N (with cepé· by pressure) smoked patties of biscuit root (qá·ws). Phinney gives “dried root-loaf” (AP264.14) as a translation, but in today’s usage simply sun-dried patties are called capk̓í·cay. Cf. k̓í·cay N.

capá·k̓imlaˀkt (abs), capá·k̓imlaˀkna or capá·k̓imlaˀktna (obj)

k̓í·m̓ (dom) P halved, reduced in size, cut down; probably related to k̓í·ma.

hé·sin k̓í·m̓ hard to breathe: “breath halved.” Cf. hé·s breathe.

ká·k̓im̓ halved by eating, left after eating

kawóˀ ka· yoq̓opí k. ˀé·tin̓ k̓í·ma yox̣ hitu·leylé·ke. Then that leftover cooked half (of his own intestines) he (Coyote) put back in (inside him). AW30.330

wak̓í·m̓ half cut (e.g., a log). Cf. we vtp with an implement.

wapá·k̓im̓ unfinished (e.g., a dress). Cf. wepé· vtp with hand.

ˀilck̓í·m̓ halved by fire AW441.29, AW441.33. Cf. ˀilc vtp fire.

k̓im̓mé N red sweet gooseberry, (*Ribes* species). The sour varieties were called pí·lus (*Ribes inerme* Rydb.); identification by Leda Scrimsher.

k̓im̓mé (abs), k̓im̓mé·ne (obj)

k̓í·pc block. See yik̓í·pc.

k̓ípcuc N claw, paw (e.g., of dogs, bears, badgers, lynxes, cougars), pinchers (of crawfish), talon

k̓ípcuc (abs), k̓ipcú·cne (obj), k̓ipcú·cnim (np), k̓ipcú·cki (inst)

k̓ipcú·cnim wapk̓í·lk̓il claw bracelet

k̓ipi VC (with him̓ ‘mouth’) to shut (mouth)

him̓k̓ipíce. I am closing my mouth. Note: Morvillo has *himkipíse* “to shut the mouth” DNP189, which indicates an s-class root. This form is a possible dialectal variant.

k̓ippíc kú·se. I shut off (something).

k̓ipíc V to loosen, unfasten, settle or set a load down, settle stomach after heavy food. Note: Morvillo has two forms that show this element: *zuyekipízikse* and *uikipízikse* “unbutton” DNP225.

k̓ipíc settling of heavy food
k̓ipick̓ipíc easy to tear
niké·- by pulling
niké·k̓pickse. I am releasing (something) by pulling. I am disentangling (something).
niké·k̓picx. Pull the trigger!
tux- sticky substance (?)
tuxk̓ípckse. I am eating "dessert."
tuxk̓ípickeʾs dessert, something to settle heavy food, camas after meat. AW627.12
wis- as one travels
wistuxk̓ípckt dessert to push down what one ate

k̓ipstáy VC (1) to gladly receive, grab, take in, (2) (archaic) "to propitiate" AP95.15, AP429.14
k̓ipstáyca or k̓ipctáyca. I receive (mine) gladly.
k̓ipstáyna. I received (mine) gladly.
ka· pé·ce "waqí·pa k̓. ʾí·mcim ʾé· ʾa·páx̣ netí·telwine waqí·pa yox̣ k̓. ʾí·n." Then he (Kiwkiwlú·ye) told her (Grizzly Bear), "Long ago I gladly received them (my grandchildren). You are the only one who eats humans? (= of course not, I eat them too). I took them long ago." AW138.63
ʾak̓ipstáynax̣. "you are propitiating"
miʾs ʾimciwá·tx̣ netí·telwitne ʾ. AP95.15. Phinney translates this passage "Not alone you are causing the coming of the human race (this is a riddle)" AP109.19-20. A similar passage is in AP429.14.
ʾimciwá·tx̣ totó·qana ʾ. AP429.14. Phinney translates this passage "You are the only one who propitiates the people" AP436.17-8

k̓í·sey VC to make grimace, make wrinkles, squint, sneer, frown; possibly related to k̓í·cay N
k̓í·seyce. I grimace. I frown.
hik̓í·seyce. It is rough country: "(The land) is wrinkled."
-ú· directional
k̓iseynú·se. I am frowning at him.

sepé·- causative + stem (dupl to show repetition) + -é·y̓ benefactive

hiné·ssepek̓iseyk̓iseyneʔnye. He made theirs wrinkled up repeatedly.

hími·sne qetu h. nú·snu yox̣ kuʔús hím̓. He (Coyote) made noses and mouths of the wolves a little wrinkled like that. AW31.337

k̓í·seynin̓ (abs), k̓ik̓í·seynin̓ (dist abs) wrinkled

k̓ik̓í·seyniʔspe (dist loc) (1) rugged place, (2) (place name) rocks above Almota, Washington. Cf. pe sts locative suffix.

k̓ít VC (1) to break, split, cut, (2) to decide, (3) (with we 'with words') to give a verdict, sentence, put in one's word, adjudicate, rule

ʔepek̓ítne. They decided.

niké·- by pulling

niké·k̓itkse. I am breaking something by pulling. I am tearing something.

teqe- quickly + wí·- by stretching

pe·tqewik̓ítke. He quickly broke it by stretching it.

q̓oʔ konóʔ hipá·yna leqelé·spe q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ ka· p. pakkiwáyl. Then he (Coyote) came to the fish dam and he quickly broke it by stretching it in many places. AW26.254

we- with words

wek̓ítkse. I am putting in my last word. I am giving a verdict. I am adjudicating. I am sentencing.

hiwek̓ítkse. He is giving a verdict.

hipu·k̓ítke. They decided.

hiwek̓ítkuʔ. I will decide.

wek̓ítkt judgment, sentence, decision, verdict

wek̓itkew̓é·t a judge

wek̓itkinwé·s judgment seat, tribunal, court

we- with words + stem + -naq̓i completive

hiwak̓ítxnaq̓iya. He finished adjudicating. AP469.2

wé·l- flow (e.g., of river)

hiwé·lk̓itk̓itse. It (river) cuts across.

wé·lk̓itk̓itpe horseshoe bend

wí·- by stretching

wí·k̓itkse. I am breaking it by stretching it.

pé·wik̓itke. He broke loose. AW27.279

wí·- by stretching + stem -naq̓i completive
pá·wik̓itnaq̓iya. He finished breaking it by stretching it. AW26.255
reflexive + we- by words
ʔinú·k̓itkse. I make decisions myself.
ʔ. kúnk̓u kíne wic̓é·yuʔ. I swore to be here always.
k̓ítnin̓ a small piece that is broken off
k̓ít break
k̓. hikú·se. It broke. It split (e.g., breaking of the eye of needle).

k̓ít VS to become pointed, come to a point
k̓ítse. There is a point.
hik̓ítsenki. It came to a point. It became pointed.

k̓íw P that describes sound of pounding with a hammer
k̓íw k̓íw k̓íw pounding as with a hammer AP429.10

k̓íw (dom) VC to break, cut, sever.
hik̓íwca. It is splittling apart.
cepé·- by pressure + ké·- with teeth
capá·kak̓iwkaʔs pincers, cutters
ké·- with teeth
ká·k̓iwksa. I cut (mine) with teeth.
ʔaká·k̓iwkitx. Cut it with (your) teeth (to pl)!
ʔ. kínye wiwíceʔne. Cut this log with (your) teeth! AW212.59
ké·- with teeth + stem + -qaw straight through
pá·kak̓iwqawcana. He cut it straight through with his teeth.
wá·qoʔ ka· kuʔúsuʔ sehéynim pé·kusene q̓oʔ wí·t̓ec p. wiwíceʔne. That is what the worms have done, and they cut the log almost all the way through with their teeth. AW213.63
niké·- by pulling
niká·k̓iwkin̓ (passive participle) cut (e.g., hoof of a horse)
temé·- place
pá·tamak̓iwka. He cut it in two. AW169.68
we- with an implement (like an ax)
wak̓íwksa. I cut (e.g., a tree).
pó·k̓iwksana. He cut it (indicative remote past).
wak̓íwkt (1) a clearing in the forest, (2) cutting trees

wew- with an instrument (e.g., an ax) into more than two pieces

wá·wk̓iwk̓iw cut up

w. wé·t̓u ˀitú·ki kú·se. I cannot cut it up with anything. AW472.37

ˀilc- by burning

ˀilck̓íwksa. I cut by burning.

ˀilck̓íwkin̓ cut by burning

ˀis- with a cutting edge (pl object)

hiˀsk̓íwksa. He cuts them with a blade.

ka· hiwatkaˀáyka ka· koná h. And she waded over and cut some (tules) there. AW239.12

ˀisk̓í·wkoˀ. I will cut them. AW238.9

ˀis- + stem + -té· go away to

ˀisk̓íwkta. Go and cut them!

ˀí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a ˀ. ka· ˀitú·wecet kex hitaˀátkta·n̓ix konmá kú·tx. I just wish to go and cut them (tule and cattail). Why did they forbid me to go there? AW238.6

ˀis- + reduplicated stem (to indicate repetition)

pa·ˀsk̓íwk̓iwna. He cut (something) repeatedly into pieces.

kawóˀ ˀiceyé·ye wá·qi p. ˀí··· ka· koná pé·wyetkuyteye. Then Coyote kept cutting (the monster's body) into pieces and threw them as he proceeded. HA26.44

ˀise- with a cutting edge (sg or collectively pl object)

ˀisak̓íwksa or ˀisak̓í·wksa. I am cutting (mine) (e.g., with saw, scissors, knife).

ˀaˀsak̓iwksa. I am cutting it.

paˀsak̓íwksa. He is cutting it.

hiˀsak̓íwksix. They are cutting (something). They are operating (something).

ˀisk̓íwksaqa. I cut (mine) recently.

ˀisak̓íwkoˀ. I will cut (mine).

ˀaˀsak̓íwkitx. Cut it off (to pl)!

ˀisk̓íwkaˀs (abs), ˀisak̓íekaˀski (inst) a saw. Cf. eˀs vsts.

ˀisak̓íwkt cutting (e.g., meat) with a knife

ˀisak̓iwkitpama sawdust

ʔise- with a cutting edge + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pa ʔsak̓íwka ʔnis. He just cut someone else's.
ʔa ʔsak̓iwka ʔnya. I cut his.
pa ʔsak̓íwka ʔnya. He cut somebody else's. AW157.67
p. hú·kux. He cut her hair.
pa ʔsak̓íwka ʔniqana. He used to cut someone else's. AW155.30
ʔisak̓íwka ʔnyo ʔ. I will cut someone else's.
ʔ. ʔípsus. (Be careful) you might cut his hand.
reflexive prefix + ʔise- with a cutting edge (sg or collectively pl object)
ʔina ʔsak̓íwksa. I cut myself.
reflexive prefix + ʔise- with a cutting edge + stem + -qaw straight through
ʔina ʔsak̓íwxqawca. I cut myself right through (indicative present).
ʔina ʔsak̓íwxqawna. I cut myself right through (indicative indefinite past).
reflexive prefix + wiyé·- as one goes + ké·- with teeth + ʔis- with blade
ʔipnawyaka ʔck̓í·wksa. He was cutting himself as he kept on eating. AW30.323
k̓í·wnin̓ (passive participle) cut, something which is cut
ʔá·tim k̓. General Oliver O. Howard: "arm cut." He was so named because he had lost his arm in the Civil War. He was also called ʔatimnó·t 'armless'.
k̓í·w̓ (used adverbially) cut (passive participle). Cf. ʔ vsts.

k̓íwcit V (with ʔile-) to be very hot (e.g., from the sun and be perspiring)
ʔilek̓íwcitkse. I am very hot.

k̓iwk̓iwlú·ye N name of a mythological figure. Phinney has this form and calls him Long-Legs; cf. AP429.5, 9, 15, for example. Both SW and EPW gave the name with initial k not k̓. Cf. kíw VC.

k̓í·xya ʔ VC to limp
k̓í·xya ʔca. I am limping.
k̓ixyá ʔk̓ixya ʔ limpingly, hobblingly

k̓iyú·pc P with nothing, empty-handed
kawó ʔ hi ʔpsqíwewitye k̓iyú·pc. Then he walked down river with nothing. HA41.46

k̓iˀí·la N gaff hook. Sinew was used to make the socket. See Figure 7 on p. 416.
k̓iˀí·la (abs), k̓iˀlá·na (obj)
wé·t̓umiˀs mac k̓iˀí·la ˀewsí·ne ka· wiyéwc̓etpe hu·mé· wá·w̓a. At that time they (the Nez Perce people) did not have many gaff hooks or fishhooks. HA70.52
ˀisqiyí·n k̓iˀí·la pitched gaff. Cf. ˀísqi N pitch.

k̓iˀlipí (dom) VS to hook and take (something) out of its normal course, yank out, fish with a hook. The stem may be bimorphemic and contain a variant of ˀinipí 'to take'.
k̓iˀlipísa. I am hooking (mine).
ˀak̓iˀlipísa. I am fishing with a hook.
ˀak̓iˀlípa. I fished with a hook.
tiw̓a- with a pointed object + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
patw̓ak̓iˀlipá·ˀnya. He hooked someone else's away with a pointed object.
ka· p. ˀúyleptix. He (Bobcat) hooked both of his (Coyote's eyes) away with a pointed object (= one of his whiskers). AW485.26
k̓iˀlipáˀs a barb on gaff HW, implement for yanking things out. Cf. eˀs vsts.

k̓lax to come to the door. See k̓alakí VC.

k̓ócac N pointed. k̓watsatsk̓wátsats 'sharp' is recorded (Swadesh 1930:1.14) in a Downriver dialect of Nez Perce as used by Cayuse Indians of Oregon. It is possible that the form historically had an initial *k̓^{w}.
k̓ocacípa or k̓ocácpa (loc) (1) (place name) the confluence of the Columbia and Snake rivers, (2) (place name) a point up Bruce's Eddy near Orofino, Idaho. Cf. pe sis locative suffix.
k̓ocacípx to a pointed place. Cf. k sis to.
k̓. kú·se. I am going to the summit.
k̓ók̓cac a pear; so named for the "pointed" shape of the fruit
k̓ocack̓ócac (abs), k̓ok̓cack̓ók̓cac (dist abs) pointed
ka· hí·wes k̓ocack̓ócac kuˀús. And it is pointed like this (in reference to the shape of the shoreline at a confluence of rivers). HA93.48
cepé·- by pressure
capak̓ócacksa. I am making (something) pointed by applying pressure.

wicle- pertaining to a stick
wiclak̓ócacksa. I am sharpening (e.g., a pencil).
ʔile- fire
ʔilak̓ócacksa. I have some inflammation (such as a boil or pimple) which is becoming pointed.
ʔí·nim ʔ. nú·snu. I have a pointed pimple on my nose.
ʔaw̓lak̓ócacka. His (inflammation) became pointed.
ka· ná·qcki lé·heyki ʔiceyé·yenm ʔ. k̓assaynó·pa. One day the boil on Coyote's elbow became pointed. AW430.4
reflexive prefix + we- (?)
ʔinó·k̓ocacksa. I am wrapping something (e.g., a blanket) overhead to give a pointed appearance. I am wearing a hood.
cilímk̓ocacin or silímk̓ocacin outside corner of the eye. Cf. sílu N eye.
himk̓ocá·c smart aleck. Cf. hím̓ N mouth.
hímk̓ocacin corner of the mouth
mastáyk̓ocacin cheek bone. Cf. mástay N cheek.

k̓olál N sound of bell. Morvillo has "kualálkualál" DNP14 under *bell.* It is possible that the form historically had an initial *k̓ʷ.
k̓olálk̓olal (abs), k̓olálk̓olalna (obj) a bell
k̓olalk̓olal̓áyn (1) for a bell, (2) steeple
k̓olalalalalal (sound of a bell) jingle

k̓o·lli VS (with niké·-) to put diapers on
niká·k̓ollisa. I am putting a diaper on (mine).
niká·k̓ollit putting on of diapers
niká·k̓ollit̓as diaper. Cf. eʔs vsts (a thing) for . . . -ing.

k̓ó·may VC (1) to be ill, ache, (2) to be contrite
k̓ó·mayca. I am sick.
k̓. hú·sus. My head aches (in reference to external pain). For internal headache, see tinnú·s VC.
hik̓ó·mayca. He is sick. It aches.
ʔí·nim tim̓íne h. My heart is sick. HA124.12 (translation from English)
k̓ó·mayna. I was sick.
hik̓ó·mayna. He was sick. It ached.
w̓e·t̓u hipá·yna, h. He did not come, he was sick.

k̓ó·maycaqa. I was sick recently.

k̓ó·maycana. I was sick some time ago.

ʔí·n k̓. kintiyamí·witpa. I was sick during the summer before last.

k̓ó·maytato. I used to be sick up until now.

k̓ó·maynaqana. I used to be sick.

k̓ó·maynaʔnixna. We used to be sick.

(with stem suffixes)

-á·pi· in an obstructive manner

k̓omayná·pi·ksa. I am sick, and as a result, I could not do certain things.

k̓. miyáʔc. My sickness took me away from my child.

-naq̓i complete

k̓ó·maynaq̓itpa after the illness

-ník intensifier

k̓omayníkin. I just got really sick.

-toq return, back

k̓ó·maytoqsa. My pain comes back. AW147.102

-ʔípec desiderative, tend to, about to

k̓omay̓nipá·cwisa. I am about to get sick.

hik̓omay̓nipá·cwisa. He is about to get sick.

(with stem prefixes)

nú·xc- by smelling

nú·xck̓omayn. I just became sick from the smell.

hinúxck̓omayn. He just became sick from the smell.

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·k̓omayca. I make (mine) sick.

té·- by speech

tá·k̓omayksa. (1) I am sick from talking. (2) I hurt (mine) by talking. I tell (mine) off. I make (mine) sick by talking.

teqe- suddenly + te·x- cold

taqata·xk̓ó·mayksa. I am suddenly sick from cold.

te·x- cold

ta·xk̓ó·mayksa. I am sick from being cold. Cold makes me sick.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓ná·k̓o·mayca. I repent.

wé·m̓u- head, in bed

wá·m̓ok̓omayksa. Lying down makes me sick.

wé·win- in sickness

wé·wink̓omayksa. I am sick in bed with pain.

wilé·- run

wilá·k̓omayksa. I am ill from running.

ˀiyé·- water

ˀiyá·k̓omayksa. I am sick from swimming.

reflexive prefix + ké·- with teeth

ˀiná·kak̓omayksa. I am sick from eating.

reflexive prefix + we- with mouth, by speech

ˀinó·k̓omayksa. I am pretending to be sick. I tell (someone) that I am sick. I announce that I am sick.

reflexive prefix + yex̣- drink

ˀipná·yax̣k̓o·mayka. He became sick from drinking.

derivatives and compounds

k̓omáy̓c (1) sick, (2) very, completely, sorely, seriously, severely, really, greatly, (3) causing pain, (4) (with kú· VS to do) hurt. Downriver dialect: "k̓umáits sick" (Swadesh 1930:1.68); probably *k̓umáy̓c

k̓omáy̓c x̣álpx̣alp very stingy: "just like Coldweather" AW58.236

k̓omáy̓c ˀiceyé·ye very tricky: "coyote through and through"

k̓omáy̓c č̓í·qce. I am quarreling.

k̓omaycwí·sa. I hurt someone.

k̓omáyn (abs), k̓ó·mayna (obj) (1) being sick, (2) sickness, disease, plague (active participle)

k̓ó·maypa (loc) during sickness

k̓ó·maywacat because of sickness

wé·t̓u hikú·me k̓. He did not come because of illness.

k̓ó·maynin̓ (abs), kó·mayniˀsna (obj) (1) sickened, (2) sore HA33.66, HA74.26 (passive participle)

k̓omayná·wit sickness, state of being sick

k̓omay̓nípac sickly, having tendency to get sick

cilímk̓omayn trachoma. Cf. sílu N eye.

mac̓yók̓omayn earache. Cf. mac̓áyo ear.

títk̓omayn toothache. Cf. tít N tooth.

ˀiló·tk̓omayn stomachache. Cf. ˀilú·t N stomach.

k̓omó·may VC to be sickly, be not well. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.

k̓omó·mayca. I am sickly.

k̓om̓yíc A hurtful. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.
k̓om̓yíc (abs) hurtful
k̓om̓yí·cpa (loc) vitals, vulnerable spots (of the body)
k̓om̓yicwí·sa. I hurt someone.
ˀasapak̓om̓yicwí·sa. I make him hurt someone.
k̓om̓yí·cwit saddening, hurting

k̓oyá·pc A (1) smooth, slick, wet, (2) (with té·lc (?)) finish arrow making, complete arrow making
tá·lck̓oyapcksa or támck̓oyalpsa. I give finishing touches to an arrow.
tá·lck̓oyapckaˀs (in order) to complete arrow making
ka· koná hinó·na ke yóx̣ hí·wes t. And he went to get things to complete his arrow making. AW71.11
k̓oyá·pc slick AP25.1
k̓oyapck̓oyá·pc wet, slick

k̓oy̓am̓á N cougar, mountain lion, *Felis concolor* (Marshall 1977:65). Swadesh recorded k̓wayamayá·yana ‘cougar’ (1930:1.26); it is possible that the initial consonant was historically *k̓ʷ. Cf. Sahaptin k̓ʷaawí cougar (*Felis concolor*) (Hunn 1990:330).
k̓oy̓am̓á (abs), k̓oy̓am̓á·na (obj), k̓oy̓am̓ánm or k̓oy̓am̓á·nm (np), k̓oy̓am̓á·pa (loc), k̓oy̓am̓á·laykin near k̓., k̓oy̓am̓apípam among k̓.

k̓u vts freely
tukelí·kin. Go hunting!
tukelí·kink̓u. Go hunting freely.
kúy. Go!
kúyk̓u. Go anywhere!
kú·te. Go ahead!
kú·tek̓u. Go on ahead! HA17.4
ˀinéhne. Take her!
ˀinéhnek̓u. Go on take her. AW124.60

k̓ú·cwi VS (with cé·p-) to cheat, play a trick on someone
cepk̓ú·cwise. I am cheating (mine).
hicepk̓ú·cwise. He is cheating.
ˀecepk̓ú·cwise. I am playing a trick on him.

hipecepk̓u·cwiyuʔ. They will cheat.
pamná· ʔe· h. They might trick you. AW400.54
cepk̓ú·cwit cheating, trick

k̓ú·cxi N target for arrow-shooting contest HW
k̓ú·cxi (abs)

k̓úlululu P that describes sound of defecating
k̓úlululu ʔetqeyeqéhtki kuʔitú·ki ʔipnacaʔx̣tá·t̓as ka· pá·ʔnak̓acoʔya. He emptied his bowel k̓úlululu using something to stick up his anus and he brought it (camas, into which he converted his excrement). AW627.14

k̓ú·mc A short (of tails), missing (e.g., of hammer handle), bobbed. k̓ú·mcnin̓ suggests that k̓ú·mc historically was a c-class verb stem.
k̓umck̓ú·mc (abs), k̓umck̓ú·mcne (obj), k̓ik̓umck̓ík̓umc (dist abs), k̓ík̓umck̓ík̓umcne (dist obj) short, missing
k̓ú·mcnin̓ bobbed
tuʔynuk̓ú·mc bobtailed. Cf. tuʔúynu N tail.

k̓umíc P too late
k̓umíc ʔe· pá·yn. You came too late.
k̓umíc wá·qoʔ koná neqé·y. It was too late, they were already on the other side of the river. AW617.48

k̓ú·p VC to break; used especially when a stick-like object breaks
k̓ú·pce. (My stick-like object) breaks.
k̓ú·pnin̓ (abs), k̓ik̓ú·pnin̓ (dist abs) broken
k̓. ʔá·tim (personal name) Broken Arm
cepé·- with pressure
cepé·k̓ú·pse. I break (e.g., a branch) by applying pressure.
cú·- a pointed object
hicú·k̓u·pe. He broke something pointed.
koná ka· h. ʔástay tim̓á·y̓ ʔá·yat ʔipí. Then the girl, the woman broke her needle. AW56.202. (The breaking of a needle was considered a bad omen.)

niké·- by pulling

niké·k̓u·pse. (1) I break (e.g., a branch) by pulling it. I reach up and break (e.g., a branch). (2) I break a law.

pé·nkek̓u·pe. He broke it (branch, stick, law).

p. hecú·ne. He broke a piece of wood.

hiné·snikek̓u·pe. (1) He broke them. (2) He broke someone's marriage.

sepé·- causative prefix + teqe- suddenly

sepé·tqek̓upse. I suddenly cause a stick-like object to break (e.g., as I trip on a branch, drop a bone or stick).

temé·- throw

temé·k̓u·pse. I throw (a stick) and break it.

teqe- suddenly

teqek̓ú·pse. I fall and break (mine) (e.g., my leg, my arm).

teqe- suddenly + wé·w- grass (?)

hitqewé·wk̓upsix. They ate grass. AW481.52

te·x- cold

texk̓ú·pse. (e.g., a branch) breaks from extreme cold.

tukʷé·p- with arm or hand

tuké·pk̓u·ps. I just broke something with my hand.

tulé·- with foot, by kicking

tulé·k̓u·pe. I kicked and broke (a stick). (This indicates application of greater force than indicated by the prefix wat.)

pé·tulek̓u·pe. He kicked and broke it.

wat- step on

watk̓ó·psa. I step on and break (a stick).

wat- step on + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

po·tk̓ó·paˀnya. He stepped on and broke someone else's stick-like object.

kuˀuspé p. wé·yux. Then he stepped on her (Meadowlark's) leg and broke it. AW254.35

kí·met koná qocqócna p. t̓awa wé·yux "q̓áp." Then he (the youngest brother) stepped on Meadowlark's leg (which went) "snap." HA32.46

we- with an implement

wek̓ú·pse. I break a stick with an instrument.

ˀu·k̓ú·pse pipísne. I broke a bone with an implement.

pu·k̓ú·pe. He broke it with an implement.

ka· wá·qoˀ p. pipísne ka· ˀipí hiˀnekéhte té·pul. He broke the bone with an implement and took out the marrow.

wepé·- with hand

wepé·k̓u·ps. I just broke (a stick) with my hand. (With tukʷé·p the action is intentional; wepé· indicates lack of intention.)

weye- moving fast

weyek̓ú·pse. I go fast and break (a stick) (e.g., when one drives fast and the spokes of a wheel break).

wí·- distributive prefix

ʔewí·k̓u·pse. I broke each of (the sticks).

pé·wik̓u·pe. He broke each one of them.

p. pipetí·sne. He broke each one of the branches.

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·wik̓u·peʔnye. He broke each of someone else's stick-like objects.

"hiyó· kí· lammát̓ic" ka· pé·tqeʔnpe wé·ptes p. ka· pé·tu·lehte. "You are such a nuisance" (so saying) he (Cut-Out-of-Belly Boy) grabbed him (Mourning Dove), broke off each of his wings and threw him out. AW377.97

wilé·- wind

wilé·k̓u·pse. Wind breaks it (e.g., an antenna, aerial).

wisé·- stand

wisé·k̓u·pe. I piled something up with a stick and broke the stick.

wisle- in shaving or whittling

wiclek̓ú·pse. I break a stick in shaving it.

wix̣suʔ- by sitting

wix̣cuʔúk̓u·pe. I broke a stick by sitting on it.

pé·wx̣cuʔk̓u·pe. He broke a stick by sitting on it.

kaká· q̓oʔ ʔú·yit hit̓wá·niyoʔ lepéhemx haʔátsa yóx̣ koná ka· p. hitqaʔqaló·ya yoq̓opnapkí. Then she (Grizzly Bear) did it (defecate) for the first time, then she defecated for the second time, then she broke it (a log) by sitting on it and fell on her back because of it (because the worms almost gnawed the log in two). AW213.67

wiyé·- as one proceeds + niké·- by pulling

pewyenkek̓ú·psix. They broke (branches) as they went. AW136.36

wiyé·- as one proceeds + ʔise- with a knife

hiwyeʔcek̓ú·pe. He broke (a knife) as he proceeded to cut with it. HA25.38

ʔise- with a knife

ʔisek̓ú·peʔs loin: "(a place) for breaking knife"

k̓upíp P break. Cf. k̓ú·p VC.
k̓upíp kú·se. (1) I break. (2) (Mine) breaks. (3) I am broke financially.
ʾí·nim ʾá·tim k̓upíp kú·se. I broke my arm.
koná kuʾskin̓í·x qocqócna wé·yux k̓upíp pé·kiyeʾnye. Then all of a sudden he (Piss Ant) broke Meadowlark's leg. AW183.13
k̓uppíp break (an emphatic form)
q̓oʾ kaká· hiwx̣siʾliké·ceyuʾ ka· k̓uppíp yox̣ hikiyúʾ. When she (Grizzly Bear) sits on it (the log), it will suddenly break. AW212.60
k̓uppípk̓uppip broken
k̓uppípk̓uppip wé·cet a dance performed by forming a circle: "broken dance"

k̓úpk̓up N back of humans and animals, spine
k̓úpk̓up (abs), k̓upk̓úpne (obs) k̓upk̓úpe (loc) back, spine
k̓upk̓uptéx̣sem mountain range that resembles a back; Spine Hill. Cf. téx̣sem N ridge.
k̓úpk̓up seqex̣séqex̣ bullfrog: "rough back"

k̓úpnin̓ A hooked (e.g., of nose). It is possible that there once was a c-class verb stem k̓úp.
nú·snu k̓úpnin̓ Roman nose. Cf. nú·snu N nose.

k̓uppíp broken. See k̓upíp P.

k̓ú·sey̓n N an area to the east of traditional Nez Perce territory where bison hunting was done. It sometimes refers to today's Montana, and sometimes to the country east of the Rocky Mountains divide, buffalo country. AW36.436. Swadesh recorded hik̓wašainayákaʾniqa 'they used to go buffalo hunting' (Swadesh 1930:3.35); it is possible that the initial consonant was historically *k̓ʷ.
k̓ú·sey̓n (abs), k̓ú·sey̓ne (obj), k̓ú·sey̓nex to k̓. HA26.45
k̓usey̓nem̓é (abs), k̓usey̓nem̓é·ne (obj), k̓usey̓nemé·nm (np) (1) from Montana, (2) bison; an abbreviated form of k̓usey̓nem̓é qoq̓á·lx̣
k̓usey̓nem̓é qoq̓á·lx̣ bison: "bovine from k̓ú·sey̓n"
k̓usey̓nem̓é·nm núkt bison meat
k̓usey̓nem̓é·peme bison: "(a being) from k̓ú·sey̓n"
k̓usey̓neyé·kse. I go to the bison country to hunt bison. AP77, n. 2
k̓usey̓neyé·kt a bison-hunting trip

k̓usey̓neʔískit a trail that leaves Kamiah, Idaho and leads to Montana by way of Musselshell; bison hunt trail; Lolo Trail. Cf. ʔískit N trail.
k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ camomile. Cf. p̓alax̣ N
k̓ú·sey̓nu· those who live in the bison hunting area; an antonym is ʔé·n̓eynu· under ʔé·n̓eyn N.
k̓ú·sey̓nu·tito·qan (1) people who are living in the bison country, (2) the select Nez Perce hunters who went on the bison-hunting trips, to be among them was a sign of distinction

k̓ú·sim VC (archaic) to grind and mash. A modern word is tú·t VC.
k̓ú·simk̓usimce. I am grinding and mashing.

k̓u·sis N (1) mudfish; looks like a very small catfish, less than three inches long, typically only two inches in length, (2) bullhead.
k̓ú·sis (abs), k̓usí·sne (obj)
k̓usí·spe (1) locative form of k̓ú·sis, (2) (place name) village site located in area between Birch Creek to Wolf Creek T4N R49E, T4N R50E, T3N R50E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:48), (3) (place name) village site located in the area around the mouth of Wolf Creek on the northwest side of the Snake River T28N R2W, Jones Creek on the east side of the Snake River T28N R2W, or the wide area of Snake River Canyon T26N R1W (Schwede 1966:49)

k̓ú·six winnowing basket. See k̓úsx N.

k̓úsmi VS to fry, broil
k̓úsmise or k̓ú·smise. I am frying.
ʔí·n k̓. núkt. I am frying meat.
k̓ósmisaqa. I was frying.
k̓. núkt kamká· pá·yna. I was frying meat when you came.
ʔí·m ʔe· pá·yna kaxká· k̓. You came when I was frying meat.
reflexive prefix
ʔiné·k̓usmise. I am broiling meat for myself.
ʔipné·k̓usmiye. He broiled meat for himself.
k̓úsmit̓es a frying pan. Cf. eʔs vsts (a thing) for . . . -ing.

k̓úsx N (1) winnowing basket HW, (2) basket work to form the side of a mortar EPW. (3) bowl. Phinney notes that k̓ú·six or k̓u·sx is “a bowl of close basket-weave. The proper name for this bowl is, t̓ayst̓áyshik̓ay” AP322, n. 1. AP322.16, AP325.15,16, AP326.10

k̓úsx, k̓úsx, k̓úxs, or k̓ú·six (abs), k̓úxsne (obj)

k̓ú·sx N wrong guess in a stick-game (ló·x̣mit). Cf. k̓ú·xstey VC.

k̓ú·sx (abs)

k̓ut V (with niké·- by pulling) to sprain

niké·k̓utke. I sprained.

k̓ú·xs VC to be a mound, hump, pile of dirt, sand, or ashes

hik̓ú·xsce. There is a mound.

ʔile fire, inflammation

ʔew̓lek̓ú·xske. A lump grew on him.

ʔaw̓lak̓ó·xska. A small lump grew on him. (Note the diminutive vowel shift.) AP457.4

k̓ú·xsin (abs), k̓ú·xsne (obj), k̓ú·xspe (loc) AW291.1, kik̓ú·xsin (dist abs) (1) knoll, butte, ridge, top (refers to a string of peaks and not a single peak), (2) a hill facing east with trees (in contrast with the treeless west face called né·n), (3) lump, growth

hí·wes ná·qc ʔiní·t k̓ú·xspe. There is a house on the butte.

hí··· hité·m̓ikime q̓oʔ k̓ú·xspe hipá·yna. He came down and landed on a hill. AW532.36

ka· hiwú·leyewnenkike ʔéhew ka· koná hipá·yna k̓ú·xspe. It (black-tailed buck) went over, wounded, and he came to the ridge. AW189.121

k̓ú·xstey VC (1) to guess wrong in a stick-game (ló·x̣mit), cf. k̓ú·sx N, (2) to get out of joint, dislocate, be luxated. k̓ú·sx may be a related metathesized and truncated form.

ʔek̓ú·xsteyce. I made a wrong guess.

k̓ú·xsten a wrong guess, dislocation

k̓uy A (?) (with tiwé·) bad, immoral; a word peculiar to mosquitoes and no longer verified. The stem in ak̓úynax̣ (AP11.13,15,16 “disrelish”, “find unsavory”) may be related to this form. Mosquito’s words do not follow the vowel harmony rules.

k̓uyk̓úytiwe· partner in worthless activities, accomplice
ˀek̓uyk̓úytiwe·nekse. I consider him as my fellow wrong-doer. Cf. nekí VS to think.

k̓úyc Nu nine
wé·t̓u kál̓a ka· cú·kwece ˀetke k̓úyc ˀelwéht wé·ke kaká· pí·wapciy̓awna tító·qan. I just do not know because I was nine years old when the Indians fought the war. HA91.12
k̓uycéhem nine times. Cf. éhem sts times.
k̓uyceˀéle nine pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts pair.
k̓uycú·sus nine hundred. Cf. hú·sus N head.
k̓uyscik̓íwpe nine days before, nine days after. Cf. cík̓iw N day.
k̓uyseˀéptit ninety. Cf. eˀéptit sts ten times.
k̓uyseˀéptitx ninetieth. Cf. k sis to.
k̓uˀícpe (loc) nine places. Cf. pe sts locative suffix.
haní· lálx k̓uˀícpe. Make coffee in nine pots.
k̓uˀícx or k̓uˀícpx ninth. Cf. k sis to.
k̓uˀícwe nine people. Cf. we sts human classifier
k̓uˀicweníx only nine people. Cf. ník sts intensifier suffix.
k̓uˀísne (obj)
ˀa·kcá·qa k̓uˀísne ˀiní·ne. I saw nine houses.

k̓uyé·lp VS (with temc-) to uncover and test, remove and sample
temck̓uyé·lpt removing (e.g., of the covering soil) to test if it (e.g., roasted camas) is done. Cf. AP452.12, AP453.4.

k̓uyímk̓uyim N blue racer snake, *Coluber constrictor*. Cf. Sahaptin (Klikitat) k̓ʷayk̓ʷí, (Umatilla) k̓ʷyámk̓ʷyam blue racer (Hunn 1979a:33).
k̓uyímk̓uyim (abs), k̓uyímk̓uyimne (obj), k̓uyímk̓uyimnim (np) AP369.16

k̓uyk VS (1) (with wiyé·-) to teach a lesson, hurt someone, (2) (with a reflexive prefix and wiyé·-) to learn a lesson, become wiser. There is no prefixless *k̓uy or *k̓uyk.
wiyé·k̓uykse. I give (mine) a lesson. It serves (mine) right.
w. miyáˀc. I give my child a lesson.
wiyé·k̓uykuˀ. I will teach (you) a lesson. I will get even with (you). I will have vengeance on you. AP241.8-9

wiyá·k̓oyx̣. By my action I am going to hurt you. I will teach (you) a lesson. AP452.12, AW55.188

ʔawyá·k̓oykt̓ax̣. I would teach him/her a lesson.

yóx̣ ʔá·tway ʔí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a ʔiwé·pne ʔahán̓is konyá ʔ. aw̓náhpinmikoʔqa. (Coyote thought) I would make that old woman my wife. I will teach her a lesson, and sleep with her. AW351.35

ʔené·swiyek̓uykuʔ. I will give them what they deserve.

ka· ʔe· ʔ. And you will give them what they deserve. AW330.95

wiyé·k̓uyx. Serves you (sg) right.

wiyé·k̓uykitx. Serves you (pl) right.

kawóʔ qilá·sx̣ hipeckilí·ne hipehipst̓ú·yne “w. ʔapó·pciy̓awnki.” Then the otters went home satisfied (saying), “Serves you right. We killed them.” HA52.52

té·- by speech + wiyé·-

téwyek̓uykse. I tell (mine) off.

reflexive prefix + wiyé·-

ʔipéwyek̓uyke. I learned my lesson.

ʔipnéwyek̓uyke. He is wiser. He learned his lesson.

k̓ú·ymi take inner bark of pine trees. See k̓é·ymi VS.

k̓ú·ys P indecently exposed; possibly related to k̓uy

kál̓a hiwx̣suʔúce pit̓í·n̓ k̓úys hikú·se. The girl just sits indecently exposing herself. AP322.3

k̓úyx P (1) long ways, lengthwise HW, (2) broadside EPW

k̓úyx kúckuc short: “small in length”

k̓ú·y̓e N root of a thistle-like plant, once eaten like camas. The plant is three to four feet high growing near timbers. It has blue flowers and blade-like leaves ranging three to seven inches long. The roots have a “terrible smell but are tasty” EPW. This root is no longer used as food. Morvillo says kúye is “a thick, long, darkish, bad smelling root” DNP177, Frasera, *Frasera fastigiata* (Marshall 1977:54)

k̓ú·y̓e (abs), k̓ú·y̓ene or k̓uy̓é·ne (obj), k̓ú·yenm (np), k̓ú·y̓epe (loc), k̓ú·y̓elaykin near k̓., k̓u·y̓enú·t without k̓., k̓uy̓epípem among k̓., k̓uy̓aʔáyn or k̓ú·y̓aʔayn for k̓.

l

la· to cut (grass or wood). See ná· V.

lací·lyaxs N (1) bunched twigs EPW, (2) abnormal formation of bundled thick branches on a tree often used as a nest by eagles and owls, (3) a growth on a pine tree AP2.11-12
lací·lyaxs (abs), "latsílyaks" AP2.11-12

láhsa VS to (go) up. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
cé·p- by pressure (pl obj) + wit̓e- with clay (?)
cá·wt̓alahsasa. I press things up with clay.
cá·wt̓alahsat raising of the front lock of hair with clay
cawt̓aláhsin̓ (man's name) Raised-Hair. The prefix wit̓e is not attested elsewhere. It may be related to wit̓é· VC to gather.
cú·- with a pointed object or a pole-like object
coláhsasa. I am lifting a pole.
cú·- in single file
hicoláhsasix. They are going up in single file.
cú·ye- working on a mechanism
co·yaláhsasa. I am opening (e.g., a window) by lifting it.
le·w- construction, framework
lawáhsasa. I am building (a house).
lawáhsat (1) raising a framework, building a house, (2) a building
nikt- drag
niktáhsasa. I am dragging it up.

quqú·- gallop

qoqoláhsasa. I am galloping up.

hiqqoláhsaya. He/she galloped up.

kúˀm wé·t yóx̣ hí·saqoˀqa yóx̣ kamká· ˀim̓í·s h. ˀiyé·snimenm waw̓á·mkax. Perhaps you can add that (story) about when your mother galloped up toward the head of the Slate Creek. HA96.103

hiqqoláhsakika. He/she went on up galloping.

maná· ˀetke ka· kí· h. kawá ˀehtíkex. Just think, she went on up galloping and then she went down. HA93.62

sé·p- causative + wilé·- run

sá·wlalahsasa. I roll something uphill.

sepé·- wind

hisapaláhsasa. The wind is blowing uphill.

sapaláhsat to blow uphill (of wind)

sepé·- causative (sg or collective obj)

hisapaláhsasa. He puts up (e.g., a tepee).

sapaláhsat to raise, to put up

sepé·- causative (sg or collective obj) + té·m- throw (pl obj)

sapá·tamahsasa. I cause waves to rise.

sité- face

histaláhsasa. He is looking up.

histaláhsaya. He looked up.

sitaláhsat (active participle) looking up, facing up

sitaláhsin̓ (passive participle) looked up

kí·me q̓oˀ kekuˀús s. titó·qan hiwsí·ne. For this reason these were looked up to by other people.

sité- face + stem + -tiwí·k follow

histaláhsa·twixna. He looked up after him. AW12.26

té·l- run (of hoofed animals)

tá·lahsat running uphill (of hoofed animals)

té·lke- lead

hitá·lkalahsasa. He leads up.

té·m- throw

tamáhsat to move or fluctuate like waves

temé·- place + niké· by pulling + ˀisé·p load

hipatamankaˀcapáhcaya. He pulled the load up AW15.78.

teqe- quickly

taqaláhsasa. I am running uphill.

hitqaláhsaqana. He used to run up.

teˀpe- throw (pl obj)

taˀpaláhsasa or taˀápalahsasa. I am throwing them upward.

tin̓- luminary

tilása "rise", "to go up, as the sun" DNP175; probably *tin̓áhsa

tiq̓e- float in air or on water

tiq̓aláhsaqana. I used to fly up.

hitiq̓aláhsasa. It is flying (or circling) up.

tiq̓e- float in air or on water + stem + -toq back

hipatiq̓aláhsatoqa. They floated back up.

tisqiˀ- backwards

tisqiˀláhsam. I climb up backward. AW587.14

tiw̓a- rake + tú·le- throw

tiw̓ato·láhsasa. I throw (something) up with a tool (e.g., a rake).

tuk^{w}- shoot for testing

tokáhsasa. I shoot up (an arrow) for testing.

tuk^{w}é·p- hand

tokapláhsasa. (1) I raise my hands. (2) I swear. I take an oath.

hitkopaláhsaya. She reached up her hands. HA20.32

tokapaláhsay. Raise your hand!

tokapaláhsam. Raise your hand this way! HA20.32

tú·l- throw

to·láhsasa. I throw something up.

hito·láhsasa. He throws something up.

ka· pá·xnaqana hinkeˀnekéhtse sílu ka· h. And he (Coyote) saw him (Bobcat) pull out his eyes and he tossed them up. AW484.9

tulé·- with foot

pá·tolato·lahsaya. He kicked it up.

tux- in mud

toxláhsasa. I push it up.

tuˀp- legs, knees

toˀpáhsasa. I am doubling up my knees.

hitoˀpáhsaya. He doubled up his knees.

ka· ˀipním ˀí·mn h. kuˀús. His knees were doubled up. AW344.122

toˀpáhsat doubling up knees

we·- fly, move fast

wa·láhsasa. (1) I am flying up. (2) I am jumping up. I am worshipping (in the Dreamer tradition).

hiwa·láhsasa. (1) They (e.g., birds, collectively) are flying up. (2) They (collectively) are jumping up (and down).

hiwa·láhsasix. They are worshipping.

hiwa·láhsaya. He flew up. HA15.14

wa·láhsayoʾ. I will fly up. HA14.10

wa·láhsat̓as for Indian worship

wa·láhsat̓a·sk̓o before the Indian worship HA84.36

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -é·yi move around

wa·láhsayiksa. I am jumping around. I am skipping around.

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -té· go away

hiwa·láhsatacix. They are going away to another location to attend a traditional Indian religious service.

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -toq back

hiwa·láhtoqsa. It is flying straight back up.

hiwa·láhtox̣qana. It used to fly straight back up.

wepé·- with hand

wapaláhsasa. I am climbing up (e.g., a tree).

wé·wqi- hit

wewqiláhsasa. I beat (mine) upward.

wewte- pertaining to one's head

wáwtalahsasa. I have my head up (either with or without a prop like a pillow).

wicle- hair + teʾpe- toss

wiclataʾpaláhsasa. I raise my hair (with clay).

wiclataʾpaláhsasin̓ (man's name) Hair-Tossed-Up

wilé·- run (of humans)

wilaláhsasa. I am running uphill.

wis- travel, move

wisáhsasa. I travel up. I move up.

wisáhsasaqa. I traveled up recently.

wisáhsat (abs) a trip up(hill)

wisáhsatpa (loc) during a trip up(hill)

wis- + stem + -naq̓i completive

wisáhtnaq̓itpa after a trip up(hill)

wistuk- shoot (arrows)

wistokáhsasa. I shoot an arrow up.

wistokáhsat shooting up. HW mentioned that this is a possible translation for ‘missile’.

wistuk- shoot (arrows) + stem + -uˀ in competition

ˀawstokahsóˀsa. I am shooting up an arrow in competition against him.

ˀawstokahsóˀsaqa. I shot an arrow in competition against him.

wu·l- walk (of quadruped)

wo·láhsasa. I am riding up.

yeq- toss

ˀapayaqáhsayoˀ. We will toss something up.

yaqáhsat (1) tossing something up, (2) rape

ˀile- cry + sité·- face

ˀilastaláhsasa. I am looking up crying.

ˀimle- dig (roots)

ˀimlaláhsasa. I am digging uphill.

ˀinek- carry

ˀinakáhsasa. I am lifting (mine).

ˀapaˀnakáhsanki. We took them on up.

paˀnakáhsaya. He lifted him up. AW116.127

ˀinakáhsay. Lift (mine) (to sg)!

ˀaw̓nakáhsay. Lift it (to sg)!

ˀinakáhsatx. Lift (mine) (to pl)!

ˀaw̓nakáhsatx. Lift it! (to pl)

ˀinakáhsat lifting (something) up

ˀinek- carry + we·- fly, moving fast

ˀinahwa·láhsat̓a. Jump up carrying it!

místoyno· hiwéhyem kepem ˀepeˀní·t̓e ˀiceyé·yenm sílu keˀipínk̓e ˀ. Mostoyno is coming. Let them give her Coyote’s eyes so that she can also jump up and dance carrying them (the eyes). AW489.92

ˀipé·- fog, smoke

ˀipaláhsasa. It (fog, smoke, cloud) is rising.

ˀipé·- stand (of inanimate things)

ˀipaláhsasa. It (e.g., fence) goes up a hill.

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqiláhsasa. I am walking up(hill).

ʔiyé·- in water or air

hiʔyaláhsaya. He floated up. He came up to the surface of water.

kawóʔ wá·qi hipekúye koná pepp̓éx̣ qí·wn ʔipnú·sewqulike ka· x̣áx̣a·c yúʔc hitqé·w̓ikike ʔetke c̓inín̓is kawóʔ wé·t̓u h. hitqú·ye yúʔc. When they went halfway (across the water) the old man tipped over (the canoe) and poor Grizzly Bear fell in. Because she was heavy, she did not float up and the poor one drowned. AW617.57

hipaʔyaláhsaya. They floated up (in the air). AW518.81

ʔiyem- run (of humans pl)

hipaʔyamláhsaya. They ran up.

reflexive prefix + tuk^{w}é·p- hand

ʔiná·tkopahsasa. I take an oath. I raise my hand. I promise.

láhtq̓i VS (1) out of water, (2) up and out. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix. This form may be further analyzed as láhsa and taq̓í·.

nikt- drag

niktáhtq̓iya. I dragged it out of water.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + weye- fast

ʔasó·yalahtq̓itx. Take her out! AW285.11

té·m- place + ʔinek- carry

tá·mnakahtq̓it (abs), tá·mnakahtq̓inm (np) (woman's name). HA90.7

teqe- suddenly + tú·l- throw

taqato·láhtq̓isa. I suddenly throw something up out of the water. I dredge. I get the residue out.

tuq^{w}ele- swim (of fish)

hitqoláhtq̓isa. He comes out of the water.

toqaláhtq̓im. Come to the shore to me. AW495.40

tuq^{w}ele- swim + stem + -ú· directional suffix

patqoláhtq̓iyoʔkomqa. It swam to the shore toward me. AW28.285

toqalahtq̓iyó·mtx. Come up out of water. AW28.286

waq- in arms

waqláhtq̓isa. I am carrying (mine) to shore in arms.

wat- wade

hiwatáhtq̓iya. He waded out. AW138.76

hiwatáhtq̓ikika. He waded out away from me. AW112.56

hiwatáhtq̓is. He just waded out. AW112.57

watáhtq̓it wading out of water

wat- wade + stem + -ú· toward

po·tahtq̓iyó·ya. She came ashore toward him. AW112.47

we·- fly, jump

hiwa·láhtq̓iya. He jumped out of the water.

hiwa·láhtq̓iqana. He used to jump out of the water.

"waláhtq̓inwas a jumping out place" AP448.3-4; probably *wa·láhtq̓inwa·s

> Of this word Phinney comments, "Such a fish trap was constructed in this way; rocks were laid across a shallow stretch of a stream in the manner of a dam the two lines of rocks converging in a thirty degree angle pointing upstream. This formed a chute which lead to a weir laid out over an increasingly shallow extent of water. The salmon, entering the weir, always swam into the shallow waters and were easily clubbed to death. As the name suggests, the salmon fairly jumped, or threw themselves, ashore." AP448, n. 1.

we·- fly, jump + stem + -toq back

hiwa·láhtq̓itoqsa. It flies back up.

wilé·- run

wilaláhtq̓isa. I run out of the water.

wise- row

wisaláhtq̓isa. I am rowing to the shore.

hiwsaláhtq̓iya. He rowed ashore. AW230.50

pawsáhtq̓iya. We went up out of the water.

wisáhtq̓it moving up out of water

wise- row + ˀinek- carry

hipawcaˀnakáhtq̓iya. They carried (things) up out of the water. AW230.56

pawcaˀnakáhtq̓ita. We just went and carried it up out of the water.

ke· p. koná ˀiléx̣ni we peˀtú·. Let us go and bring (them) ashore, there are so many things. AW230.55

ˀex̣éw- abreast

ˀax̣awláhtq̓isix. We are going up out of the water side by side.

hipaˀx̣awláhtq̓iya. They rode up together out of the water. HA92.37

ˀinek- carry

paˀnakáhtq̓isa. He (Rattlesnake) takes it (Salmon) out of the water. AW310.119

hiˀnakáhtq̓ima. He brought it up out of the water.

ka· q̓oʔ h. wiy̓úx hité·wyeke. And he (Fox) took it (his tail) out of the water, it felt heavy. AW280.135
ʔinakáhtq̓ita·n̓ix. We used to take it out of the water.
kál̓oʔ néx̣cim ʔ. Just now and then we caught fish. AW329.65
paʔnakáhtq̓iyaʔnixna. They used to bring it out of the water.
nacoʔóx̣na p. They used to bring Chinook salmon out of the water.
ʔaw̓nakáhtq̓it̓ax̣. (If) you should take it out of water. Cf. t̓ax̣ vis.
koní·x hí·wes se·wíʔs c̓alawí ʔ. ka· hi·nóʔqa "c̓oyi···." From this time on, musselshells make a hissing noise when you take them out of water. AW50.103
ʔipsqí- on foot
ʔipsqiláhtq̓isa. I am walking up out of the water.
paʔpsqiláhtq̓iyoʔ. We will be walking up out of the water.
ʔiptek- carry food
paʔptakáhtq̓iya. He took (food) out.
wá·qoʔ heʔétiye ka· p. Now it is cooked and he took (the meat) out. AW626.10
ʔapaʔptakáhtq̓iyaʔnis. (Let us) carry (food) out. AW60.272
kú·n̓ix ke· qétu ʔ. sí·s kí·. Move over, let's take this stew out. AW57.231
ʔiyé·- in the air or on the water
hiʔyaláhtq̓iya. He drifted ashore. AW32.363, AW47.61

láhwatx̣ sts extremely
qepsíʔs bad, qapsiʔsláhwatx̣ extremely bad
qú·y̓s rich, qoy̓sláhwatx̣ extremely rich
táʔc good, taʔsláhwatx̣ extremely good
yiyé·w̓ic poor, yiyaw̓isláhwatx̣ extremely poor

lakalálay VC to be tempermental, fuss (of babies)
laklálayca. I (or mine) am (is) tempermental.
hilkalálayca. It is fussing.
laklálayn being tempermental, fussing

lakaláy VC (1) (without a stem prefix) to go across the side of a hill, move on hillside maintaining more or less the same altitude, (2) (with a stem prefix) on hillside

lakláyca. I am going across on the side of a hill.
hilkaláyca. He is going across on the side of a hill.
lakláycix. We are going across on the side of a hill.
l. nixyá·wix. We are going along the hillside to Umatilla.
hilkaláynima. He came over the side of a hill. AW180.15
hicil- climb
hicílkalayksa. I climb something (e.g., a fence) and go around without getting down.
sité·- face
sitá·lkalayksa. I am looking over or surveying the side of a hill.
histá·klalayksa. He is facing the side of a hill.
sepé·- causative prefix
sapá·lkalaycix. (1) We make someone go along the side of a hill. (2) We are hunting on the hillside. We are making a parallel drive.
té·lke- lead
tá·lkalayksa. I am leading someone along the side of a hill.
té·lke- anchor, moor, tie up
hitá·lkalayksa. It (e.g., eagle's nest) is on the side (e.g., of a cliff).
tiw̓ek- chase
pá·tw̓ahlaklayka. He chased him along the hillside. AW247.10
wepé·- hand, paw
hiwapá·lkalayka. He (e.g., bear) ran on the hillside. AW247.9
wilé·- run
hiwlálkalayka. He ran on the hillside. AW247.9
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqilkaláyksa. I am walking on the side of a hill.

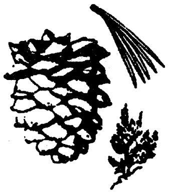
laklálay. See lakalálay VC.

laklay. See lakaláy VC.

lak̓á·lix N male antelope. Cf. coq̓aláynin̓ female antelope.
lak̓á·lix or lik̓á·lix (abs), lak̓alí·xna or lik̓alí·xna (obj), lak̓alí·xpa or lik̓alí·xpa (loc)
lak̓á·lixqan little male antelope

lak̓ápc P blink. Cf. leq̓épc P.
(sílu) lak̓ápc kú·se. I blink (my eyes).
wé·t̓u q̓oˀ lak̓ápc, wé·t̓u q̓oˀ luk̓ú·p táx̣cpol. Otter neither blinked nor moved. AP157.13

lalak N (1) a cone of pine or fir, (2) pine nuts, eaten by birds called ˀispá·k̓ax, (3) coffee beans, coffee, (4) grain. Cf. Sahaptin nɨník nut of *Pinus albicaulis* (Hunn 1990:345).
lálx (abs), laláxna (obj)
wé·temex lálk̓iní·se. Shall I give you coffee?
lálx lá·qanm pinecone, pine nut
lalxlálx a plant used for perfume, columbine
lalxsáway (abs), lalxsawá·ynim (np), lalxsawayláykin near l. (1) whitebark pine, *Pinus albicaulis*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) pinon tree
lalxkikóhtisway (abs), lalxkikóhtiswayna (obj) an evergreen with long cones but not white fir. Cf. kuhét long, saway tree.



lálx coffee. See lalak N.

lam VC (?) (1) to move, shift position, (2) (with ˀice-) to remove, cut off. (3) (with teqe-) to contuse, bruise
teqe- suddenly
takalámza "bruise, to be contused by falling" DNP23
wis- move, travel, camp
wislámks. I just moved (to another address).
hiwslámks. He just moved.
hipawslámka. They moved.
kawóˀ h. koní·x wá·qoˀ "wá·qoˀ kíye ˀel̓wíniktecix" ˀiní·t hipa·ní·tana. Then they moved (saying), "Now we are going away to spend winter" they went to make a (winter) lodge. AW434.69
hiwslámksanki. He moved on (he went ahead of you).
wis- move, travel, camp + stem + -é·yi move around
hiwslámkayiksix. They are moving around.
wix̣suˀ- by sitting
wix̣coˀólamksa or wix̣toˀólamksa. I move in sitting position. I sit in another position without getting up.
hiwx̣tóˀlamka. He moved to another sitting position.
ˀice- with a cutting edge
ˀicalámkt bangs of hair AW257.90

lamalí· VS to recede, move away; only in reference to snow
hilamlí·sa. The snow is going.
lamlí·n (the snow) is gone
lamális snowless AW180.12
hí·wes l. That (ground) is snowless.

lamámt VC to be restless, be uncomfortable, be impatient. Cf. *lamámtza* nauseo GLN92.
lamámtca. I am uncomfortable.
hilmámtca. He is uncomfortable.
lamámtna I was restless.
hilmámtna. He was restless.
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ ka· wá·qoˀ h. ˀiceyé·ye hitoláyna. Finally Coyote became impatient and went upstream.
lamámtnoˀ. I am going to be restless.
lamamtcí·may patient. Cf. siméy VS to be incapable of, not.
lamamtcimá·ywit patience
mislamámtksa. I am feeling annoyed from hearing (something). Cf. mis vtp hear.

lamáta N (place name) (1) White Bird Creek, Idaho, (2) village site at confluence of White Bird Creek with the Salmon River and located on both sides of the Salmon River T28N R1W (Schwede 1966:46), (3) White Bird, Idaho. EPW says it means “area with little snow”. The association of this word with lammát̓ic ‘bothersome’ or ‘nuisance’ is likely an instance of folk etymology.
lamáta (abs), lamtá·na (obj), lamtá·nm (np), lamtá·kax toward l., lamtá·kin̓ix from l.
lamtá·nm wá·w̓am head of the White Bird Creek. Cf. wá·w̓am N.
lamtá·ma (1) originating from Lamata, (2) (the band of Nez Perce people) from the Lamata area. Cf. me sts.
lamtá·po· the band of Nez Perce people from the White Bird Canyon area. Cf. pu· sts.

lamlamát N (often with ki) quickly, soon, at once, immediately
kál̓a ka· wá·qoˀ hipˀímne lamlamát. Then he quickly grew up. AW25.238

wepé·- with hand

wepé·k̓u·ps. I just broke (a stick) with my hand. (With tukʷé·p the action is intentional; wepé· indicates lack of intention.)

weye- moving fast

weyek̓ú·pse. I go fast and break (a stick) (e.g., when one drives fast and the spokes of a wheel break).

wí·- distributive prefix

ʔewí·k̓u·pse. I broke each of (the sticks).

pé·wik̓u·pe. He broke each one of them.

p. pipetí·sne. He broke each one of the branches.

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·wik̓u·peʔnye. He broke each of someone else's stick-like objects.

"hiyó· kí· lammát̓ic" ka· pé·tqeʔnpe wé·ptes p. ka· pé·tu·lehte. "You are such a nuisance" (so saying) he (Cut-Out-of-Belly Boy) grabbed him (Mourning Dove), broke off each of his wings and threw him out. AW377.97

wilé·- wind

wilé·k̓u·pse. Wind breaks it (e.g., an antenna, aerial).

wisé·- stand

wisé·k̓u·pe. I piled something up with a stick and broke the stick.

wisle- in shaving or whittling

wiclek̓ú·pse. I break a stick in shaving it.

wix̣suʔ- by sitting

wix̣cuʔúk̓u·pe. I broke a stick by sitting on it.

pé·wx̣cuʔk̓u·pe. He broke a stick by sitting on it.

kaká· q̓oʔ ʔú·yit hit̓wá·niyoʔ lepéhemx haʔátsa yóx̣ koná ka· p. hitqaʔqaló·ya yoq̓opnapkí. Then she (Grizzly Bear) did it (defecate) for the first time, then she defecated for the second time, then she broke it (a log) by sitting on it and fell on her back because of it (because the worms almost gnawed the log in two). AW213.67

wiyé·- as one proceeds + niké·- by pulling

pewyenkek̓ú·psix. They broke (branches) as they went. AW136.36

wiyé·- as one proceeds + ʔise- with a knife

hiwyeʔcek̓ú·pe. He broke (a knife) as he proceeded to cut with it. HA25.38

ʔise- with a knife

ʔisek̓ú·peʔs loin: "(a place) for breaking knife"

k̓upíp P break. Cf. k̓ú·p VC.

k̓upíp kú·se. (1) I break. (2) (Mine) breaks. (3) I am broke financially.

ʔí·nim ʔá·tim k̓upíp kú·se. I broke my arm.

koná kuʔskin̓í·x qocqócna wé·yux k̓upíp pé·kiyeʔnye. Then all of a sudden he (Piss Ant) broke Meadowlark's leg. AW183.13

k̓uppíp break (an emphatic form)

q̓oʔ kaká· hiwx̣siʔliké·ceyuʔ ka· k̓uppíp yox̣ hikiyúʔ. When she (Grizzly Bear) sits on it (the log), it will suddenly break. AW212.60

k̓uppípk̓uppip broken

k̓uppípk̓uppip wé·cet a dance performed by forming a circle: "broken dance"

k̓úpk̓up N back of humans and animals, spine

k̓úpk̓up (abs), k̓upk̓úpne (obs) k̓upk̓úpe (loc) back, spine

k̓upk̓uptéx̣sem mountain range that resembles a back; Spine Hill. Cf. téx̣sem N ridge.

k̓úpk̓up seqex̣séqex̣ bullfrog: "rough back"

k̓úpnin̓ A hooked (e.g., of nose). It is possible that there once was a c-class verb stem k̓úp.

nú·snu k̓úpnin̓ Roman nose. Cf. nú·snu N nose.

k̓uppíp broken. See k̓upíp P.

k̓ú·sey̓n N an area to the east of traditional Nez Perce territory where bison hunting was done. It sometimes refers to today's Montana, and sometimes to the country east of the Rocky Mountains divide, buffalo country. AW36.436. Swadesh recorded hik̓wašainayákaʔniqa 'they used to go buffalo hunting' (Swadesh 1930:3.35); it is possible that the initial consonant was historically *k̓ʷ.

k̓ú·sey̓n (abs), k̓ú·sey̓ne (obj), k̓ú·sey̓nex to k̓. HA26.45

k̓usey̓nem̓é (abs), k̓usey̓nem̓é·ne (obj), k̓usey̓nemé·nm (np) (1) from Montana, (2) bison; an abbreviated form of k̓usey̓nem̓é qoq̓á·lx̣

k̓usey̓nem̓é qoq̓á·lx̣ bison: "bovine from k̓ú·sey̓n"

k̓usey̓nem̓é·nm núkt bison meat

k̓usey̓nem̓é·peme bison: "(a being) from k̓ú·sey̓n"

k̓usey̓neyé·kse. I go to the bison country to hunt bison. AP77, n. 2

k̓usey̓neyé·kt a bison-hunting trip

k̓usey̓neʔískit a trail that leaves Kamiah, Idaho and leads to Montana by way of Musselshell; bison hunt trail; Lolo Trail. Cf. ʔískit N trail.
k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ camomile. Cf. p̓alax̣ N
k̓ú·sey̓nu· those who live in the bison hunting area; an antonym is ʔé·n̓eynu· under ʔé·n̓eyn N.
k̓ú·sey̓nu·tito·qan (1) people who are living in the bison country, (2) the select Nez Perce hunters who went on the bison-hunting trips, to be among them was a sign of distinction

k̓ú·sim VC (archaic) to grind and mash. A modern word is tú·t VC.
k̓ú·simk̓usimce. I am grinding and mashing.

k̓u·sis N (1) mudfish; looks like a very small catfish, less than three inches long, typically only two inches in length, (2) bullhead.
k̓ú·sis (abs), k̓usí·sne (obj)
k̓usí·spe (1) locative form of k̓ú·sis, (2) (place name) village site located in area between Birch Creek to Wolf Creek T4N R49E, T4N R50E, T3N R50E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:48), (3) (place name) village site located in the area around the mouth of Wolf Creek on the northwest side of the Snake River T28N R2W, Jones Creek on the east side of the Snake River T28N R2W, or the wide area of Snake River Canyon T26N R1W (Schwede 1966:49)

k̓ú·six winnowing basket. See k̓úsx N.

k̓úsmi VS to fry, broil
k̓úsmise or k̓ú·smise. I am frying.
ʔí·n k̓. núkt. I am frying meat.
k̓ósmisaqa. I was frying.
k̓. núkt kamká· pá·yna. I was frying meat when you came.
ʔí·m ʔe· pá·yna kaxká· k̓. You came when I was frying meat.
reflexive prefix
ʔiné·k̓usmise. I am broiling meat for myself.
ʔipné·k̓usmiye. He broiled meat for himself.
k̓úsmit̓es a frying pan. Cf. eʔs vsts (a thing) for . . . -ing.

k̓úsx N (1) winnowing basket HW, (2) basket work to form the side of a mortar EPW. (3) bowl. Phinney notes that k̓ú·six or k̓u·sx is "a bowl of close basket-weave. The proper name for this bowl is, t̓ayst̓áyshik̓ay" AP322, n. 1. AP322.16, AP325.15,16, AP326.10

k̓úsx, k̓úsx, k̓úxs, or k̓ú·six (abs), k̓úxsne (obj)

k̓ú·sx N wrong guess in a stick-game (ló·x̣mit). Cf. k̓ú·xstey VC.

k̓ú·sx (abs)

k̓ut V (with niké·- by pulling) to sprain

niké·k̓utke. I sprained.

k̓ú·xs VC to be a mound, hump, pile of dirt, sand, or ashes

hik̓ú·xsce. There is a mound.

ʔile fire, inflammation

ʔew̓lek̓ú·xske. A lump grew on him.

ʔaw̓lak̓ó·xska. A small lump grew on him. (Note the diminutive vowel shift.) AP457.4

k̓ú·xsin (abs), k̓ú·xsne (obj), k̓ú·xspe (loc) AW291.1, k̓ik̓ú·xsin (dist abs) (1) knoll, butte, ridge, top (refers to a string of peaks and not a single peak), (2) a hill facing east with trees (in contrast with the treeless west face called né·n), (3) lump, growth

hí·wes ná·qc ʔiní·t k̓ú·xspe. There is a house on the butte.

hí··· hité·m̓ikime q̓oʔ k̓ú·xspe hipá·yna. He came down and landed on a hill. AW532.36

ka· hiwú·leyewnenkike ʔéhew ka· koná hipá·yna k̓ú·xspe. It (black-tailed buck) went over, wounded, and he came to the ridge. AW189.121

k̓ú·xstey VC (1) to guess wrong in a stick-game (ló·x̣mit), cf. k̓ú·sx N, (2) to get out of joint, dislocate, be luxated. k̓ú·sx may be a related metathesized and truncated form.

ʔek̓ú·xsteyce. I made a wrong guess.

k̓ú·xsten a wrong guess, dislocation

k̓uy A (?) (with tiwé·) bad, immoral; a word peculiar to mosquitoes and no longer verified. The stem in ak̓úynax̣ (AP11.13,15,16 "disrelish", "find unsavory") may be related to this form. Mosquito's words do not follow the vowel harmony rules.

k̓uyk̓úytiwe· partner in worthless activities, accomplice
ˀek̓uyk̓úytiwe·nekse. I consider him as my fellow wrong-doer. Cf. nekí VS to think.

k̓úyc Nu nine
wé·t̓u kál̓a ka· cú·kwece ˀetke k̓úyc ˀelwéht wé·ke kaká· pí·wapciy̓awna titó·qan. I just do not know because I was nine years old when the Indians fought the war. HA91.12
k̓uycéhem nine times. Cf. éhem sts times.
k̓uyceˀéle nine pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts pair.
k̓uycú·sus nine hundred. Cf. hú·sus N head.
k̓uycsik̓íwpe nine days before, nine days after. Cf. cík̓iw N day.
k̓uyseˀéptit ninety. Cf. eˀéptit sts ten times.
k̓uyseˀéptitx ninetieth. Cf. k sis to.
k̓uˀícpe (loc) nine places. Cf. pe sts locative suffix.
haní· lálx k̓uˀícpe. Make coffee in nine pots.
k̓uˀícx or k̓uˀícpx ninth. Cf. k sis to.
k̓uˀícwe nine people. Cf. we sts human classifier
k̓uˀicweníx only nine people. Cf. ník sts intensifier suffix.
k̓uˀísne (obj)
ˀa·kcá·qa k̓uˀísne ˀiní·ne. I saw nine houses.

k̓uyé·lp VS (with temc-) to uncover and test, remove and sample
temck̓uyé·lpt removing (e.g., of the covering soil) to test if it (e.g., roasted camas) is done. Cf. AP452.12, AP453.4.

k̓uyímk̓uyim N blue racer snake, *Coluber constrictor*. Cf. Sahaptin (Klikitat) k̓ʷayk̓ʷí, (Umatilla) k̓ʷyámk̓ʷyam blue racer (Hunn 1979a:33).
k̓uyímk̓uyim (abs), k̓uyímk̓uyimne (obj), k̓uyímk̓uyimnim (np) AP369.16

k̓uyk VS (1) (with wiyé·-) to teach a lesson, hurt someone, (2) (with a reflexive prefix and wiyé·-) to learn a lesson, become wiser. There is no prefixless *k̓uy or *k̓uyk.
wiyé·k̓uykse. I give (mine) a lesson. It serves (mine) right.
w. miyáˀc. I give my child a lesson.
wiyé·k̓uykuˀ. I will teach (you) a lesson. I will get even with (you). I will have vengeance on you. AP241.8-9

wiyá·k̓oyx̣. By my action I am going to hurt you. I will teach (you) a lesson. AP452.12, AW55.188

ʔawyá·k̓oykt̓ax̣. I would teach him/her a lesson.

yóx̣ ʔá·tway ʔí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a ʔiwé·pne ʔahán̓is konyá ʔ. aw̓náhpinmikoʔqa. (Coyote thought) I would make that old woman my wife. I will teach her a lesson, and sleep with her. AW351.35

ʔené·swiyek̓uykuʔ. I will give them what they deserve.

ka· ʔe· ʔ. And you will give them what they deserve. AW330.95

wiyé·k̓uyx. Serves you (sg) right.

wiyé·k̓uykitx. Serves you (pl) right.

kawóʔ qilá·sx̣ hipeckilí·ne hipehipst̓ú·yne “w. ʔapó·pciy̓awnki.” Then the otters went home satisfied (saying), “Serves you right. We killed them.” HA52.52

té·- by speech + wiyé·-

téwyek̓uykse. I tell (mine) off.

reflexive prefix + wiyé·-

ʔipéwyek̓uyke. I learned my lesson.

ʔipnéwyek̓uyke. He is wiser. He learned his lesson.

k̓ú·ymi take inner bark of pine trees. See k̓é·ymi VS.

k̓ú·ys P indecently exposed; possibly related to k̓uy

kál̓a hiwx̣suʔúce pit̓í·n̓ k̓úys hikú·se. The girl just sits indecently exposing herself. AP322.3

k̓úyx P (1) long ways, lengthwise HW, (2) broadside EPW

k̓úyx kúckuc short: “small in length”

k̓ú·y̓e N root of a thistle-like plant, once eaten like camas. The plant is three to four feet high growing near timbers. It has blue flowers and blade-like leaves ranging three to seven inches long. The roots have a “terrible smell but are tasty” EPW. This root is no longer used as food. Morvillo says kúye is “a thick, long, darkish, bad smelling root” DNP177, Frasera, *Frasera fastigiata* (Marshall 1977:54)

k̓ú·y̓e (abs), k̓ú·y̓ene or k̓uy̓é·ne (obj), k̓ú·yenm (np), k̓ú·y̓epe (loc), k̓ú·y̓elaykin near k̓., k̓u·y̓enú·t without k̓., k̓uy̓epípem among k̓., k̓uy̓aʔáyn or k̓ú·y̓aʔayn for k̓.

l

la· to cut (grass or wood). See ná· V.

lací·lyaxs N (1) bunched twigs EPW, (2) abnormal formation of bundled thick branches on a tree often used as a nest by eagles and owls, (3) a growth on a pine tree AP2.11-12
lací·lyaxs (abs), "latsílyaks" AP2.11-12

láhsa VS to (go) up. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
cé·p- by pressure (pl obj) + wit̓e- with clay (?)
cá·wt̓alahsasa. I press things up with clay.
cá·wt̓alahsat raising of the front lock of hair with clay
cawt̓aláhsin̓ (man's name) Raised-Hair. The prefix wit̓e is not attested elsewhere. It may be related to wit̓é· VC to gather.
cú·- with a pointed object or a pole-like object
coláhsasa. I am lifting a pole.
cú·- in single file
hicoláhsasix. They are going up in single file.
cú·ye- working on a mechanism
co·yaláhsasa. I am opening (e.g., a window) by lifting it.
le·w- construction, framework
lawáhsasa. I am building (a house).
lawáhsat (1) raising a framework, building a house, (2) a building
nikt- drag
niktáhsasa. I am dragging it up.

quqú·- gallop

qoqoláhsasa. I am galloping up.

hiqqoláhsaya. He/she galloped up.

kúˀm wé·t yóx̣ hí·saqoˀqa yóx̣ kamká· ˀim̓í·s h. ˀiyé·snimenm waw̓á·mkax. Perhaps you can add that (story) about when your mother galloped up toward the head of the Slate Creek. HA96.103

hiqqoláhsakika. He/she went on up galloping.

maná· ˀetke ka· kí· h. kawá ˀehtíkex. Just think, she went on up galloping and then she went down. HA93.62

sé·p- causative + wilé·- run

sá·wlalahsasa. I roll something uphill.

sepé·- wind

hisapaláhsasa. The wind is blowing uphill.

sapaláhsat to blow uphill (of wind)

sepé·- causative (sg or collective obj)

hisapaláhsasa. He puts up (e.g., a tepee).

sapaláhsat to raise, to put up

sepé·- causative (sg or collective obj) + té·m- throw (pl obj)

sapá·tamahsasa. I cause waves to rise.

sité- face

histaláhsasa. He is looking up.

histaláhsaya. He looked up.

sitaláhsat (active participle) looking up, facing up

sitaláhsin̓ (passive participle) looked up

kí·me q̓oˀ kekuˀús s. titó·qan hiwsí·ne. For this reason these were looked up to by other people.

sité- face + stem + -tiwí·k follow

histaláhsa·twixna. He looked up after him. AW12.26

té·l- run (of hoofed animals)

tá·lahsat running uphill (of hoofed animals)

té·lke- lead

hitá·lkalahsasa. He leads up.

té·m- throw

tamáhsat to move or fluctuate like waves

temé·- place + niké· by pulling + ˀisé·p load

hipatamankaˀcapáhcaya. He pulled the load up AW15.78.

teqe- quickly
taqaláhsasa. I am running uphill.
hitqaláhsaqana. He used to run up.

teˀpe- throw (pl obj)
taˀpaláhsasa or taˀápalahsasa. I am throwing them upward.

tin̓- luminary
tilása "rise", "to go up, as the sun" DNP175; probably *tin̓áhsa

tiq̓e- float in air or on water
tiq̓aláhsaqana. I used to fly up.
hitiq̓aláhsasa. It is flying (or circling) up.

tiq̓e- float in air or on water + stem + -toq back
hipatiq̓aláhsatoqa. They floated back up.

tisqiˀ- backwards
tisqiˀláhsam. I climb up backward. AW587.14

tiw̓a- rake + tú·le- throw
tiw̓ato·láhsasa. I throw (something) up with a tool (e.g., a rake).

tukʷ- shoot for testing
tokáhsasa. I shoot up (an arrow) for testing.

tukʷé·p- hand
tokapláhsasa. (1) I raise my hands. (2) I swear. I take an oath.
hitkopaláhsaya. She reached up her hands. HA20.32
tokapaláhsay. Raise your hand!
tokapaláhsam. Raise your hand this way! HA20.32

tú·l- throw
to·láhsasa. I throw something up.
hito·láhsasa. He throws something up.
ka· pá·xnaqana hinkeˀnekéhtse sílu ka· h. And he (Coyote) saw him (Bobcat) pull out his eyes and he tossed them up. AW484.9

tulé·- with foot
pá·tolato·lahsaya. He kicked it up.

tux- in mud
toxláhsasa. I push it up.

tuˀp- legs, knees
toˀpáhsasa. I am doubling up my knees.
hitoˀpáhsaya. He doubled up his knees.
ka· ˀipním ˀí·mn h. kuˀús. His knees were doubled up. AW344.122
toˀpáhsat doubling up knees

we·- fly, move fast

wa·láhsasa. (1) I am flying up. (2) I am jumping up. I am worshipping (in the Dreamer tradition).

hiwa·láhsasa. (1) They (e.g., birds, collectively) are flying up. (2) They (collectively) are jumping up (and down).

hiwa·láhsasix. They are worshipping.

hiwa·láhsaya. He flew up. HA15.14

wa·láhsayoʔ. I will fly up. HA14.10

wa·láhsat̓as for Indian worship

wa·láhsat̓a·sk̓o before the Indian worship HA84.36

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -é·yi move around

wa·láhsayiksa. I am jumping around. I am skipping around.

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -té· go away

hiwa·láhsatacix. They are going away to another location to attend a traditional Indian religious service.

we·- fly, move fast + stem + -toq back

hiwa·láhtoqsa. It is flying straight back up.

hiwa·láhtox̣qana. It used to fly straight back up.

wepé·- with hand

wapaláhsasa. I am climbing up (e.g., a tree).

wé·wqi- hit

wewqiláhsasa. I beat (mine) upward.

wewte- pertaining to one's head

wáwtalahsasa. I have my head up (either with or without a prop like a pillow).

wicle- hair + teʔpe- toss

wiclataʔpaláhsasa. I raise my hair (with clay).

wiclataʔpaláhsasin̓ (man's name) Hair-Tossed-Up

wilé·- run (of humans)

wilaláhsasa. I am running uphill.

wis- travel, move

wisáhsasa. I travel up. I move up.

wisáhsasaqa. I traveled up recently.

wisáhsat (abs) a trip up(hill)

wisáhsatpa (loc) during a trip up(hill)

wis- + stem + -naq̓i completive

wisáhtnaq̓itpa after a trip up(hill)

wistuk- shoot (arrows)

wistokáhsasa. I shoot an arrow up.

wistokáhsat shooting up. HW mentioned that this is a possible translation for ‘missile’.

wistuk- shoot (arrows) + stem + -uˀ in competition

ˀawstokahsóˀsa. I am shooting up an arrow in competition against him.

ˀawstokahsóˀsaqa. I shot an arrow in competition against him.

wu·l- walk (of quadruped)

wo·láhsasa. I am riding up.

yeq- toss

ˀapayaqáhsayoˀ. We will toss something up.

yaqáhsat (1) tossing something up, (2) rape

ˀile- cry + sité·- face

ˀilastaláhsasa. I am looking up crying.

ˀimle- dig (roots)

ˀimlaláhsasa. I am digging uphill.

ˀinek- carry

ˀinakáhsasa. I am lifting (mine).

ˀapaˀnakáhsanki. We took them on up.

paˀnakáhsaya. He lifted him up. AW116.127

ˀinakáhsay. Lift (mine) (to sg)!

ˀaw̓nakáhsay. Lift it (to sg)!

ˀinakáhsatx. Lift (mine) (to pl)!

ˀaw̓nakáhsatx. Lift it! (to pl)

ˀinakáhsat lifting (something) up

ˀinek- carry + we·- fly, moving fast

ˀinahwa·láhsat̓a. Jump up carrying it!

místoyno· hiwéhyem kepem ˀepeˀní·t̓e ˀiceyé·yenm sílu keˀipínk̓e ˀ. Mostoyno is coming. Let them give her Coyote’s eyes so that she can also jump up and dance carrying them (the eyes). AW489.92

ˀipé·- fog, smoke

ˀipaláhsasa. It (fog, smoke, cloud) is rising.

ˀipé·- stand (of inanimate things)

ˀipaláhsasa. It (e.g., fence) goes up a hill.

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqiláhsasa. I am walking up(hill).

ˀiyé·- in water or air

hiˀyaláhsaya. He floated up. He came up to the surface of water.

kawóˀ wá·qi hipekúye koná pepp̓éx̣ qí·wn ˀipnú·sewqulike ka· x̣áx̣a·c yúˀc hitqé·w̓ikike ˀetke c̓inín̓is kawóˀ wé·t̓u h. hitqú·ye yúˀc. When they went halfway (across the water) the old man tipped over (the canoe) and poor Grizzly Bear fell in. Because she was heavy, she did not float up and the poor one drowned. AW617.57

hipaˀyaláhsaya. They floated up (in the air). AW518.81

ˀiyem- run (of humans pl)

hipaˀyamláhsaya. They ran up.

reflexive prefix + tukʷé·p- hand

ˀiná·tkopahsasa. I take an oath. I raise my hand. I promise.

láhtq̓i VS (1) out of water, (2) up and out. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix. This form may be further analyzed as láhsa and taq̓í·.

nikt- drag

niktáhtq̓iya. I dragged it out of water.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + weye- fast

ˀasó·yalahtq̓itx. Take her out! AW285.11

té·m- place + ˀinek- carry

tá·mnakahtq̓it (abs), tá·mnakahtq̓inm (np) (woman's name). HA90.7

teqe- suddenly + tú·l- throw

taqato·láhtq̓isa. I suddenly throw something up out of the water. I dredge. I get the residue out.

tuqʷele- swim (of fish)

hitqoláhtq̓isa. He comes out of the water.

toqaláhtq̓im. Come to the shore to me. AW495.40

tuqʷele- swim + stem + -ú· directional suffix

patqoláhtq̓iyoˀkomqa. It swam to the shore toward me. AW28.285

toqalahtq̓iyó·mtx. Come up out of water. AW28.286

waq- in arms

waqláhtq̓isa. I am carrying (mine) to shore in arms.

wat- wade

hiwatáhtq̓iya. He waded out. AW138.76

hiwatáhtq̓ikika. He waded out away from me. AW112.56

hiwatáhtq̓is. He just waded out. AW112.57

watáhtq̓it wading out of water

wat- wade + stem + -ú· toward

po·tahtq̓iyó·ya. She came ashore toward him. AW112.47

we·- fly, jump

hiwa·láhtq̓iya. He jumped out of the water.

hiwa·láhtq̓iqana. He used to jump out of the water.

"waláhtq̓inwas a jumping out place" AP448.3-4; probably *wa·láhtq̓inwa·s

> Of this word Phinney comments, "Such a fish trap was constructed in this way; rocks were laid across a shallow stretch of a stream in the manner of a dam the two lines of rocks converging in a thirty degree angle pointing upstream. This formed a chute which lead to a weir laid out over an increasingly shallow extent of water. The salmon, entering the weir, always swam into the shallow waters and were easily clubbed to death. As the name suggests, the salmon fairly jumped, or threw themselves, ashore." AP448, n. 1.

we·- fly, jump + stem + -toq back

hiwa·láhtq̓itoqsa. It flies back up.

wilé·- run

wilaláhtq̓isa. I run out of the water.

wise- row

wisaláhtq̓isa. I am rowing to the shore.

hiwsaláhtq̓iya. He rowed ashore. AW230.50

pawsáhtq̓iya. We went up out of the water.

wisáhtq̓it moving up out of water

wise- row + ʾinek- carry

hipawcaʾnakáhtq̓iya. They carried (things) up out of the water. AW230.56

pawcaʾnakáhtq̓ita. We just went and carried it up out of the water.

ke· p. koná ʾiléx̣ni we peʾtú·. Let us go and bring (them) ashore, there are so many things. AW230.55

ʾex̣éw- abreast

ʾax̣awláhtq̓isix. We are going up out of the water side by side.

hipaʾx̣awláhtq̓iya. They rode up together out of the water. HA92.37

ʾinek- carry

paʾnakáhtq̓isa. He (Rattlesnake) takes it (Salmon) out of the water. AW310.119

hiʾnakáhtq̓ima. He brought it up out of the water.

ka· q̓oʔ h. wiy̓úx hité·wyeke. And he (Fox) took it (his tail) out of the water, it felt heavy. AW280.135

ʔinakáhtq̓ita·n̓ix. We used to take it out of the water.

kál̓oʔ néx̣cim ʔ. Just now and then we caught fish. AW329.65

paʔnakáhtq̓iyaʔnixna. They used to bring it out of the water.

nacoʔóx̣na p. They used to bring Chinook salmon out of the water.

ʔaw̓nakáhtq̓it̓ax̣. (If) you should take it out of water. Cf. t̓ax̣ vis.

koní·x hí·wes se·wíʔs c̓alawí ʔ. ka· hi·nóʔqa "c̓oyi···." From this time on, musselshells make a hissing noise when you take them out of water. AW50.103

ʔipsqí- on foot

ʔipsqiláhtq̓isa. I am walking up out of the water.

paʔpsqiláhtq̓iyoʔ. We will be walking up out of the water.

ʔiptek- carry food

paʔptakáhtq̓iya. He took (food) out.

wá·qoʔ heʔétiye ka· p. Now it is cooked and he took (the meat) out. AW626.10

ʔapaʔptakáhtq̓iyaʔnis. (Let us) carry (food) out. AW60.272

kú·n̓ix ke· qétu ʔ. sí·s kí·. Move over, let's take this stew out. AW57.231

ʔiyé·- in the air or on the water

hiʔyaláhtq̓iya. He drifted ashore. AW32.363, AW47.61

láhwatx̣ sts extremely

qepsíʔs bad, qapsiʔsláhwatx̣ extremely bad

qú·y̓s rich, qoy̓sláhwatx̣ extremely rich

táʔc good, taʔsláhwatx̣ extremely good

yiyé·w̓ic poor, yiyaw̓isláhwatx̣ extremely poor

lakalálay VC to be tempermental, fuss (of babies)

laklálayca. I (or mine) am (is) tempermental.

hilkalálayca. It is fussing.

laklálayn being tempermental, fussing

lakaláy VC (1) (without a stem prefix) to go across the side of a hill, move on hillside maintaining more or less the same altitude, (2) (with a stem prefix) on hillside laklá́yca. I am going across on the side of a hill.

hilkaláyca. He is going across on the side of a hill.

lakláycix. We are going across on the side of a hill.

l. nixyá·wix. We are going along the hillside to Umatilla.

hilkaláynima. He came over the side of a hill. AW180.15

hicil- climb

hicílkalayksa. I climb something (e.g., a fence) and go around without getting down.

sité·- face

sitá·lkalayksa. I am looking over or surveying the side of a hill.

histá·klalayksa. He is facing the side of a hill.

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·lkalaycix. (1) We make someone go along the side of a hill. (2) We are hunting on the hillside. We are making a parallel drive.

té·lke- lead

tá·lkalayksa. I am leading someone along the side of a hill.

té·lke- anchor, moor, tie up

hitá·lkalayksa. It (e.g., eagle's nest) is on the side (e.g., of a cliff).

tiw̓ek- chase

pá·tw̓ahlaklayka. He chased him along the hillside. AW247.10

wepé·- hand, paw

hiwapá·lkalayka. He (e.g., bear) ran on the hillside. AW247.9

wilé·- run

hiwlálkalayka. He ran on the hillside. AW247.9

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqilkaláyksa. I am walking on the side of a hill.

laklálay. See lakalálay VC.

laklay. See lakaláy VC.

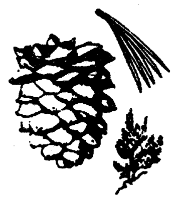
lak̓á·lix N male antelope. Cf. coq̓aláynin̓ female antelope.

lak̓á·lix or lik̓á·lix (abs), lak̓alí·xna or lik̓alí·xna (obj), lak̓alí·xpa or lik̓alí·xpa (loc)

lak̓á·lixqan little male antelope

lak̓ápc P blink. Cf. leq̓épc P.
(sílu) lak̓ápc kú·se. I blink (my eyes).
wé·t̓u q̓oˀ lak̓ápc, wé·t̓u q̓oˀ luk̓ú·p táx̣cpol. Otter neither blinked nor moved. AP157.13

lalak N (1) a cone of pine or fir, (2) pine nuts, eaten by birds called ˀispá·k̓ax, (3) coffee beans, coffee, (4) grain. Cf. Sahaptin nɨník nut of *Pinus albicaulis* (Hunn 1990:345).



lálx (abs), laláxna (obj)
wé·temex lálk̓iní·se. Shall I give you coffee?
lálx lá·qanm pinecone, pine nut
lalxlálx a plant used for perfume, columbine
lalxsáway (abs), lalxsawá·ynim (np), lalxsawayláykin near l. (1) whitebark pine, *Pinus albicaulis*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) pinon tree
lalxkikóhtisway (abs), lalxkikóhtiswayna (obj) an evergreen with long cones but not white fir. Cf. kuhét long, saway tree.

lálx coffee. See lalak N.

lam VC (?) (1) to move, shift position, (2) (with ˀice-) to remove, cut off. (3) (with teqe-) to contuse, bruise
teqe- suddenly
takalámza "bruise, to be contused by falling" DNP23
wis- move, travel, camp
wislámks. I just moved (to another address).
hiwslámks. He just moved.
hipawslámka. They moved.
kawóˀ h. koní·x wá·qoˀ "wá·qoˀ kíye ˀel̓wíniktecix" ˀiní·t hipa·ní·tana. Then they moved (saying), "Now we are going away to spend winter" they went to make a (winter) lodge. AW434.69
hiwslámksanki. He moved on (he went ahead of you).
wis- move, travel, camp + stem + -é·yi move around
hiwslámkayiksix. They are moving around.
wix̣suˀ- by sitting
wix̣coˀólamksa or wix̣toˀólamksa. I move in sitting position. I sit in another position without getting up.
hiwx̣tóˀlamka. He moved to another sitting position.
ˀice- with a cutting edge
ˀicalámkt bangs of hair AW257.90

lamalí· VS to recede, move away; only in reference to snow
hilamlí·sa. The snow is going.
lamlí·n (the snow) is gone
lamális snowless AW180.12
hí·wes l. That (ground) is snowless.

lamámt VC to be restless, be uncomfortable, be impatient. Cf. *lamámtza* nauseo GLN92.
lamámtca. I am uncomfortable.
hilmámtca. He is uncomfortable.
lamámtna I was restless.
hilmámtna. He was restless.
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ ka· wá·qoʾ h. ʾiceyé·ye hitoláyna. Finally Coyote became impatient and went upstream.
lamámtnoʾ. I am going to be restless.
lamamtcí·may patient. Cf. siméy VS to be incapable of, not.
lamamtcimá·ywit patience
mislamámtksa. I am feeling annoyed from hearing (something). Cf. mis vtp hear.

lamáta N (place name) (1) White Bird Creek, Idaho, (2) village site at confluence of White Bird Creek with the Salmon River and located on both sides of the Salmon River T28N R1W (Schwede 1966:46), (3) White Bird, Idaho. EPW says it means “area with little snow”. The association of this word with lammát̓ic ‘bothersome’ or ‘nuisance’ is likely an instance of folk etymology.
lamáta (abs), lamtá·na (obj), lamtá·nm (np), lamtá·kax toward l., lamtá·kin̓ix from l.
lamtá·nm wá·w̓am head of the White Bird Creek. Cf. wá·w̓am N.
lamtá·ma (1) originating from Lamata, (2) (the band of Nez Perce people) from the Lamata area. Cf. me sts.
lamtá·po· the band of Nez Perce people from the White Bird Canyon area. Cf. pu· sts.

lamlamát N (often with ki) quickly, soon, at once, immediately
kál̓a ka· wá·qoʾ hipʾímne lamlamát. Then he quickly grew up. AW25.238

lamlamátki pit̓í·n̓ hiˀcesúˀupe ˀipním sám̓x̣ kakoná likíp pé·kuye. Quickly the girl cut off the part of her clothes that he (the Scabby Boy) had touched. HA60.14

lamlí· to recede (of snow). See lamalí· VS.

lammát A (with ˀic) (1) creating nuisance, bothersome, annoying, vexing, insufferable, intolerable, (2) nonsensical, (3) any cause of trouble or vexation, plague, or pest

lammát̓ic (abs), lammat̓í·sna (obj), lilámmat̓ic (dist abs), lilammat̓í·sna (dist obj)

lammát̓ic ˀe· kú·se. You are acting annoyingly. You are harassing me persistently.

hiyó·lammat̓ic Oh what a nuisance! Cf. hiyó· stp.

h. ˀe· hice. You are talking sheer nonsense.

lamq vtss, VC again, repeatedly

(as a suffix)

haní·lamqsa. I am making it over. I am remaking it. Cf. haní· VS to make.

kó·lamqsa. I do it again. Cf. kú· VS to do.

sapá·kolamqsa. I cause to do it again. I make it up (as after a quarrel, fight, divorce). I reconcile, I pacify. (sepé· causative prefix + kú· VS)

ˀinplámqsa. I am repeating (an act). Cf. ˀinipí VS to take, seize.

(as a stem) lamq takes s-class suffixes after certain prefixes.

teqe- suddenly

taqalámqsa. I get sick again. I am having a relapse.

we- with words

walámqca. I am repeating (words).

we- + reduplicated stem

hiwalámx̣lamx̣na. He repeated it again and again. He kept on repeating.

q̓oˀ wé·t̓u pemsqí·twene ciq̓á·mqalm kál̓oˀ h. hiwí·ne koná. The dog did not pay any attention and kept on crying there. AW443.69

lamtá·- White Bird. See lamáta N.

lámtax̣ N clod, hard soil; probably a metathesized form of támlax̣

lamtí VC to need, lack, feel dissatisfied because of shortage of something
lamtíca. I need it.
reflexive prefix + ké·- bite
ʔiná·kalamtkoʔ. I will not get enough to eat.
ʔ. nukútki. I will not get enough meat to eat.
namá·kalamtkoʔ. We will not be able to satisfy our hunger.

lamt̓áy VC to be last, be the end
lamt̓áyca. I am the last (e.g., of the family).
kí· ʔí·nim l. miyáʔc. This is my last child.
hilamt̓áyna. It ended. He is the last.
hilamt̓áynoʔ. It is going to end.
sé·p- causative + wiyé·- as one goes
hisáwyalamt̓ayka. He made someone the last as he went.
ʔé·tem h. He (the monster) must have selected you for the last to go. AP22.1
we- with mouth, words, in singing
walámt̓ayksa. I finished a song.
walámt̓aykitx toward the end of the talk or song
wá·qoʔ qétu w. kuʔ qétu miw̓ala ka· koná ʔipínk̓uʔ wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn wá·qoʔ hiweʔnpíme. Now toward the end (of many other songs) at certain time, Wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn (man's name) sang a song. AW219.7
lamt̓áy̓ last, lastly, for the last time, finally
l. wé·tes end of the world
hiwyeʔcek̓ú·pe q̓oʔ l. wá·qoʔ q̓oʔ k̓uckucepe hiq̓í·ce tim̓íne ka· pé·nkesuʔpeʔnye. He (Coyote) broke them (his knives) as he proceeded to cut it , and finally (the monster's) heart was attached only by a little piece and he pulled it loose. HA25.38
lamt̓ayníx the very last
yóq̓oʔ kuʔús hipekúye q̓oʔ l. Then they did it for the very last time.

lá·n to be around, move around. See líxnik VS.

lá·pas N (1) afterbirth (often of cattle), (2) "womb" (Whitman 1881).

lapatá·t N potato; possibly from Chinook Jargon
lapatá·t (abs), lapatá·tna or lapatá·na (obj), lapatá·tnim (np), lapatá·tpa (loc), lapatá·tx to l., than l., lapatát̓ayn for l.

lapatá·tcim only potatoes
lapata·tnó·t without potatoes

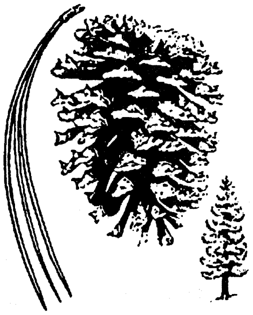
lá·pay N pole of a fishing spear (ké·tis). See Figure 4 on p.88.
lá·pay (abs), lá·payna or lapá·yna (obj)

lápc P cover, overpower, blot out, efface, erase the trace of, obliterate Cf. láps VC, "lipac" V, lililápc P.
lápc kú·se. I blot it out.
lápc ʾekusí·x. We are covering it.
lápc hiwé·lece. The river is flowing all over. The flood is covering the ground.
wé·ƚu lápc kú·ƚes not to be blotted out, indelible
lápc wé·tes all over the land, all through the world
lapclápc covering all over (e.g., of snow)

láps VC to cover, overpower, fill up space, occupy, overflow
ʾalápsca. I am overpowering him.
ʾalápscix. We are overpowering him.
hilápsca. It is taking up space.
sé·p- causative + wé·l- flow
ʾasó·llapsksa. I am causing the water to cover it.
wé·l- flow
hiwá·llapsksa. Water flows over (the land).

láps V to loosen, remove, dislodge
k̓aw- cut
k̓awlapck̓awlapc cutting (e.g.,meat) off the bones
we- with a stick, axe
walápsksa. I jerk (mine) away.
ʾo·lápsksa. I jerk it away.
pó·lapska. He (Cottontail Boy) snatched away (Grizzly's) arm. AW122.12
wele- in captivity, in check, in waiting
walalápsksa. I loosen myself from the hold.
hiwalalápskoʾ. He will struggle to get loose. AP157.4
ʾic- with knife (pl obj) + k̓aw- cut, trim
ʾick̓áwlapsksa. I am cleaning (meat) off bones here and there.

ʔice- with knife (sg obj) + k̓aw- cut
ʔicak̓áwlapsksa. I am cleaning (meat) off the bone.
reflexive prefix + ʔic- with knife + k̓aw- cut
ʔipnaʔck̓áwlapcka. He cut himself off the bones.
"k̓í·ʔu" ka· hihípe. kawá·mat ʔ. kál̓awnik̓ay̓ pipíscim hiwc̓é·me. "This is it!" he ate (himself). Then he cut himself off his bones. Finally he became just bones. AW552.18



lá·qa N (1) ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosa* (Marshall 1977:191), (2) yellow pine EPW, HW, (3) "pitch-pine" DNP155
lá·qa (abs), lá·qana (obj), lá·qanm (np), lá·qapa (loc)
lá·qanm hé·cu pinewood (for firewood)
lálx lá·qanm pinecone
cimú·xcimux lá·qa ponderosa pine: "black pine"
la·qalá·qa (abs), la·qalá·qanm (np) a little pine tree AW433.58

lá·qac N mouse. Only disreputable characters in Nez Perce folklore, such as Coyote, eat mice. Cf. Sahaptin lákas mouse (Hunn 1990:327).
lá·qac (abs), laqá·sna (obj), laqá·snim (np), laqá·cpa (loc), laqá·cki (inst), laqacnó·t without l., laqacpípam among l.
kál̓oʔ yúʔcme he·yé·qcix kúnk̓u, laqá·cki hiwyá·ka·ʔawcix. There poor souls (Coyote and Fox) were always hungry, they lived on mice. HA47.2
laqá·cqaqan (abs), laqá·cqaqana (obj) young mouse, baby mouse
laqacwá·koʔs (horse's name, in reference to its color) Like-a-Mouse
laqá·cisa. I am hunting for mice.
-é·yi move around to
hilaqá·ciyayiksa. He is going around looking for mice. AW500.3
hilaqá·ciyayixqana. He used to go around looking for mice. AW272.2
reflexive prefix
ʔipnalaqá·ciqana. He used to hunt mice for himself.
kawóʔ ʔiceyé·ye hiq̓oyímnaqana ʔ. Then Coyote used to go uphill and hunt mice for himself. HA39.2
reflexive prefix + -é·yi move around to
ʔipnalaqá·ciyayiksa. He is going around looking for mice for himself.
kál̓oʔ ʔiceyé·ye ʔ. ka· yoq̓ocí·m̓oʔ q̓oʔ hipt̓ewsí·x. Coyote went around looking for mice for himself and that was the only thing they had to eat. HA43.2

reflexive prefix + teqe- hurriedly + stem + -é·yi move around to
ˀipnatqalaqá·ciyayiksa. He is hurriedly going around looking for mice for himself.

"laqáptat" N cous, biscuitroot, *Lomatium* sp. (Marshall 1977:52,192)

lá·qat N (1) dewclaw, a false hoof of deer, (2) deer's hoof, (3) (more recent) pig's hoof. Dried lá·qat were used as bells tied to the ankles of dancers and also used as bow tips.
lá·qat (abs)
lilá·qatin̓ decorated with dewclaw
l. ˀewé·m tim̓ú·ni. His bow is of deer's hoof bow tip. AP143.12. His bow is tipped with dewclaws.

láqsa N (place name) one of the tributaries of the middle fork of the Clearwater River, Lochsa; may be a Flathead word HW. lá·qa 'pine trees' may be the etymology EPW.
láqsa (abs), láqsana (obj)
láqsana ˀatoláyca. I am going up the Lochsa River.

"laqyéme" N (place name) village site located on the west side of the mouth of Big Canyon Creek on the south side of the Clearwater River T36N R1W (Schwede 1966:33)

laq̓alá·q̓i VS found in the following archaic word:
wicx̣laq̓alá·q̓it excrement. Cf. wicx̣ buttock or defecation.

laq̓í· VS (1) to ripen (of fruits), (2) (rarely) to grow up, mature (of humans), (3) to extend (of mountain ranges); possibly related to naq̓i vts.
hilaq̓í·sa. It is ripening.
hilaq̓íya. It ripened.
hilaq̓isá·nki. It extends.
x̣áx̣a·c pá·x̣lo· ˀací·matan hitéw̓yecix wáy̓at mimé·x̣sem kál̓a koniká ke míne hí·wes q̓oˀ kí·m̓olikam h. Five Grizzly Bear sisters were living far away in the mountains, just where the high mountain ranges extend. AW604.11
hilaq̓íyoˀ. It will be ripe.
ˀí·n kiyúˀ konmá kaká· camí·tx h. I will go there when huckleberries are ripe.

lá·q̓it ripening, maturation

camitxlaq̓it̓á·l huckleberry ripe season. Cf. cemitek N, ʔá·l sts.

piʔimlá·wlaq̓it adult. Cf. piʔím VC, lá·w vtp.

latáq VS in the fire, into the fire, by the fire. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

cú·- with a pointed object used in a poking manner

co·latáqsa. I am sticking something into the fire; "kindle" DNP114.

pá·co·latqa. He stuck it into the fire.

konapkí pé·cepeqicke ka· ʔalá·px p. He grabbed (the bird) and held it against the fire. AW375.76

co·lataqaʔí (e.g., meat) cooked by sticking it into the fire

co·lataqáʔs pincers of blacksmith, tongs

teʔpe- throw

taʔpalatáqsa. I am throwing (mine) into the fire.

ʔataʔpalatáqsa. I am throwing it into the fire.

tú·l- throw (something heavy)

to·latáqsa. I am throwing (mine) into the fire.

ʔato·latáqsa. I am throwing it into the fire.

ʔapato·latáqoʔ. We will throw it into the fire.

wá·qoʔ kíye ke· paʔáliks ʔé·mti kíne ka· tax̣c kíye ʔ. konapkí. Now let us build a fire outside here and let us throw him (Turtle) into the fire. AW266.69

wasqa- with legs spread

wasqalatáqsa or wá·wsiqalatqsa. I sit before a fire with my legs spread apart.

ʔawawsiqalatqó·sa. I sit facing a fire with my legs spread apart.

ʔawawciqalatqó·ta. You go and sit facing the fire with your legs spread apart.

wí·siwix ʔilú·t ka· ʔallá·ykax ka· pelqé·y weyú·xpe wí·siwix ʔisqí·ki konkí tax̣c ka· list̓éx̣ hikiyúʔ ka· tax̣c ka· ʔecepé·qickuʔ ka· q̓oʔ kem q̓atát ʔawawciqalatqó·ta konyá p̓íłine. You spread this pitch on your belly and further down and on both legs. You smear yourself with that pitch. Then he will stick to you and you will catch him. You go and sit with your legs toward the fire near the hole. HA15.30

we·- fly, run

wa·latáqsa. I am flying into the fire.

hiwa·latáx̣qana. He would run into the fire. HA53.60

kawóʔ hitqaʔálika ʔiceyé·ye kál̓a h. ʔipnáto·latx̣qana ʔalá·px “c̓áx̣” ka· hiwa·láhtq̓itox̣qana. Then Coyote built a fire, he would run into it, he would throw himself into it, then “Ouch” he would jump right out. AW423.102

wisé·- stand

wisalatáqsa. I am standing right next to the fire.

wix̣suʔ- sit

wix̣siʔlatáqsa. I am sitting next to the fire.

yeq- throw (something light)

yaqatáqsa. I am throwing (mine) into the fire.

ʔayaqatáqsa. I am throwing it into the fire.

yeq- throw (something light) + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pá·yaqatqaʔnya. He threw someone else’s into the fire.

ka· pá·tkopcoʔamkaʔnya laʔám̓ kayá·kaya yóx̣ ka· p. Then he (older brother) gathered all the arrow material and threw his (younger brother’s arrow shafts) into the fire. AW72.23

yeq- throw (something light) + stem + -naq̓i complete + -é·y̓ benefactive

pá·yaqatx̣naq̓iyaʔnya. He finished throwing someone else’s into the fire.

kaká· p. ka· hitáw̓qalo·ka. When he was through throwing his (his younger brother’s arrow-making material) he lay down. AW72.23

ʔile- talk + hú·x̣e- stand (pl)

hiʔlahóx̣alatqsix. They are standing around the fire talking.

ʔinek- carry + wé·- fly, run

ʔináhwa·latqsa. I dash into the fire carrying something.

típ̓utʔinahwa·latqsa a moth: “fly into fire carrying lung”

ʔipé·- stand (of inanimate things)

ʔipalatáqsa. I am roasting (e.g., meat) on sticks by the fire.

ʔipú·x̣e- stand

ʔipó·x̣alatqsa. I am sticking things into the ground near the fire (as when one dries arrow shafts against the fire).

hiʔpó·x̣alatqa. He put it in (the ground) against the fire. AW71.9

reflexive prefix + tú·l- throw (something heavy)

ʔiná·to·latqsa. I am throwing myself into the fire.

ʔimá·to·latx̣. Throw yourself into fire. AW423.97, HA53.58

ʔipnáto·latx̣qana. He would throw himself into the fire. AW423.101

lá·taw N (place name) a place near Catholic Mission
lá·taw (abs)
lá·tawlapkin̓ikaykin̓ix from the area of lá·taw AW250.3

latí· VS to bloom
hilatí·sa. It is blooming.
hilatisí·x. They are blooming.
hilatisá·qa. It was blooming.
hilatíyoʾ. It will bloom.
lá·tis (abs), latí·sna (obj), latí·snim (np) flower
lá·tis haní·sa. I am picking flowers.
lá·tit (1) (active participle) blooming, (2) flower. Cf. Sahaptin latít (Hunn 1990:198)
latitlá·tit (many) little flowers
latí·t̓al or lati·t̓á·l flowering season, approximately the month of March. Cf. ʾá·l sts.

láw N found in láwtiwa· friend. The second element in láwtiwa·, tiwé·, which means '-mate', or 'co- . . . -er" is clearly isolable.
láwtiwa· (abs), láwtiwa·pim (np), ʾinláwtiwa·m (1sg poss np), láwtiwa·yi·n with l., lawtiwa·pípam among l., láwtiwa·ma (pl abs), láwtiwa·mapim (pl np) friend
né·nek to feel, become
lawtiwa·ná·naksa. I become a friend. I feel friendly toward (someone).
ʾanaslawtiwa·ná·naksana. I became friends to them.
hinaslawtiwa·ná·naksana. He became their friend.
lawtiwa·ná·nakt to consider someone as a friend
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pilawtiwa·ná·nakt to consider each other friends HA75.40
pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + nekí think + -ʾípec desiderative suffix
pilawtiwanakt̓ípac anxious to be mutual friends
hí·wes p. He is anxious to be friends.

láw P (1) (see) clearly, (2) (with reduplication) flickering of light, (3) (with reduplication) flight of birds (in reference to flickering of light on the wings). Note: As the next citation shows, meaning (1) is in reference to the fact that some light does get through to register some vision.

ka· ʔinekí·x kukúckuc kál̓a ka· mét̓u láw he·kíce. And even though (the eyes were) small he could clearly see with them. AW145.66

láw vtp aimlessly, carelessly. Cf. tim VS to speak.

láwtimsa. I am just talking. Cf. tim to speak.

hiláwtimsa. He is just talking.

h. qepsíʔs. He is just talking carelessly. Cf. qepsí bad.

h. táʔc. He is just saying that it is good. He is pretending that it is good. Cf. táʔc good.

láwtimsaqa. I was just talking.

lá·w vts found in the following:

piʔimlá·wlaq̓it adulthood. Cf. laq̓í· mature.

lawí· VS to leave (sometimes to get food). This form always take a prefix.

wis- travel, move

wislawí·sa. I am leaving to get food.

w. téw̓yenike·s. I am leaving my house to get food.

w. wé·tes. I am leaving my country.

pawslawisá·na. They left her. HA34.83

wisláwit desertion

lawí·lawit A (1) dependable, trustworthy, (2) intelligent; probably related to lawwí·t

lawí·lawit (abs), lilawí·lawit (dist abs)

lawí·lawit hí·wes. He is trustworthy.

lawtáy VC to be ready to leave, be grown up enough to leave (one's home) Cf. líwtay VC.

lawtáyca or láwtayca. I am grown-up enough to leave. I am ready to take off.

hiláwtayca. He is ready to leave.

láwtiwa· friend. See láw N and tiwé· sts.

láwtix̣tix̣ N swallow. Phinney has "lawt̓ax̣t̓ax̣yáya swallow family" AP373.5, indicating that in his mother's dialect the form was *láwt̓ax̣t̓ax̣. A prefix lew may be isolable. Cf. lé·wt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ wood thrush. Cf. Sahaptin t̓íx̣t̓ix̣ "swallow" (Apodidae) (Hunn 1990:323).

láwtix̣tix̣ (abs), láwtix̣tix̣na (obj)

lawwí·t A (1) clear, distinct, obvious, palpable, (2) honest, true, trustworthy, honorable, dependable, sincere, reliable, (3) close (e.g., of examination)
lawwí·t (abs)
l. tim̓í·pn̓ise. I remember clearly.
ˀé· we wé·t̓u l. You are not trustworthy.
míˀs yóx̣ ˀí·m l. You don't do things right.
ka· q̓oˀ l. pu·lé·xneˀnye kiné·px. And she (Well-Behaved-Maiden) studied theirs (legs) very closely from here. AW398.15
lawwitníx very l., extremely l. Cf. ník intensifier.
ˀí·n cú·kwece q̓oˀ l. I do not know it very well.
lawwí·t̓o really honorably. Cf. ˀu emphatic enclitic.
l. ˀé· kiyúˀ. You do it really honorably.

láwyala VC to fish with a gaff hook or a spear. The object takes a locative suffix.
láwyalaca. I am fishing with a gaff hook (or a spear).
ˀí·n l. nacoˀóx̣pa. I am spearing Chinook salmon.
láwyalanoˀ. I will fish with a gaff hook (or a spear).
láwyala fishing with a gaff hook or a spear

láwyix N (1) anything, anyone, any old thing, often implies indiscreetness, recklessness, lack of good judgment, (2) inconsequential, worthless, useless, trifling, vain, superfluous, (3) careless, injudicious, foolish, giddy, lightheaded, (4) aimless, without aiming. This form may contain law vtp aimlessly.
láwyix (abs), láwyixna (obj), láwyixnim (np)
ˀí·n wé·t̓u láwyix hipíse. I do not eat just any old thing.
láwyix hikú·se. He does it recklessly.
ˀiceyé·ye láwyix ˀe· wé·s kut̓ípec. Coyote you are likely to do just anything. Coyote you act foolishly. AP4.11
mé·t̓umet ˀeˀnpúˀ láwyixna. Do not marry just anyone.
láwyixna pá·psaqa. He ate anything.
miyó·x̣atomcim ˀú·s ˀiné·k̓nikeˀs kelé·met. ka· wé·t̓u láwyixnim. Only the chiefs (had) the pipe to care for. And not just anybody (could have it). HA73.2
láwyix tító·qan (phrase used by Catholics to refer to "heathens" DNP96)
láwyix c̓íxc̓ix weed: "useless grass"

lawyixná·wit futility, uselessness. Cf. né·wi svts, t nominalizer.
lawyixníx very carelessly. Cf. ník intensifier.
l. hic̓í·qce. He talks very carelessly.

lá·w̓ayat female salmon. See ˀá·yat N.

layká·t P that describes sound of echo. Cf. AP138.17.

laykin N, sis near, on the edge of, along
láykini· nearby, around. Cf. i· sts.
ˀisí·met ˀeˀpú·x̣ece walí·mca·p ˀalá·laykin ˀiléx̣ni l. Then arrows were standing near the fire, lots of them around. AW440.28
kó·claykin, kú·claykin, or kú·slaykin near water. Cf. kú·s N water.
kí·wes k. He is on the edge of water.
lá·qalaykin near a pine tree. Cf. lá·qa N pine tree.
mex̣sé·mlaykin near a mountain. Cf. mé·x̣sem N mountain.
patánlaykin by the bush. Cf. pátan N bush, brush.
pik̓ú·nlaykin along the river. Cf. pí·k̓un N river.
ˀipí hiwíhnece p. He is walking along the river.
ˀitam̓yá·nwa·slaykin near the town. Cf. ˀitm̓yá· sell, nwe·s place.
-hí· denominative verb formant
láykinisa. I am at the edge (e.g., my performance is at the bottom of a class). I am borderline.
l. kínmempe hahámpa. (1) I am at the outer edge of these men. (2) I do not perform as well as these men.
hiláykinisa. (1) He is near (something). AW111.41. (2) He is the last one.
qetu má·t̓at h. qoq̓á·lx̣ ˀistá·not. A little at the upriver end (of the herd) there was a bison which never bore a calf. AW111.41

laymíwt N young one, little one, the youngest one
laymíwt (abs), laymíwna or laymíwtna (obj), liláymiwt (dist abs)
ˀí·n wé·s lepít ˀinmí·wit laymíwt ˀipnímki. I am two years younger than he is.
pé·sewlelixne laymíwna. He let the youngest get away. AW315.209
ka· lepúˀ liláymiwt hiwlelí·kcix. And the two young ones escaped. AW56.214
laymíwtkin̓iko· the young one, the younger one. Cf. kin̓iku· sts.
laymiwníx or laymiwtníx the very young one. Cf. ník sts.
ˀex̣wetláymiwt little toe. Cf. ˀéx̣we N foot, toe.

ˀípsusláymiwt or ˀipcocláymiwt little finger. Cf. ˀípsus N hand, finger.
ˀimlaymíwt your youngest one (often in reference to the youngest child)
ˀinlaymíwt my youngest one

laˀám VC (1) to disappear, (2) to wear out, be exhausted, wane (of the moon), (3) (with a causative prefix) to exterminate, annihilate
laˀámca. I am losing. (Mine) is wearing out.
ˀí·nim tóhon l. My leggings are wearing out.
hilaˀámca. It is decreasing.
laˀámcix. (Ours) is exhausted.
ˀé·te·x ˀísqi l. Our pitch must be running out. We must be exhausting our supply of pitch. AW272.7
hilaˀámcanki. It (e.g., the moon) is waning.
hilaˀámcix. They are decreasing.
hipalaˀámna. They all perished.
ˀapalaˀámna. Theirs ran out. AW179.2
ka· wá·qoˀ ˀ. hípt. And their food already ran out. AW354.2
(with a stem suffix)
laˀámnaqawn. (Mine) is exhausted straight away. Cf. qaw vtsc straight through.
kícuy l. My money disappeared just like that.
(with stem prefixes)
ké·- in biting, in eating
ká·l̓amksa. (1) I am eating it up. (2) I am gnawing (wearing away with the teeth).
hiká·l̓amksa. He is eating it all up.
hipaká·l̓amka. They ate it up.
kawóˀ konkí hipatqawyá·ka·ˀawna wá·qoˀ ka· h. Then for a short time they (Coyote and Fox) lived on it (dried Chinook salmon) but now they ate it up. HA47.9
hiká·l̓amkoˀ. He is going to eat up.
ka· kíye laˀámna h. And he (Cannibal) will eat us all up. HA35.108
ké·- in biting, in eating + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hiná·skal̓amkaˀnya. He ate theirs up. AW30.335
pá·kal̓amkaˀnya. He ate his up. AW44.4

ké·- in biting, in eating + stem + -á·ca deprive

kal̓amkacá·sa. I am depriving (mine) of food.

ˀapakal̓amkacá·ya. We deprived him (or them) of food.

ˀé·te hipapá·ynikika ké·nm konmaná ˀ. Those, to whom we denied food, are there. AW62.312

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·laˀamca. (1) I am squandering it, I am using it up. (2) I exterminate. (3) I extinguish (fire).

hisapa·láˀamna. She wasted time. AW185.51

hiná·ssapalaˀamna. He killed them all. AW116.123

ˀasapá·laˀamn. I just killed them.

kex ˀ. Let us kill them all.

ˀasapá·laˀamnoˀ. I will kill him/them.

koná ka· ˀe· ˀecepé·qickuˀ q̓oˀ yóq̓oˀ ˀe· ˀ. There you will catch them and finish them all. AW200.51

sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀasapá·laˀamnaˀnya. He had killed all of theirs.

pá·ckawca wá·qoˀ ˀiceyé·yene laˀám̓ ˀ. mamáy̓ac. He (Flint) was afraid because he had killed all of Coyote's children. AW168.48

teqe- quickly + ké·- in biting, in eating

taqakál̓amks. I ate it up quickly.

teqe- quickly + ˀile- fire

hitqaˀlaláˀamkoˀqa. It would burn up quickly (e.g., as a sheet of paper).

tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

tiw̓alaláˀamksa. It (e.g., snow) is melting because of the rain.

tulé·- foot

tolá·l̓amksa. (1) My (e.g., shoes) are wearing out. (2) I am wearing something out with my feet.

we·- run, fly

hiwalaˀámksa. It is wearing out as it goes fast.

wiyeliklí·kt h. The tires are wearing out.

weye- fast + stem + -té· go away

ˀo·yaláˀamktacix. We exhaust it as we go away swiftly.

wiyé·- as one goes + ké·- eat, bite

hiwyá·kal̓amks. He ate it all up as he went. He ate it all up as time went on.

konóˀ wá·qoˀ laˀám̓asqama h. Then he ate up all his brothers as time went on. HA32.54

ʔile- fire

ʔilaláʔamka. (Mine) burned up. AW496.54

hiʔlaláʔamka. He burned up. AW435.91

hipaʔlaláʔamka. They burned up.

ʔilalaʔamksí·may not burned up (e.g., an oak log that burns for a long time). Cf. simée̓y VS to not do (something).

ʔile- fire + stem + -qaw straight through

hiʔlaláʔamxqawna. It burned straight through. AW34.388

derived forms

laʔám (abs), laʔámna (obj), laʔámnim (np), laʔámkin̓ix from everything, of all, than anything; laʔámx to all, everything

pá·nitato laʔámna. He used to make everything.

ka· laʔámnim ʔewsí·x píst. And everyone has a father. AW327.38

ʔipním péhetewise ʔipné to·sxníx laʔámkin̓ix. He loves her most of all.

q̓oʔ laʔámkin̓ix x̣ayx̣áyx̣ wé·t̓u míne sipéx̣ ʔitú·. It was the whitest of them all, there was not a spot of dirt anywhere. AW363.83

hiwé·ke ʔipí ʔipné ʔipnu·le·xn̓ípec ʔipnaʔyiyan̓ípac laʔámx ʔóykalapa kawá hamqaqáyc titó·qapx. He was cautious and careful in everything and was kind to all the people. HA60.24

laʔámwa (abs), laʔámwana (obj) all the people. Cf. we human classifier.

laʔámwana ʔé·tx ʔapamc̓íyoʔ kaká·x weʔnípt hiʔúyyuʔ. You will hear them all when the singing begins.

laʔám̓ all (used adverbially). Cf. ʔ vsts.

laʔám̓ kú·se. I lay waste, ravage, demolish, sack, eat everything.

ʔehípe ʔí·nk̓e laʔám̓ waw̓ałá·mna. I, too, ate all the trout.

laʔʔám̓ (an emphatic form of laʔám̓)

ka· yoq̓opí laʔʔám̓ pé·kiyey̓sene. And they ate every single one of his (= Coyote's eggs). AW29.315

laʔam̓laʔám̓ just everything AW363.94

laʔám̓nas transitory, not lasting: "to be exhausted." Cf. eʔs vsts.

laʔámnin̓ (passive participle) worn, exhausted

l. tóhon worn out leggings

laʔamcí·may incorruptible. Cf. simée̓y VS to not do (something).

laʔq VS to crush, pulverize, granulate
laʔx̣láʔx̣, lilaʔx̣lílaʔx̣ (dist) (1) dust-like, powdery, fine (e.g., of snow), crumbly, granulated, (2) small change
laʔx̣láʔx̣ kícuy gold dust
laʔx̣láʔx̣ máyx fine sand
laʔx̣láʔx̣ wé·tes good soil
laʔx̣láʔx̣ símux soft charcoal
ʔítx̣ laʔx̣láʔx̣ good soft soil
capá·laʔqsa. I am crumbling (mine) with hand. Cf. cepé· with hand.
ʔapaniktaláʔqsa. I am cultivating. I am harrowing. Cf. nikteh drag.
capankitaláʔqsa. I am using a harrow.
toláʔqsa or tó·laʔqsa. I am pounding. Cf. tú· by pounding.
patoláʔqima. He pounded him.
ka· p. koná petusepé·tweme ʔitúx̣ki. He (Coyote) pounded him (dead Bobcat) there and mixed it with dirt. AW363.93
toláʔqin̓ crushed (e.g., ice)
toká·plaʔqs. I just crumbled it with fingers. Cf. tuk^{w}é·p with fingers.
tolá·laʔqs. I am crushing it with foot. Cf. tulé· with foot.
tolá·laʔqin̓ crushed with foot
t. téhes ice crushed with foot
tolá·laʔqt crushing with foot
toláʔptlaʔqsa. I am cracking it to pieces with foot. Cf. ʔipt crack.
wapá·laʔqs. I just crumbled it with palm. Cf. wepé· with palm.
ʔipá·laʔqsa. I am pulverizing it with fist. Cf. ʔipé· with fist.

lé· VC (1) "to say," (2) (with siwí-) to learn
hilénime. He "said" AP370.6; probably *hilé·nime
siwí- by swimming
siwlé·ce. I am learning to swim.
siwlé·nin̓ (1) having learned to swim, able to swim, (2) a swimmer
siwlen̓é·y̓ (1) unable to swim, (2) a person who cannot swim. Cf. ey̓é·y̓.
siwlen̓ipé·cwise. I want to learn to swim. Cf. ʔípec desiderative.

lehém VC to stretch, extend, over a great distance
hilehémcenki. It stretches to far away. Note: *ʔí·n lehémce "I stretch" is ungrammatical for two reasons: (1) the stem calls for a third-person subject and (2) the stem should be accompanied by an element that indicates 'away from the speaker', such as ki in hilehémcenki.

ʔelehémcenki. His extended over a great distance.

kál̓a kúʔ míne cilá·kt ʔ. His (the monster's) body melted into the distance somewhere far away. AP20.3

lé·hey VC (1) to pass (of time from day to day), (2) to be a day

hilé·heyce. It is a day.

taʔsníx h. tá·qc. It is a very nice day today.

noun forms

lé·heyn (abs), lé·heyki (inst), lé·heype (loc) a day: "daying"

wá·qoʔ hiqó·qawnoʔ pá·x̣at lé·heyn ʔí·n ʔaʔsak̓íwkaʔnyoʔ ʔipné hú·sus. After five days have passed I will cut off her head.

ka· lé·heyn hice·pé·w̓itetu konkí kíye lé·heyki ʔepekéʔuyuʔ. And a day was selected to get (food) for the first time on that day.

ka· takláy ʔiceyé·ye hikó·qana lé·heype ka· hiʔnáhpaytox̣qana lá·qac. On the other hand, Coyote used to go out during the day and bring back mice.

pé·lleheype every day. Cf. peH each, every.

ʔipí hikú·tetu p. He goes every day.

ʔitú· kú·tetu p. What do you do every day?

nax̣clé·heype (on) one day

wiyé·le·heyn (abs), wiyé·leheype (loc) living day after day

maná· ʔu wé·s kí· wiyé·le·heyn. How are you these days?

ʔitú· x̣elé·leytetu wiyé·leheype. What work do you do from day to day?

pé·yiyewne tilípeʔne keʔitú·nm ka· ʔiske hípt hipaʔyá·x̣na wiyá·la·haypay̓ayn. Someone felt sorry for Fox and they (Coyote and Fox) could find food for living from day to day. AW501.17

(with a stem suffix)

hileheytet̓é·se. It is about to be the day. It is about to be the time. Cf. tet̓é· vtss.

kuʔ maná· h. I don't know how it will turn out.

(with stem prefixes)

teqe- temporarily + wiyé·- as one goes

hipetqewyé·le·heyne. They stayed together for some days. AW182.4

wix̣suʔ- sit

wix̣cuʔúle·heyce. I sit all day long.

wiyé·- as one passes, as time passes
wiyé·leheyce or wiyé·le·hey. I am living day after day.
hiwyé·leheyce or hiwyé·le·heyce. He is living day after day.
hiwyé·leheyne or hiwyé·le·heyne. He lived day after day.
koná ʾipciwá·tx̣ hitqé·wse halx̣píʾs. q̓oʾ kuʾús h. There he (Coyote) was all alone during the day. Just in this way he spent the days. HA53.73

le·héy A (1) long (of time), (2) (with locative suffix) late. This element may be related to lé·hey VC.
le·héy (abs), le·héype (loc)
le·héy petwekíxniksene. He chased him around for a long time.
ka· yóx̣ koná le·héy teqé·wsine. There we stayed for quite a while.
le·héy hik̓ó·mayn ʾe·te hiniktí·ks. He has been sick for a long time and he became thin.
hitillá·pna wá·qi kaká· le·héy koná. He became lonesome after being there for a long time. HA53.74
nú·n pekúye le·héype. We went late.
le·heyníx (abs), leheypeyníxpe (loc) (note that the locative case suffix is repeated twice) for very long. Cf. ník sts.
ʾe·tu ʾipí hikúye q̓oʾ le·heyníx. So he was gone for a long long time.
ʾí·n wíc̓es kíne leheyníx. I have been here for a very long time.
nú·n pekúye q̓oʾ leheypeyníxpe. We went very late.

léhne VC down, downward, downhill. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
cú·- single file
hiculéhnecinm. They are coming down single file.
cú·ye- working on a mechanism
cu·yeléhnece. I am letting it down (e.g., in closing a window).
c̓áy- defecate
c̓ayláhnaca. I am defecating from a high place.
hic̓ayláhnaca. He is defecating from a high place.
nikit- drag
niktéhnece. I am dragging (mine) down.
pé·nkitehnene. He dragged him down.

kawóʾ p. pé·tu·lu·ye ná·qc sú·li·n wax̣ k̓í·ma hiʾyelí·xkike koná. Then he (Baby Killer) dragged him (Coyote) down and threw him into (the river) and he drifted down one bend and a half and drifted ashore. AW574.13

quqú·- gallop

ququléhnece. I am galloping down.

hiqquléhnece. He is galloping down.

ququléhne. Gallop down (to sg)!

ququléhnetx. Gallop down (to pl)!

sepé·- wind

hisepeléhnece. The wind is blowing down.

sepé·- causative prefix

hisepeléhnece. He is letting (e.g., a bundle of something) down.

sité- look + stem + -ú· directional suffix

hinessitelehnenú·ye. He looked down in our direction.

pestelehnenú·ye. We looked down in his (or their) direction.

sú·lke- swing, dangle, hang

su·lkeléhnece. (1) (Mine, e.g., a rope) is hanging down. (2) I am lowering myself (e.g., with a rope).

té·lke- lead

hité·lkelehnece. He leads down.

temé·- place + niké·- pull + ʾisé·p- load

temenkeʾcepéhnece. I am lowering (you).

petemenkeʾcepéhnenuʾ. We will lower (you).

kakawá kí· kuʾús pé·cix "wá·qoʾ ʾe· wal̓álk̓oli·ksix ka· tax̣c ʾe· p." Then they (old men) told him (Coyote's son) like this, "Now we are going to wrap you up then we will lower you soon." AW14.62

temé·- place, put + sú·lke- dangle

temé·su·lketese. It (e.g., deer) is placed hanging. It is hung up.

peteme·su·lkelehnenuʾ. I will lower you down (with a net). AW532.33

teqe- quickly

teqeléhnece. I am running down.

hitqeléhnece. He is running down.

teqeléhnene. I ran down.

teqe- quickly + tiq̓e float (in the air)

hitqetiq̓eléhneme. It quickly floated down (in the air).

ka· pú·pewqi·ne ka· koní·x h. And he (her husband) let her (Frog) go and she quickly floated down in the air. HA21.40

teqe- quickly + tukʷé·y- forehead

hitqetkuyéhnece. She (Cow-Elk) slid down, head first. AW180.18

teqe- quickly + wepé·- with hand

hitqu·peléhne. He quickly went down.

we·t pó·y̓imtax̣ ke· qoˀc ˀipinníx h. Why don't you make him go down? AW25.247

teqe- quickly + yeq- fall, spill

ˀetqeyeqéhnene. His suddenly fell down.

kawóˀ kí· ˀipné·quklu·ye kí·met tít ˀ. laˀám̓ kál̓a tityeqsín̓ hitqé·wse. He (Coyote) went and drank water from the spring, but all of his teeth fell out and he became toothless. AW513.6

ˀepetqeyeqéhne. Theirs suddenly fell down.

ka· ˀipsú·spe peˀénps so·yá·po·m kál̓a ˀiske ˀ. yoq̓opí. Then the white men shook hands with him (General Howard) and suddenly their (hostility) was dropped. HA104.42

hitqeyeqéhnetetu. It falls down every time.

sex̣ním̓pe písqu h. In the fall leaves fall.

hitqeyeqéhnen̓ixne. They tumbled down. AW190.145

teqe- quickly + ˀiqá·- on one's back

taqaˀqaláhnaca. I tumble down backward.

té·w- at night + wey- snow

hitewweyéhnene. It snowed at night.

tex̣- shoot (arrow) + tu·le- throw

pe·tex̣tu·léhnenuˀ. He will shoot it down.

keˀisí·nm p. yóx̣ ka· ke yóx̣ wé·ptes hiwx̣siˀletíyekse q̓oˀ talá·mpa tewlikítpe, ka· ˀewc̓é·yuˀ ˀiwé·pne yóx̣ kex we té·q̓is páhap. Whoever shoots down the eagle that's sitting on top of that tree will have my eldest daughter for his wife. AW446.128

teˀpe- throw

ˀeteˀpeléhnece. I am throwing them down.

tiq̓e- float (in the air)

tiq̓eléhnece. I am floating down in the air.

hitiq̓eléhnece. It is floating down in the air.

hipetiq̓eléhnene. They floated down in the air.

tiwé·p- wave or hold

tiwepéhnece. I wave it down.

tox̣pi- leg

tox̣piláhnaca. I am extending my leg down.

tukʷé·pe- arm

tukepeléhnece. I am extending my arm down.

tukʷé·y- forehead

tukeyéhnece. I am going down head first.

pé·tkuyehnene. He let it slide down (head first). AW23.201

tulé·- with foot + tú·le- throw

tule·tu·léhnece. I am kicking (mine) down.

ˀetule·tu·léhnenuˀ. I will kick him down. AW344.120

tú·le- throw

tu·léhnece. I am throwing it down. This form is often used figuratively for demoting, ousting, dethroning, superceding, displacing, and dismissing.

pá·to·lahnanqana. He threw it (or them) down. AW191.158

ka· peˀtú·ne petí·sne himeq̓í·sne ka· konyá p. hiná·stamiyanqana. And (he picked up) some huge branches and he threw them down and he threw them right at them. AW190.144

pé·tu·lehneme. He threw it down. AW475.84

tu·léhnenwe·s (place name) an older term for Pittsburg Landing: "throw down place." Near here is where some Bannocks captured a lone Nez Perce man and threw him into the river off some bluffs after beating him up and thinking him to be dead. The man survived but floated downstream to be out of sight. (Shawley 1977:102)

tú·le- throw + stem + -ú· directional suffix

tu·lehnenú·se. I will throw it down. AW116.119

ˀenestu·lehnenú·m. Throw it down to them! AW116.116

tu·lehnenú·m. Throw it down in my direction (to sg)! AW116.119

tu·lehnenú·mtx. Throw it down in my direction (to pl)!

kawóˀ ˀiceyé·ye hikúye ka· pé·ne "ˀinekí···x kúckuc núkt t. peˀtú· kí·ˀá·tim ˀí·tq̓o wé·yux." Then Coyote went over and said, "Even a little bit of meat, arm or leg or something, throw it down to me." AW474.79

tu·lehnenú·t̓e. Let me throw it down to you. AW116.121, AW475.83

tuqʷele- swim

hitquléhnece. He is swimming down.

tuʔp- legs, knees
tuʔpéhnece. I am hanging my legs down.
we- while riding + tú·le- throw
wetu·léhnece. I am throwing down something as I ride.
we- with an instrument + wise- stand
pú·wiselehnene. He (Cottontail Boy) knocked him (Thunder) down with it (Grizzly Bear's arm). AW124.56
we·- run, fly
we·léhnece. I am flying down.
we·léhnenuʔ. I will fly down.
tax̣c ʔí·m ʔe· w. Now you jump down! HA14.9
we·- run, fly + tiq̓e- afloat
we·tiq̓eléhnece. I am flying and circling down.
hiwe·tiq̓eléhnece. He is flying and circling down.
we·tiq̓eléhnen̓es parachute
wewte- head
wewteléhnece. (1) I am bending down my head. (2) I am praying.
wey- snow
hiweyéhnece. Snow is coming down. It is snowing.
weye- move quickly + stem + -ú· directional suffix
pu·yelehnenú·ye. He flew down toward him. AW574.16
weye- move quickly + yeq- fall
hiwayayayaqáhnaqana. He lost it as he traveled fast.
wí·- distributive prefix + niké·- pull
hipené·swinketu·lehnene. They jerked each one of us down (e.g., from horses).
wí·- distributive prefix + teʔpe- throw
ʔewí·teʔpelehnece. I am throwing them down one by one.
wí·- distributive prefix + ʔinek- carry + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pewiʔnekéhney̓sene. They collectively took down each one of the items he was carrying for him.
ka· hiwéwteyleke ka· p. laʔám̓. And he (Water-Buffalo) stooped down and they (his sisters) unloaded everything that he was carrying for him. AW241.52
wicx̣- defecate + q̓oy have diarrhea
wicx̣q̓óyláhnapa (place name) bluff near Stites, Idaho. Cf. q̓óy VC.

wilé·- run

wileléhnece. I am running down.

wilé·- wind + wey- snow

hiwlú·yehnece. There is snowstorm.

wis- travel

wiséhnecix. We are traveling downhill.

wis- travel + teˀpe- throw

wisteˀépelehnece. I am unloading. I am taking a load down (e.g., a wagon).

pewcteˀepeléhnet̓e. Let us take it down and unpack.

wistuk- shoot

wistkéhnece. I am shooting down.

wistuk- shoot + stem + -ú· directional suffix

wistukehnenú·ye. I shot down toward (mine).

ˀawstokahnanó·saqa. I was shooting down at it.

yeq- throw (smaller object than tú·le-)

yeqéhnece. I am throwing it down.

hiyeqéhnece. He is throwing it down. He is dumping it.

yeqéhnenwe·s city dump, junkyard.

ˀinek- carry

ˀinekéhnece. (1) I am carrying it down. I am lowering it. (2) I am taking (e.g., tepee) down. I am dismantling it.

ˀinek- carry + stem + -toq back

ˀinakáhnatoqsa. I am carrying it back downhill.

ˀinek- carry + stem + -toq back + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀaw̓nakáhnatoqaˀnya. I carried it downhill for him.

paˀnakáhnatoqaˀnya. He carried it downhill for him.

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqiléhnece. I am walking downhill.

hiˀpsqiléhnecem. He is coming downhill on foot.

ˀipsqiléhne. Walk down (to sg)!

ˀipsqiléhnetx. Walk down (to pl)!

ˀiwil- urinate

ˀiwiléhnece. I am urinating from a high place.

hiˀwiléhnece. He is urinating from a high place.

ˀiy- float, canoe

ˀiyéhnecix. We float down.

ˀiyehnenóˀs (abs), ˀiyehnenoˀósna (obj) pole. Cf. óˀs vsts.

ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyeléhnece. I am going down in water.
hiˀyeléhnecine. They went down in water.
ˀiyeléhnecickan (man's name) Blanket-Going-Down-in-Water
ˀiyem- run (often pl)
ˀiyemléhnecix. We are running down.
hipeˀyemléhnene. They ran down.
reflexive prefix + teqe- quickly + tú·le- throw
ˀipnétqetu·lehnene. He quickly dismounted.
reflexive prefix + tú·le- throw
ˀimemé·tu·lehnecix. They are getting off (from horses).
ˀiné·tu·lehnene. (1) I dismounted. (2) I abdicated.

lehp VS to bewitch. It appears that an old meaning of the stem was 'to bewitch by touching with the hand'. Then the original meaning of 'with the hand' became atrophied and the combination of wé·p and lehp came to mean simply 'to bewitch' and a new addition of prefixes such as mis 'with the ear' and silím 'with the eyes' became possible.
mis- with ear + wé·p- with hand
misueplépse "to hear by bewitchment" DNP17; probably *miswé·plehpse
silim- with eye + wé·p- with hand
silimwé·plehpse. I see a ghost. I receive a supernatural warning. I hallucinate.
silimwé·plehpt apparition, ghost, hallucination
té·m- throw
temlépse "to bewitch by throwing or striking" DNP17; probably *té·mlehpse.
wé·p- with hand
ueplépse "to bewitch by touching with the hands" DNP17; probably *wé·plehpse I bewitch by touching with the hand

léht VS out. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
(with -toq back)
teqe- quickly + tisqiˀ- backward
hitqatisqiˀláhtox̣qana. He used to quickly move back up backward.
wite- stand (?) + stem + -toq back
witaláhtoqsa. I come back to life.

hiwtaláhtoqa. He stood up alive again. She came back to life. AW355.23

koná ka· hiwx̣siʔlí·ke h. wá·q̓is hiwc̓á·toqa. Then he sat up, stood back, and he became alive again. AW364.111

witaláhtoqoʔ. You will come back to life. AW365.117

cú·- with a pointed object (once)

culéhtse. (1) (My) stick is coming out. (2) I poke something out (just once). (3) I put (e.g., a needle) through.

cú·- with a pointed object (once) + tu·le- throw

cú·tu·lehtse. I am pulling (or pushing) it out with a pointed object.

cuc- with a pointed object (more than once)

cucléhtse. I poke out something (e.g., marrow out of a bone) (many times).

hé·s- breathe + tukʷ- shoot

hé·stukehtse. (1) I breathe out suddenly (as when surprised). (2) I sigh.

le·w- construct

lewéhtse. I am constructing. I am creating.

niké·- pull + cepé·- with hand

niké·cepeleht diaper for senior people

niké·- pull + tu·le- throw

niké·tu·lehtse. I pull and throw it out.

hinké·tu·lehte. He pulled and threw it out.

koniká ʔipná·tamaʔqalika ka· h. sílu. Then he (Coyote) lay on his back and pulled out his eye. AW485.13

niké·- pull + ʔinek carry

hinkeʔnekéhtse. He pulls it and carries it out.

ka· pá·xnaqana h. sílu ka· hito·láhsasa. Then he (Coyote) saw him (Bobcat) pull out his eye and toss it up. AW484.9

nikit- drag

niktéhtse. I am dragging it out. I am drawing (e.g., sword). I am pulling out (e.g., a key).

hinkitéhte. He (Porcupine) pulled out (one of his quills). AW112.57

pé·nkitehte. He pulled her out. AW230.46

niktéhteʔs a tool to pull things out, pincers, calipers

pí·- reciprocal prefix + tiyé·- obstruct, push, crowd

pí·tiyelehtime. They crowded one another out.

ququ- protrude

ququléhtse. (Mine) is sticking out.

ʔé· q. Your zipper is open.

ʔeqquléhtse. (His) is sticking out.

kínix ʔa·xnóʔqa ʔé· mac̓áyo ʔa·xnáy̓t̓ax̣ ʔ. There you could see his ears sticking out. AW180.20

kál̓a cickúp pé·tqe·xne, ʔisí·met hiwep̓ísksem ʔ. hé·cu. She (the youngest) was shocked to see him (her older brother), there he was sticking his hind end out with a piece of wood protruding from it. AW258.101

quqú·- gallop

ququléhtse. I am galloping out (e.g., of the forest). (This is homonymous with the sentence cited under ququ 'protrude'.)

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + tiyé·- obstruct, push, crowd

septiyeléhtse. I am driving them out.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + tu·le throw

hise·ptu·léhte. He caused them to be thrown out.

kál̓a h. ke yóx̣ yiyé·wne ʔewé·ke. He (Coyote) threw away the favors given to him. AW280.132

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wilé·- run

sé·wlelehtse. I am rolling something out.

sepé·- causative prefix (sg obj) + ququ- protrude

cepé·qqulehtse. I am sticking (mine) out.

cepé·qqulehtin̓ with something sticking out

ka· kí· kasł c. wic̓é·yuʔ. Then let me be with my knees sticking out this much. AW562.189

sepé·- causative (sg obj) + ququ- protrude + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive

pe·cepeqquléhtey̓sene. They made (his) stick out.

kawóʔ kuʔús pé·kusene pe·nekéhyeksine ka· petemiksé·ne ka· p. t̓awa wé·yux kacł. Then they did like that, they carried him (Crane) upriver and buried him and made his leg stick out a little bit. HA35.112

sepé·- causative + we- with implement + tiskeʔ- buttock + ʔipé·- stand

pé·sepu·tiskeʔpelehte. He made him stand up with buttocks sticking out.

kí· ʔipnáwyawwana ʔá·yat ka· há·manm hú·sus paʔsak̓íwkaʔnya peʔseqú·lilke ka· kí· cilá·kt pé·sepu·p̓iske, p. piskískin̓ix. Here she got ready while the man cut off its (ram's) head and set the body in such a position that the buttocks were uppermost and pointing out from the door. AP390.14

sepé·- causative prefix + wite- spread (?)

sepé·wtelehtse. I am rising from death.

sité- look

siteléhtetu. I used to look out.

sú·ye- push

sú·yelehtse. I push something out. I expel (eject, oust) someone.

té·- by talking + tiyé·- obstruct, push, crowd

te·tiyelehtse. I drive out by talking. I reject.

té·l- run (of hoofed animals)

ˀeté·lehte. His ran out. AW114.88

ˀeté·lehtkike. His went on out. AW33.373

hipeté·lehte. They ran out.

núkt laˀám̓ h. kínix. The meat (turned into live deer and) all ran out. HA41.48

temik- bury or unbury

timikéhtse. I dig something out.

temik- bury + ququ- protrude

temekiququléhtse or temikququléhtse. I bury (mine) with something (e.g., legs, knees) sticking out.

temik- bury + ququ- protrude + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

petemixququléhten̓yuˀkum. We bury someone else's with something sticking out.

ka· ˀé·tx p. ˀí·mn. And you will bury me with my knees sticking out. AW344.119

teqe- quickly + tin̓- sun or moon

hitqetin̓éhteme. The sun suddenly came out. AW129.15

hitqetin̓éhtuˀkum. The sun will quickly come out.

kaká· hí·semtuks h. koná laˀám̓ hipaˀlaqy̓awyoˀ ka· peˀx̣péˀx̣ hipewí·kiyuˀ. When the sun comes out then all (Musselshell sisters) will dry up quickly and each of them will become quite dry. AW49.82. (It appears that teqe is transferred to a different verb [léht] from the intended [qiy̓áw] 'to dry.')

teqe- quickly + wí·cim- on knees

hitqewí·cimlehte. She rushed out on her knees. AW21.172

teqe- quickly + yeq- spill, throw

teqeyeqéhtse. It is overflowing: "it is suddenly (or quickly) spilling out" (e.g., water, wheat).

teqe- quickly + ˀinek- carry

teqeˀnekéhtse. Quickly I am pulling it out.

teqeˀnekéhte. Quickly I pulled it out.

hitqeˀnekéhte. He pulled it out quickly.

kí·met tim̓ú·ni h., kuˀ wax̣ ka· ˀitú·pe. At this point he whipped out his gun and I do not know where (the bullet hit the old man). HA91.24

teqe- quickly + ˀipé· stand

ˀetqeˀpeléhtime. Suddenly (his) was standing out.

q̓oˀ ˀ. kíne ˀex̣wé·pe. Suddenly (her bone) was sticking out of her feet. AW577.4

tin̓- the sun or moon

hitin̓éhtse. It (sun or moon) is rising.

hitin̓éhtsem. It (sun or moon) is coming up.

hitin̓éhtuˀ. I (sun or moon) will rise.

tin̓éhtit (1) sunrise, (2) east

tin̓éhtitkin̓ike or tin̓éhtkin̓ike·y east, easterly direction

tin̓éhtitkin̓ikeykin̓ix from the east

ˀipí hipá·yna t. He came from the east.

tin̓éhtitx toward the east

ka· wá·pciy̓awnin̓ hoq̓hó·q̓ t. hiwí·sepeqseqcix hitalapó·sacix. And they opened the jaw of the slaughtered pig toward the east and they worshipped. HA88.36

tiq̓e- float

hitiq̓eléhte. He floated out. AW112.60

tiw̓a- by raking + tu·le- throw

ˀatw̓ato·láhtkim. Take it out!

pé·ne "ˀástay yóq̓oˀ ˀinekéhtx koní·x konkí ˀ." She (Grizzly Bear) told him (Racoon Boy), "Take out that (needle) and take it (louse) out of it (my pack)." AW409.32

tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

tiyeléhtse. I am crowding (mine) out. I am forcing (mine) out of the way.

ˀetiyeléhtse. I am crowding him out.

tox̣pi- stretch (legs)

tox̣piláhtsa. My legs are stretched out.

hitx̣piláhtsa. He stretched his legs out.

tuk^w- shoot

tukéhtse. I shoot out (not at games but just for fun).

tukéhtsix. We are just shooting out.

hitkúhtsix. They are shooting out.

tukéhtuˀ. I will be shooting out.

petkúhtuˀ. We will be shooting out. (= petk^{w}ehtuˀ in the Downriver dialect)

tuk^{w}e- swim underwater

tukeléhtse. I am coming out of the water after swimming underwater.

hitkuléhtse. He is coming out of the water after swimming underwater.

hitkuléhtki. He is getting out of the water yon way after swimming underwater.

kawá hé·nek̓uˀ sá·w ka· má·ƛ̓atx pá·xnaqana h. koniká. Then again he would disappear and upstream she saw him come out of the water there. AW608.76

hitkoláhtqana. He would come out of the water. AW608.75

tuk^{w}é·pe- with arms

tukepeléhtse. My arms are stretched out.

tul- spit

tuléhtse. I am spitting out (something).

tulé·- with foot + tu·le- throw

tulé·tu·lehtse. I am kicking (mine) out.

tu·le- throw

tu·léhtse. I am throwing (mine) out.

ˀetu·léhtse. I am throwing it out.

wasqa- with legs spread

wasqátksa or wasqáhtsa. I squat with my thighs open. I sit with my legs spread and stretched out in front.

hiwá·wsiqatksa. He was sitting with his legs spread. AW62.308

wat- wade

watáhtksa. I am wading out of the water.

watáhtkt wading out of water

we- with mouth + tuk^{w}é·y- lie

wétkuyehtse or wetkuyéhtse. I am sticking my tongue out.

we- with mouth + tu·le- throw

wetu·léhtse. I start a song. I start singing.

we- with an implement + tiskeˀ- buttocks + ˀipe- stand

hiwetiskeˀpeléhtse. He is standing with his buttocks (sticking) up and out with something (sticking out).

we·- run, fly

we·léhtse. (1) I am flying out. (2) I am running out (e.g., away from danger). (3) (Mine, e.g., coffee) is percolating. (4) I am charging out (of somewhere).

w. ʾiní·tkin̓ix. I am running out of the house.

hiwe·léhtse. He is running out. It (e.g., coffee) is percolating.

hiwe·léhtime. He came out running.

we·- run, fly + stem + -toq back

hiwa·láhtox̣qana. He ran back out.

ka· haʾálika ka· hiwa·latáx̣qana ka· h. Then he (Coyote) built a fire. He ran into it. Then he ran right back out. HA53.60

wepé·- with hand

wepeléht an item placed inside the body of a victim of sorcery and picked out of the victim in a process of curing or deprogramming; assumes various forms including a small bloody worm, a small white worm, puff of bluish vapor: "(take) out with hand." Cf. taʾáx̣toy N.

wé·wqi- strike

we·wqiléhtse. I hit (mine) out.

wé·wqi- strike + tiw̓ek- chase

wewqitw̓ekéhtse. I chase (mine) out by beating.

pewewqitw̓ekéhtsene. They beat them out. AW58.243

weye- move quickly + stem + -qaw straight through

ʾo·yaláhtqawna. I went straight on out.

wí·- distributive prefix + tu·le- throw + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pe·witu·léhteʾnye. He yanked each one of his out.

ka· sít pé·cepeqicke ka· q̓oʾ sílu p. ka· hiwí·tu·leyle·ke ʾipnimníxpx. And he (Coyote) quickly grabbed it (Curlew), yanked out each one of its eyes, and threw them into his own sockets. AW144.62

wis- travel, move

wiséhtse. I am departing. I am emigrating. I am moving out.

wistuk- shoot

wistukéhtse. I am shooting out.

hiwstukéhte. He shot out.

wite- (?)

witeléhtse. (1) I am recovering. (2) I am coming to life (e.g., after a fainting spell).

witeléhts. I just came to.

hiwteléhts. He came to life.

witeléhtit (abs), witeléhtinm (np) recovery, coming to senses, resurrection

witeléhtinm halx̣pá·wit Easter Sunday. Cf. DNP59

wite- + stem + -toq back

hiwtaláhtoqa. He came back to life.

wiyé·- as one goes + ˀipé·- knock + tul- spit

wiyeˀpetuléhteˀs chisel: "a thing that spits out as it goes when knocked"

yeq- spill

yeqéhtse. I am spilling it out.

yeqéht (place name) Potlatch River, Idaho

yeqehteˀí (abs), yeqehteˀí·ne (obj) columbine, (Rau.) *Aquilegia*. It was used as perfume, also it was chewed and spit out as breath sweetener.

ˀelíw- winter

ˀelwéhtse. I spent winter. I am coming out of winter.

heˀelwéhtse. (1) It is getting out of winter. It is near spring. (2) He lived through winter.

kaká· h. takláy ka· hiwewé·x̣witetu takláy kakalá weyíwtelikin. When it is near spring all the birds take the spring trip at this time of year. AW64.344

wá·qoˀ hiˀelwéhtse ka· wá·qoˀ ˀapalaˀámn hípt; cáˀya łit̓á·n̓, núkt, qá·ws, peˀtú·. In late winter their food supply became exhausted; no bitterroots, meat, other roots, or anything. AP301.1-2

heˀélwehte. It became spring.

wá·qoˀ h. wá·qoˀ ka· kikahál c̓íxc̓ix hiwc̓é·ye. Then it became spring and the grass grew so high. AW435.96

hipeˀelwéhte. They lived until the spring.

mickin̓íx h. They just barely made it through the winter. AP300.16

heˀelwéhtetu. (Whenever) it became spring. AW65.356

takláy kaká· h. ka· takláy kímti sam̓qí·tato ke yóx̣ hipu·xpú·x sám̓x̣. Whenever spring came I used to put on new gray-colored clothes. AW289.38

ˀelwéht (abs), ˀelwéhtne (obj) spring: "coming out of winter"

ˀí·n wé·s mitaˀáptit ˀelwéht. I am thirty years old: "I am thirty springs." (= ˀí·n wé·s mitaˀáptit ˀinmí·wit.)

ˀelwéhtitx toward spring. Cf. k sis.

ˀí·nk̓e ˀewí·cukwece kál̓oˀ ˀ. hé·nek̓e hisapankitá·nx̣. I too know both of them, anyway, early in spring he was ploughing again. HA91.20

ˀelwéhtitpe (loc) at the end of winter. AW287.7

koní·x hiwc̓é·ye heyé·qin ˀ. From that time on it came to be that the end of winter is the period of intense hunger. AP300.17

ˀelíw- winter + stem + -qaw straight through

ˀalwáhtqawn. I just lived right through the winter.

ka· pé·ce "kál̓a láwtiwa·, ˀé·tem̓u ˀ." Then he (Snowshoe Rabbit) said to him (Cottontail) "Well, my friend, you have gone right through the winter." AW287.9

hipaˀalwáhtqawna. They lived right through the winter. AW287.6

ˀelíw- winter + stem + -toq back

ˀalwáhtoqsa. It is spring again.

ˀice- with sharp edge

hiˀceléhte. He cut it out.

ˀice- with sharp edge + tu·le- throw

ˀicetu·léhtse. I am cutting (mine, e.g., eyes) out from its place.

hiˀcetu·léhtime. He cut out his.

kí· hiyáwnatoqa konmá ka· wá·qoˀ h. sílu ka· kí· wá·qoˀ hito·láhsama. Now he (Coyote) went back over the ridge that way and then he cut out his eye and then he threw it up. AP66.5

ˀice- with sharp edge + tu·le- throw + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

peˀcetu·léhteˀnye. He cut someone else's out. AW29.316

ˀile- talk, grumble + -ˀiy canoe + stem + -úˀ directional suffix

ˀileˀyehtúˀse. I am pushing out a canoe, grumbling toward (mine).

ˀileˀyehtúˀm. Come after me in a canoe as you grumble.

ˀ., kí· q̓oˀ ˀo·yaˀallá·ysix. Come after me in a canoe as you grumble, here, it (the trail) goes straight down to the river. AW138.65

ˀilú·ye- because of fire or smoke

ˀilú·yelehtse. I am smoked out.

hiˀlú·yelehtuˀkum. He will run out smothered by smoke.

ka· tax̣c ˀe· ˀecú·tkupuˀ piskíspe koná ka· tax̣c h. ka· tax̣c ˀe· ˀecepé·qickuˀ. Then you set a fire at the entrance there and he (Cottontail) will come out because of smoke and you will catch him. HA15.18

ʔilw- fire, flame (possible variant of ʔilíw-)

hiʔlwéhtse. The flame is coming out.

kí· ʔú·yit ʔé· ʔapaynó·tanoʔ hiweyepéʔx̣peʔx̣ce wé·tes ka· koní·x ʔá·la h. Here first you will arrive at a gaping on the ground and from there fire is leaping forth. AP393.10

ʔinek- carry

ʔinekéhtse. I am carrying (mine) out.

ʔinekéhtsix. We are carrying (ours) out.

peʔnekéhtsix. They are carrying it out.

ʔinekéhte. I took (mine) out.

hiʔnekéhte. He took (his) out.

ka· ʔipí h. té·pul. Then he took out the marrow.

ʔinek- + stem + -qaw straight through

ʔinakáhtqawca. I am selecting. I am picking (mine) out.

ʔaw̓nakáhtqawna. I am selecting it. I am picking it out.

hinac̓nakáhtqawna. He selected them.

wá·qoʔ tax̣c konmaná titm̓á·yina pá·x̣lo·na ke konmaná ʔiske h. hiná·ssiy̓awna. Pretty soon (came) those five girls whom she (Grizzly Bear) picked out and suspected. AW544.16

ʔipé·- stand

ʔipléhtse. Something (e.g., splinter) is sticking (or standing) out.

ʔipeléht a headstone of a tomb, a marker, a monument: "standing out"

ʔipé·- stand + tu·le (?)

ʔipé·tulehtse. I am setting up posts to keep (something) out.

ʔipsqí- on foot

ʔipsqiléhtse. I am walking out (e.g., of a mountain).

ʔiy- canoe

ʔiyéhtse. (1) I am pushing out in a canoe. (2) I am crossing in a canoe.

hiʔyéhtse. (1) He is pushing out in a canoe. (2) He is crossing in a canoe.

kí· hiwc̓é·ye koná ka· wá·qoʔ pé·nmekunye mé·ywi h. He stayed there and in the morning he saw her push out in a canoe. AP388.2

hipeʔyéhteme. They crossed in a canoe this way. HA118.52

ʔiy- canoe + stem + -úʔ directional suffix

ʔiyehtúʔse. I am going out in a canoe toward (mine).

peʔyehtúʔye. He went out in a canoe toward him.

ka· paʔcac̓aka, kuʔús konkí p. Then he (Kiwkiwlú·ye) split it (canoe) and in it he went out after her (Grizzly Bear). AW138.69

ˀiyehtúˀm. Come after me in a canoe. AW138.67
nec̓iyehtúˀm. Come after us in a canoe. AW136.43, AW137.52
ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyeléhtse. (1) I am coming out of water. (2) (idiom) I am falling behind in a race.
ˀiyé·- in water + ququ- protrude
hiˀyéqqulehtse. It is sticking out of water.
reflexive prefix + temikí- bury
ˀipnetemikéhte. He exhumed himself. He dug himself out.
reflexive prefix + tu·le- throw
nemé·tu·lehtsix. We are throwing ourselves out. We are resigning.

léhyek VS upstream, upriver. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
le·w- construct
lewéhyekse. I am building something in the upstream area.
l. ˀískit má·t̓atx. I am building a road upstream.
nikit- drag
niktéhyekse. I am dragging (something) upstream.
sepé·- wind
hisepeléhyekse. The wind is blowing upstream.
sepeléhyekt blowing of wind upstream
sepé·- causative prefix
hisepeléhyeksix. They are advancing upstream. AW173.16
sité- look
histeléhyekse. He is facing upstream.
siteléhyekuˀ. I will look upstream. I will face upstream.
ˀe· s. Face upstream (to sg)!
siwí- swim
siwléhyekt swimming upstream
teqe- quickly
teqeléhyekse. I am running upstream.
teqeléhyekt running upstream AW11.2, AW185.50
teˀen- hunt
teˀnéhyekse. I am going to hunt upstream.
til- on the warpath
tiléhyekse. I am going to fight war upriver.

tiw̓ek- chase, follow

petw̓ekéhyeke. He chased her upstream. AW332.119

tuqʷele- swim underwater

tuqeléhyekse. I swim upstream.

hitquléhyekse. It (e.g., a fish) is swimming upstream.

hitquléhyeksix. They are swimming upstream.

koná ka· ʔí··· pá·mtaksa nacóʔx̣ kál̓a h. There he (Coyote) saw them go by, and Chinook salmon were going upstream. AW27.283

hitquléhyeks. It just swam upstream.

wá·qoʔ h. q̓oʔ huʔúys nacóʔx̣ kaká· wá·qoʔ pá·nkack̓ilkinaq̓iya ke yóx̣ hiwé·ke wecq̓ú·pu·pe tíkem tiké·mne. Now when he (Coyote) completed the destruction of the dam where the Wasco people were, the Chinook salmon just started swimming upstream. AW291.2

hitqoláhyaksaqa. I was swimming upstream.

hitquléhyekuʔ. It will swim upriver.

kál̓a h. nacóʔx̣ hiqó·qawnoʔ má·t̓atx koná hehéy̓etenuʔ. Chinook salmon will go up, straight upstream and they will spawn there. AW27.271

wat- wade

watáhyakt wading upstream

we·- fly, run

we·léhyekse. I am flying upstream (as on a plane). I am running upstream (as on a train).

hiwe·léhyekse. He is flying or running upstream. AW32.364

hiwe·léhyeksene. He flew upstream. He ran upstream. AW34.401

wilé·- run (of humans)

wileléhyekse. I am running upstream.

wis- travel, move

wiséhyekse. I am moving upstream.

wiséhyekt traveling (with household goods) upstream

wise- row

wiseléhyekse. I am rowing upstream.

wit̓é·- on a raft

wit̓eléhyekse. I am going upstream on a raft.

wú·l- ride

wú·lehyekse. I am riding upriver.

ˀinek- carry

pe·ˀnekéhyeksine. They carried him upriver. HA35.111

ˀinekéhyekt to carry something upstream

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqiléhyekse. I am walking upstream.

hiˀpsqiléhyekse. He is walking upstream.

ˀiyem- run (often pl)

ˀiyemléhyeksix. We are running upstream.

lémha·y N (1) (place name) Lemhi, Idaho, (2) "Snake" Indians in the Lemhi area. Lemhi, originally Limhi, started as a Mormon settlement in 1855-1858. According to Sven Liljeblad (personal communication), the self-designation of the Lemhi Indians is /ágaidykaˀa/ 'salmon eaters'.

lémha·y (abs), lémha·yna (obj)

lemlé·mt N (1) dark pink color EPW, (2) dark red HW

lemlé·mt (abs), lemlé·mtne (obj)

lemlé·mt píswe a kind of reddish agate

lem̓tú·s N rival, opponent (e.g., in a stick-game)

lem̓tú·s (abs)

ˀí·n wé·s ˀipním l. I am his opponent.

ˀipí hí·wes ˀí·nim l. He is my opponent.

ˀipním ˀú·s l. yóx̣. That is his rival.

lem̓tú·sne (obj), lílem̓tu·s (dist abs), ˀínlem̓tu·s (1sg poss abs), ˀínlem̓tu·sne (1sg poss obj), ˀímlem̓tu·s (2sg poss abs), nú·nmlem̓tu·s (1pl poss abs), ˀimémlem̓tu·s (2pl poss abs)

ne·nek denominative verb formant

ˀeneslem̓tu·sné·neksene. I became their enemy.

lé·nen̓ix (move) around. See líxnik VS.

lep Nu two

lepéhem twice. Cf. éhem sts times.

ˀí·n ˀu·y̓ehné·ne l. I beat him (e.g., in horse racing) twice.

lepéhemcimk̓ay̓ only two more times. Cf. cim, k̓ay̓.

pellepéhem twice each. Cf. peH stp.

lepéhemx (1) for the second time, (2) twice as much. Cf. k sis.

ka· kí· hé·nek̓e l. q̓oˀ kí·met ˀísqi q̓ilawnó·ya. Then just at this time Pitch turned around toward him for the second time.

ˀipním ciká·wn ˀepˀímne l. His fear doubled. (here lepéhemx = lepé·let)

lepé·let two layers. Cf. é·let sts.

lepeˀéle two pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts.

pellepeˀéle two pairs each

lepíck̓iw two nights. Cf.cík̓iw N.

lepíck̓iwpe (loc) two days before or two days after

lepípox̣poqc (1) great-great-grandparent or great-great-grandchild DA (2) two great-grandparents EPW

lepít (abs), lepítine (obj), lepítiki (inst) two. lepít, with the neutral classifier t, is the most commonly used word for 'two'.

lepít hí·semtuks (man's name) Sun and Moon: "Two Luminaries." This name has been translated as Two Moons: Haines (1955:248, 259, 264), Howard and McGrath (1958:129), Josephy (1965:515, 538, 570, 584), McWhorter (1948:45).

ˀí·n lepítiki ˀinmí·witki ˀu·y̓ehné·ce ˀipné. I am his senior by two years.

lepítipx second. Cf. k sis.

lepítka·ˀawn (1) Tuesday HW, (2) two dawns EPW. Cf. ká·ˀaw VC.

pellepít two each. Cf. peH stp.

lepú·sus two hundred. Cf. hú·sus N head.

lepúˀ (abs), lepúˀne (obj), lepúˀnim (np) two people. This form, with the personal classifier we, is used in reference either to humans or to animals treated as humans, as in Nez Perce legends. One also can count humans using the form lepít.

lepúˀ háham two men. Cf. há·ma N.

lepúˀ hiwsí·x. There are two people.

wá·qoˀ pe·sepetú·qisine kínmene kí· lepúˀne ni·mí·pu·ne. Now they let these two Nez Perce Indians smoke (as a token of friendship). HA76.46

lepúˀnim pé·ˀniksene ˀimí·tkin̓ike. Two (people) put (remote past) it underneath.

pellepúˀ two people each. Cf. peH stp.

lepwé (abs), lepíwenim (np) only two people. The intensifier ník occurs with this form as lepweníx 'really only two people' but not with lepúˀ and *lepuˀníx is ungrammatical.

táw̓yaciqa lepwé. Only two of us were living.

leˀéptit (abs), leˀéptitpe (loc) twenty. Cf. eˀéptit sts.

leˀéptitpe ˀinmí·witpe ˀinípe sík̓em. I bought the horses twenty years ago.

leˀeptitú·sus two thousand. Cf. hú·sus N.

leˀéptitx twentieth. Cf. k sis.

pelleˀéptit twenty each. Cf. peH stp.

ˀúyleptix (abs), ˀúyleptine (obj) both

yóq̓oˀ ˀe·kíce ˀé· lepít wé·ptes hí·wes kí· ˀipním ˀúyleptine konyá pé·tex̣tu·lehnenuˀ péˀwyuˀ ka· konyá ˀúyleptix pahám̀a ˀew̓níyuˀ. You see there are two golden eagles. To whoever shoots down both of them, I will give both of my daughters. AW79.135

ˀúyleptixpx in both directions. Cf. k sis.

ˀ. wé·s tim̓íne. I am inclined in either way. I am indifferent. Either way is all right with me: "My heart is in both directions."

pe·ˀúyleptine (obj) each of the two AW79.138

ˀúylepwe (abs), ˀúylepwene (obj) both (persons)

ˀúylepme both. Cf. me sts plural suffix. AW485.19

lé·p V to hold. It is possible that this form is a variant of lipí, just as ˀiné·p may be a variant of ˀinipí. For parallel sets of irregular inflectional forms, see ˀiné·p.

waq- in arms

waqlá·pta. I am holding (mine) in arms.

hiwaqlá·pta. He is holding (his) in arms.

ka· kí· miyáˀc h. kúckuc kuˀús qóˀc ceptuktíxnikin̓. And he is holding his child, who is still small and crawling, in his arms. HA34.90

waqlá·ptaqa. I was holding (mine) in arms not long ago.

waqlá·ptana. I held (mine) in arms long ago.

lépetis P heavy, weighted (archaic) This form is found only with "coyote prefix" showing that the speech is that of Coyote.

ʔiscilépetis AW56.200, AW518.86, cilípetis AW56.209, AW56.211, ʔiscipélet̓es AP319.5 Of the three forms recorded, ʔiscilépetis seems to be correct for two reasons: (1) it still has the coyote prefix ʔisci- clearly marked (unlike cilípetis which has an aphetic form), showing the prefix Phinney identified as peculiar to Coyote (AP319, n. 1) and (2) the stem portion agrees with the second form cilípetis. The metathesized form with a glottalized t was rejected by EPW as incorrect.

ʔ. wic̓é·y. Let me be heavy. Let me go down. “A sinker be!” AP319.5 (This form is found always in one story, Five Geese Brothers.)

lé·pwey N (place name) (1) Lapwai Creek, Idaho T36N R4W, (2) village site at the mouth of Lapwai Creek on the south side of the Clearwater River T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:35), (3) town of Lapwai, Idaho. This may be further analyzable into lé·p (related to łé·płep ‘butterfly’) and wey ‘creek’.

lé·pweykin̓ix from Lapwai. Cf. kin̓ik sis from.

lé·pweyme (1) from Lapwai, (2) people from Lapwai. Cf. me sts from.

lé·pweypu· residents of Lapwai. Cf. pu· sts people.

lé·pweyx to Lapwai. Cf. k sis to.

leqelí· VS to dam a river to fish

leqelí·se. I am damming a river to fish.

hileqelí·se or hilqelí·se. He is damming a river to fish.

laqalisá·qa. I was fishing by damming.

leqé·les (abs), leqelé·spe (loc) dam, fish trap, weir

leqelé·s a place where a fish dam is. Cf. e·s sts a site.

lé·qew N timber, trees

lé·qew (abs), leqé·wne or lé·qewne (obj), lé·qewx to l.

ʔí·n ʔené·c̓nehnenuʔ tú·skex lé·qewx q̓oʔ wáy̓at̓o. I will take them quite far away, high up to the forest. AW596.16

lé·qew̓ among the trees. Cf. ʔ ssts.

yóx̣ ʔá·yat hipinmí·ke l. The woman slept among the trees.

lé·qeyt N (1) small branches of black pine, burns well, (2) “a club of rotten wood” AP250.14

lé·qeyt (abs), lé·qeytne (obj), lé·qeytnim (np)

lé·qeyt ʔinéhnemtx, kex ʔu·c̓ílli·ks. Fetch me a club of rotten wood, let me club him to death. AP250.14

lé·qeytnim hé·cu hanı́·sa. I am making firewood of little pine branches.

leqi VS. This element is always found with tim̓né· ‘heart’ or the heart prefix and together means (1) hope, (2) sympathize, or (3) believe.

tim̓né·leqise. I sympathize (with mine).

ʔetim̓né·leqise. I sympathize with him.

tim̓né·leqiye. I sympathized (with mine).

kuʔús titm̓ínene t. kúʔ máwa witaláhtoqoʔ. Thus I hoped and believed in my heart that some day you would come back to life. AW365.117

tim̓né·leqit hope, sympathy, belief. Cf. t vis.

leq̓épc P wink, blink. This form most frequently refers to conscious opening and closing of the eyes rather than to the involuntary reaction. Cf. lak̓ápc.

leq̓épc leq̓épc kú·se. I keep blinking.

laq̓ápc laq̓ápc hiwx̣suʔúce. He is sitting blinking (with derisive vocalism).

leq̓é·x̣ A muddy

leq̓é·x̣leq̓ex̣ muddy

léq̓ex̣c (abs), léq̓ex̣cne (obj) (1) the south fork of the Clearwater River. (2) Kooskia, Idaho. The south fork of the Clearwater River is traditionally called tukúpe, but it came to be called léq̓ex̣c after Chinese miners settled upstream, especially around Newsome Creek, and the stream became muddy. EPW says it became clear about 1910.

léq̓ex̣cpe (loc). This form is also used for Muddy Creek.

ʔí·n kú·se léq̓ex̣cx. I am going to Kooskia.

lé·q̓ey VC (1) to be idle, be lazy, (2) to stay at home, (3) to rest, take it easy, (4) to be quiet, be still, (5) to live temporarily at a certain place, be a temporary resident, (6) to be tame, be domesticated

lé·q̓eyce. I am loafing. I am taking it easy.

ʔí·nim l. tim̓íne. My heart is at rest. I feel peaceful.

hilé·q̓eyce. He is taking it easy. He is settled. AW35.419

ˀelé·q̓eyce. (His) is staying home.

ka· koní·x hisemtuksyé·yenm ˀewé·ke píst koná ˀiní·tpe ˀ. This Sun had a father who stayed at home (and did not go out). AW154.28

hilé·q̓eyne. He was lazy.

leq̓é·y̓ settled, calm. Cf. ˀ vsts.

pé·ce "l. ˀisí· pamná· hí·n̓ax̣ há·cwal cikaw̓í·sna ka· manmaˀí ˀú·tkuy̓kuˀ." She (grandmother) told him (Cottontail Boy), "Calm down, don't say such a thing, boy. It (Thunder) is scary, how are you going to take her (his wife) from him?" AW122.23

l. kúy. Leave him alone! Don't bother him!

leq̓éyleq̓ey, lilq̓éylilq̓ey (dist) contented, settled (e.g., of a horse), domesticated, gentle, tame

lé·q̓eyn temporary residence

leté· VS into. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

cú·- with a pointed object (once)

culé·tese. I am poking something into something else (once).

cuc- with a pointed object (many times)

cucleté·se. I am poking many times into something.

quqú·- gallop

ququleté·se. I am galloping into (e.g., a forest).

teqe- quickly

teqeleté·ye. (1) I ran into something. (2) I got mixed up in a mess.

tuk^{w}é·pe- arm

tukepeleté·se. I am sticking my arm into something.

tu·le- throw

tu·leté·se. I am throwing something into something (e.g., a bucket).

we·- fly, run

we·leté·se. I am flying into something.

wí·- distributive prefix + cú·- with a pointed object

ˀewí·culetese. He is poking into each of them.

ka· koná q̓oˀ yox̣ ka· ˀakakmámca yoq̓opí ˀástay ˀ. koná. And then she (Grizzly Bear) filled it (the bag) and poked each one of them (children) with needles. AW135.26

wix̣suˀ- sit
wix̣siˀleté·se. I am sitting in (e.g., house, jail).
hiwx̣siˀletesí·x. They are sitting low.
wix̣siˀleté·ye. I sat in (e.g., house, jail).
wix̣siˀleteˀí leggings (in the Downriver dialect usage EPW)
ˀipce- pipe (?)
ˀipceleté·se. I put some tobacco in the peacepipe.
ˀipceletesí·x. We put tobacco in the pipe.
peˀpcelé·tes. (Let's) put tobacco in the pipe.
ˀipé·- with fist(?)
ˀipeleté·se. I am putting mine in (e.g., sheath, quiver).
ˀeˀpeleté·se. I am putting it in (e.g., sheath, quiver).
kí· hiˀpsqíkiyu·ye tim̓ú·ni ˀ. koná. Here he walked toward his bow, it is sheathed there. AP427.2
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqileté·se. I am walking into something.
ˀipú·x̣- plant, stand
ˀipú·x̣letese. I am sticking something (e.g., needles) into something (e.g., basket).

letíyek VS high (e.g., in a tree, on horseback). The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
we·- fly, run
hiwe·letíyeke. He jumped on something.
kawóˀ h. kawóˀ hipewewí·time liy̓é·ski. Then she (Cannibal's wife) jumped in and they (she and her baby) came downstream in a canoe. HA35.99
wisé·- in standing position
wiseletíyekse. I am standing high (e.g., in a tree, on a rooftop).
wix̣suˀ- sit
wix̣siˀletíyekse. I am sitting high up (e.g., in a tree).
hiwx̣siˀletíyekse. He is sitting high. HA102.19
wix̣siˀletíyekt sitting high up

letp̓é· VS against (as in lean or rest against), into (as in bump into). The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

hiyú·m- bear + ʔiqa- on one's back

hiyó·m̓iqalatp̓anwa·s (place name in Nez Perce folktale) Bear's Back Resting Place AW582.82, AW582.90

quqú·- gallop

quqúletp̓ese. I galloped and ran into something.

sepé·- causative prefix

pesepeletp̓é·ye. (idiom) He examined him.

tiwé·tim p. The medicine man examined him.

sité- look

ʔesté·tp̓ese. I am looking at the side of something.

ʔ. meẋsé·mne. I am looking at the side of a mountain.

temé·- place

temeletp̓é·se. I am leaning against something. I am bracing something up.

temeletp̓é·ʔnim. Prop it up. AW122.16

teqe- quickly + ʔipé·- stand

hitqeʔpeletp̓é·se. He quickly stood it up against something.

ka· tim̓ú·ne hiwc̓é·ye há·ma h. koná. The man changed himself into an arrow and quickly let it stand against something. AW135.16

té·w- at night + ʔiqá·- on one's back

hitáw̓qalatp̓aya. He lay on his back leaning (his head) against something. AW579.38

tú·k̓e- with a cane-like object

tuk̓elétp̓ese. I am putting my claw marks on something.

we·- run, fly

we·letp̓é·se. I am flying into something. I am running into (e.g., trouble).

hiwe·letp̓é·ye. He ran into it. AW113.78

ʔipí h. piswé·pe ka· wí·ƚec hitqec̓ílli·ke. Having struck the rock, he almost fell down.

hiwe·letp̓esí·x. They are running into it.

we·- + stem + -é·yik move around

hiwe·letp̓é·yikse. He is moving around bumping into things.

wé·p- hand + tú·k̓e- with a cane-like object

wé·ptuk̓eletp̓etpe (place name) Bear Claw Place, between Kamiah and Kooskia on the east side of the Clearwater River

wepé·- with hand

wepeletp̓é·se. I am feeling against something.

kícuy w. I am withdrawing money (e.g., from my bank account).

weye- move quickly, fly

weyeletp̓é·ye. I dashed into something. I ran into something.

wix̣suʔ- sit

wix̣siʔletp̓é·se. I am sitting against (e.g., a wall).

wix̣ciʔlétp̓et (place name) Elk Mountain, Idaho: "sitting against"

ʔipé·- stand

ʔipeletp̓é·se. I let something stand against something.

ʔipsqí- on foot

ʔipsqíletp̓ese. I am walking into something.

ʔipsqiletp̓é·ye. I walked and hit something. I walked and bumped into something.

ʔiqá·- on one's back

ʔiqalatp̓á·sa. I am resting against something. I am leaning my back against something.

ʔiyé·- in water

ʔiyeletp̓é·se. I am standing against something (e.g., a dam) in water.

hiʔyeletp̓é·ye. He was caught against something in water.

q̓oʔ kaká· ná·qcki wiyéwc̓etki kí·met koná ʔé·te h., "ʔisí·met̓u qóʔc hiwá·q̓is nacóʔx̣." When one day he (Chinook salmon) was caught (by running into a fishdam) he (Rattlesnake) said, "Oh! salmon is still alive." AW310.117

le·w vtp construction, building, house, framework. Cf. cí·w̓at VC, láhsa VS, léht VS, léhyek VS, limq VS, qepsi A, tamá·lwi VS, taʔc A.

lé·w vtp and stp fish. Cf. cikilí· VC, hapát A, lí·k VS, lu· VS, tay VC, té·k̓e VC, tip VS, ʔá·yat N, ʔí VC, ʔiyá·q VC.

lewí·k VS into the mainstream. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

cú·- with a pointed object

cu·lewí·kse. (1) I push it into the mainstream with a pointed object. (2) I keep making someone angry.

pé·culewike. He pushed it into the mainstream.

kawóˀ p. konyá hecú·nm só·x̣. Then she (Cannibal's wife) pushed the wooden spoon into the mainstream with a pole. HA35.98

siwí- in swimming

siwlewí·kse. I am swimming into the mainstream. I am swimming into the deeper part of the river.

hisiwlewí·ke. He swam into the mainstream.

kawóˀ ˀipné·wiwqi·ne h. ˀiske ˀetiye mí·w̓ac konóˀ hisiwlíxnike. Then he took off his clothes, swam into the mainstream and he swam around for a little while. AW608.73

teqe- quickly + siwí- swim

hitqesiwlewí·ke. She quickly swam into the mainstream.

tuqʷele- swim underwater

tuqelewí·kse. I am swimming underwater into the mainstream.

tuqʷele- + stem + -toq back

hitqolawí·ktoqa. It swam underwater back into the mainstream. AW28.292

wat- wade

watawí·ksa. I am wading into the river.

wise- row

wiselewí·kse. I am rowing into the stream.

hipewselewí·ke. They rowed into the mainstream.

met̓u wá·qoˀ kúˀ mine h. so·x̣pulúyki. But already they went somewhere into the mainstream using a wooden spoon. AW342.94

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqilewí·kse. I am walking into the river.

ˀipsqilewí·x. Walk into the river! (to sg)

ˀ. limq̓í·sx. Walk into the river to the deep (part)!

ˀiyé·- afloat

ˀiyelewí·kse. (e.g., my canoe) is floating into the mainstream. I am floating into the mainstream.

hiˀyelewí·kse. It is floating into the mainstream.

líy̓es h. A canoe is floating into the mainstream.

reflexive prefix + cú·- with a pointed object
ˀiné·cu·lewikse. I am pushing myself away from the shore with a pole.
ˀipné·cu·lewike. He pushed himself away from the shore.
ˀ. ka· hiwt̓é·wikime hiwselewí·kime. She pushed herself away from the shore and she went downstream and went into the mainstream. AW561.171

lé·wike·s N (1) winter camp, (2) (place name) village site located just above confluence of the middle and the south forks of the Clearwater River on the south side of the middle fork T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:27), (3) (place name) the present town of Kooskia, Idaho. "Refers to a basalt shelf in the river with a pool below it where salmon gathered. This was a wah-toss [watá·s, see wató· VS], or major fording place in low water. Rock formation provided a major fishery place." (Shawley 1977:93)
lé·wike·spu· inhabitants of Kooskia, Idaho

lé·wite·s N boys' quarters. Cf. ˀelwíte·s winter lodge, girls' quarters.
lé·wite·s (abs), lé·wite·spe (loc)

lewleqi VS (with prefix té·- 'by talking') to call names, offend, insult
té·lewleqise. I call (someone) names.
pé·telewleqiye. "He vituperated him." AP67.13
té·lewleqit name calling
ˀiné·telewleqise. I am calling myself names.

lé·wliks N "salmon" AP340.1. Cf. lé·w vtp fish, lí·k VS.

léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N (1) wood thrush EPW, (2) yellow canary HW, (3) oriole EBW
léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ (abs), léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ne (obj)

lé·w̓ VC (1) to be winter, (2) to hibernate. Possibly lé·w fish vtp + ˀí be VC.
hilé·w̓ce. It is (still) in winter. (E.g., fish) is resting in deep water.
lu· to be underwater
hiléw̓lu·se. It is hibernating (e.g., of suckerfish).
hiléw̓lu·six. They are hibernating.
hipeléw̓lu·yuˀ. They will be hibernating.

lex̣éyu· N (1) Yakima Indians, Warmsprings Indians, (2) (man's or woman's name)
lex̣éyu· (abs), lex̣éyune (obj)
lex̣eyu·tímt the Sahaptin language. Cf. tim VS to speak, t vis, ˀilex̣éyu·ne "to the Cayuse" AP25.14.

lex̣lé·qs N (1) weeds, (2) straw, (3) chaff, bits of straw to start fire, kindling
lex̣lé·qs (abs), lex̣lé·qsne (obj)

léx̣luy N horsefly
léx̣luy (abs), lex̣lú·yne (obj)
lex̣luyléx̣luy elk fly

léy sts found in the following two examples:
mat̓aláyma Upriver people; mut̓eléyme Downriver people

le·yeq VS (with a reflexive prefix) to look for women
ˀimeyé·leqse. You are looking for women.
míne ˀ. Where are you looking for women?
ˀineyé·lequˀ. I will look for women.

leyké·t P (of noise or voice) distantly. The meaning is not "echo" as in AP138.17.
leyké·t ˀamc̓íya. I heard it in the distance.
reflexive prefix + we- with mouth
ˀinú·leyketkse. I am talking as though my voice is coming from far away. I am ventriloquizing.
ˀipnú·leyketke. He ventriloquized.
ka· ˀ. pá·tiyoxna, "ˀimna·matnoní·m mamáy̓ac ˀew̓líwyeqeyneks." Then he talked as though his voice was coming from far away and hollered, "Your family and children vanished in flames." AW136.30

leylé·k VS into. A typical use of this form is into a hole, while leté· is typically into bushes, trees, and not into a hole. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
cé·p- with hand
cepeylé·kse. I am putting (mine) into something (e.g., pocket, case). I am stuffing (mine) in.

cé·p- with hand + wite- head

céwteylekse. I am making someone bend over.

cú·- in a single file (?)

culeylé·kse. I am diving in.

cú·ye- instrument + ququ- protrude

cú·yeqquleylekse. I am folding something in (as shutting a pocketknife).

cu·yeqquleylekeʔí pocketknife

cúʔx̣t- (?) possibly cú·- + ʔex̣t- swallow

cúʔx̣teylekse. I am stabbing (e.g., to cut the throat or jugular vein of a deer).

c̓í·q- speak

c̓ix̣leylé·kse or c̓iqleylé·kse. I am speaking into something.

c̓ix̣leyle·kéʔs or c̓iqleylé·keʔs (1) microphone, (2) taperecorder, a thing to speak into

hiyú·m- bear + temé·- assume a position

hiyú·mtemeylekse. I (grizzly bear) am lying inside (sleeping).

kipi- trace tracks

kipileylé·kse. I am tracking into something.

hikpileylé·ke. He tracked into something. AW16.81

pí·- reciprocal prefix + we- with mouth + sepé·- wind

pí·wesepeyleksix. We are inhaling each other.

pí·wesepeyleks. We just inhaled each other.

ké· p. Let us inhale each other. HA24.12,13

pí·- reciprocal prefix + we- with mouth + temé·- throw, shoot

pí·wetemeyleksix. We are inhaling each other. AP20.12

sé·p- causative prefix (pl obj)

sepeylé·kse. I am swallowing them. I am gorging myself on them.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + teqe- quickly + tu·le- throw

septeqetu·leylé·kse. I cause them to be quickly thrown into something.

septeqetu·leylé·keʔs a trap hole. Cf. eʔs vsts.

sé·p- causative prefix (pl obj) + tiyé·- in an obstructive manner

septiyeylé·kse. I am crowding something into it. I am driving it in.

sé·p- causative prefix (pl obj) + wisé·- stand

sé·wseylekse. I make (e.g., animals) stand in (e.g., an enclosure).

hiwseylé·kse. He makes it stand inside.

sepé·- wind

hisepeylé·kse. The wind is blowing into something.

sepé·- causative (sg obj) + tu·le- fall

sepé·tu·leylekse. I drop it. I let it fall.

sex̣ním̓- autumn

sex̣liweyné·kse. It is getting into the fall season.

sité- look

siteylé·kse. I am looking into something.

siteylekeˀí (abs), siteylekeˀí·ki (inst) telescope: “a thing to look into”

sité- look + stem + -ú· toward

pesteylekú·ye. He looked in (through something) toward him.

ka· tú···sti hiwe·kéˀeyke koná coqóykin̓ix p. ˀisí·met kál̓a hiˀnahto·lá·nx̣ há·ma. And he (Mosquito) flew up high and he looked in toward her through the smoke hole, there she was loving her husband. AW20.150

siwí- swim

siwleylé·kse. I am swimming, following the main stream.

su·x̣- enclose, corral

sú·x̣eylekse. I place in a pen. I am enclosing something.

hisú·x̣eylekse. He is enclosing it.

sík̓em titó·qana hiná·spax̣wiqana, ka· h. ˀipé·lkili·kt kál̓a koná. He used to steal horses from Indians, and just at that place he put them in an enclosure. HA91.9

sú·ye- push

sú·yeylekse. I am pushing (mine) into something (as fitting shoes, slipping on snowshoe).

té·l- gallop + stem + -qaw straight through

hipatá·laylaxqawna. They galloped in straight through. AW35.414

té·l- gallop + stem + -toq back

hipatá·laylaktoqa. They ran back in. AW35.414, AW114.89

temc- pile of dirt (?) + kipi- trace

temckipileylé·kse. I am following something into dirt.

temckipileyleké·t (abs), temckipileyleketú·ne (obj) (1) termite, (2) poisonous grasshopper-like insect living underground

temé·- assume a position + yeq- sit (pl)

temé·yeqeyneksix. They are sitting inside.

kí·met wá·qoˀ kíye hipené·steqekiyu·s kúˀ másł hipicwéˀni·t koná t. Then they came after us and we were sitting inside some sort of a rock cabin. HA94.78

hitemé·yeqeyneksix. They are sitting inside (e.g., a jail).

té·me- with wife's family

té·meynekse. I am going back to my wife.

té·mqi- throw (e.g., rocks)

temqileylé·kse. I am throwing (a stone) into a hole.

teqe- quickly

hitqeyné·xki. It flew into something. It landed. AW90.318

ka· pé·mtiwikce ʔipciwá·tx̣nim pé·xne koná h. He (Owl) followed it (Crow) with his eyes and he alone saw where it flew into (= where it landed). AW89.317

teqe- quickly + we·- run, fly + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hitqewé·leylekeʔnyuʔ. He$_i$ will quickly run into his$_j$.

h. mac̓áyo kú·snim. Water will quickly flow into (my) ears. AW112.48

ti·k- sew (?) + temé·- place

tí·ktemeylekse. I am putting on a patch and mending it.

tin̓- sun or moon

hitin̓eyné·kse. The sun (or moon) is setting.

hitin̓eyné·ke. The sun (or moon) set.

hitin̓eyné·xkike. The sun (or moon) went on setting.

tin̓eyné·kt sundown, sunset, moondown, moonset

tin̓eynek̓té·sx before sunset HA62.7

tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ike or tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ike·y west

tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ikeykin̓ix from the west

tin̓eyné·kitkin̓ike·yx toward the west, toward the sunset AP459.9

tipsim- (?)

tipsimleylé·kt night hunting on a lake

tisqiʔ- backward

tisqeʔyné·kse. I am backing into (e.g., wagon or car).

tiw̓e- with a pointed object used in a nonpoking manner + tu·le- throw

tiw̓etu·leylé·kse. I rake it into something.

tox̣pi- stretch (legs)

tox̣pilaylá·ksa. I am stretching my legs into something.

t. tohónpa. I am putting on leggings.

hitx̣pilaylá·kim. He stretched his legs into (e.g., a tepee). AP206.5

tox̣piulaylá·kt putting legs into

tukʷé·p- with hand

tukepeylé·kse. I stick my hand into something (e.g., pocket). I "close by stuffing, as a hole." DNP206.

tukʷé·p- + stem + -ú· directional suffix

petkupeylekú·ye. He reached inside (the tepee). AW121.10

tu·le- throw

tu·leylé·kse. (1) I am throwing (mine) into something. (2) I pawn something as security.

ˀetu·leylé·kse. I am throwing it into something.

hito·laylá·xqana. He would throw something into something. AW111.29

tuqʷele- swim underwater, dive

tuqeylé·kse. I dive down.

hitquylé·kse. He dives down.

we- with mouth + sepé·- wind

wesepéylekse. I am inhaling.

w. miyáˀc. I am swallowing my child as I breathe in.

pú·sepeylekime. It breathed in.

ka· wá·qoˀ p. ka· há·tyanm pá·ˀnahnama ˀiceyé·yene. And now it (the Monster) breathed in and the wind moved Coyote. HA24.14

we- with mouth + ˀinek- carry

hinesweˀnekeyné·ke. He swallowed them.

ka· hicú·kwene laˀámna ˀé·te ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim h. And he (Coyote) learned that Monster swallowed in all of them. HA23.3

we- with mouth + ˀinipí- seize, take

weˀnpleylé·keˀs (1) phonograph, (2) recorder, (3) microphone, a thing to sing into. Cf. we + ˀinipí = sing.

we·- fly, run

we·leylé·kse. I am running into something (e.g., a hole).

we·leylé·kuˀ. I will run into (a hole).

tax̣c ka· we·x̣éˀpuˀ w. ka· takláy ˀí·n wa·láhsayoˀ. Now (you) go down and run into (a hole), at the same time I will fly up. HA14.10

we·leylé·kt dips on highways

wéwte- head

wéwteylekse. I stoop. I am hanging my head down (to show disinterest).

hiwéwteyleke. It (the dog) hung its head. AW74.50

ka· h. ka· pewiˀnekéhney̓sene laˀám̓. He (Monster) stooped, and he unloaded everything. AW241.52

hiwéwteylekime. He hung his head. AP139.7

weye- move quickly + stem + -ú· directional suffix

pu·yeylekú·ye. He ran toward him. AW175.52

wí·- distributive prefix + sú·ye- push

hiwí·su·yeyleke. He put each one (of the snowshoes) on. AW179.3

wí·- distributive prefix + sú·ye- push + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·wisu·yeylekeʔnye. He$_i$ pushed each one of his$_j$ into something.

yóx̣ tít pá·nyaʔnya ʔimé·snim tít p. She got teeth for him (Coyote) and pushed each one of the deer's teeth in (Coyote's mouth). AW53.150

wí·- distributive prefix + tu·le- throw

hiwí·tu·leyle·ke. He threw each of them into something.

ka· q̓oʔ sílu pe·witu·léhteʔnye ka· h. ʔipnimníxpx. And he (Coyote) yanked out each one of its (Curlew's) eyes and threw each one of them into his own (eye sockets). AW144.62

wis- travel, move

wiseyné·kse. I am moving into (e.g., an Indian reservation). I am immigrating. I "depart." DNP46

hiwseylé·kse. He is moving in.

wiseyné·ksix. We are moving into (somewhere).

kaká· tamá·lwin hiné·sne ƛ̓awa cí·f có·cipne ʔiné·k̓nikt wal̓wá·kin̓ix "wá·qoʔ ʔé·tx w., lé·pwey kíne ʔé·tx pewc̓é·yuʔ wi·sepí·newin̓ wé·tes kuʔstí·te lamtá·kin̓ix ʔé·tx papá·ynoʔ." When the Commisioner told Chief Joseph's band from Wallowa, "Now you move into (the reservation) at Lapwai. Here each of you will be allotted land in the same way as those from Lamata (Whitebird)." HA116.2

pewseyné·kuʔ. We will move in.

pawsayná·koʔqa. We could go in.

maná·nm pakiyóʔqa wé·te·nm p. hu· kúʔne·nm petu·qélenuʔ c̓alawí kíye wé·ƛ̓u wiseyné·ksix. What can we do? Shall we go in (to the reservation)? If we do not move in, shall we fight? HA116.9

wis- travel, move + stem + -ú· directional suffix

pewseynekú·ye. He moved in toward it. AW182.4

wis- travel, move + kipi- trace tracks

hiwskipileylé·ke. He followed the tracks. AW343.104

wískipileyleke·t one who moves in after someone

wix̣suˀ- sit
wix̣siˀléylekse. I am sitting in (e.g., a jail).
hiwx̣siˀléylekse. He is sitting in (e.g., a jail).
hiwx̣siˀleylé·ke. He sat inside. AW169.67
yeq- spill, throw
yeqéynekse. I am dumping it into something.
yeqéyneks. I just spilled something into something.
y. kú·s. I just spilled water into it.
yeqeyné·kt throwing into
ˀeliw- winter
ˀelweyné·kse. (1) It is getting into winter. (2) I am spending winter.
ˀelweyné·kt winter
paqaˀalwayná·kt (1) five winters, (2) (man's name) Five-Winters (McWhorter 1948:47)
ˀex̣t- swallow
ˀex̣téylekeˀs throat. Cf. eˀs vsts (a thing) for ...-ing.
ˀile- smoke + té·m- place
hiˀleteméylekse. Smoke hovers in strata: "Smoke is settled into (e.g., a valley)." AP352.7
hiˀleteméyleke. A pall of smoke lay (in the air). AP355.6.
ˀilíw- fire + yeq- throw, spill
ˀew̓líwyeqeyneks. I just burned down something inside.
ˀimna·matnoní·m mamáy̓ac ˀ. Your family and children vanished in flames inside (their home). AW136.31. Cf. AP428.3-4.
ˀilíwyeqeynekt to burn down inside
ˀinek- carry
ˀinekeyné·kse. I am carrying (mine) into something.
ˀew̓nekeyné·kse. I am carrying it into something.
ˀinekeyné·ks. I just took (mine) into something.
wá·qoˀ ˀe· ˀ. Now I just took you in (now I just swallowed you in). HA24.20
peˀnekeyné·ke. It took it in.
kawóˀ yúˀc p. ka· haˀáckika. Then it (Monster) took in the poor one (Coyote) and he went on into (the Monster's body). HA24.21
peˀnekeyné·kime. It took it in this way. HA24.19

ˀinek- carry + stem + -ˀipec desiderative suffix
peˀnekeynek̓tipé·cwiye. It wanted to take it in.
p. ˀiceyé·yene. It (Monster) was anxious to swallow Coyote. HA24.16
ˀipé·- stand
ˀipeylé·kse. I am planting (e.g., post, stick, pole) in the ground.
ˀipeylé·kt a post, a stake
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqiléylekse. I am walking into (e.g., a house, a canyon).
ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyeylé·kse. I am sinking.
reflexive prefix + cé·p- causative + wite- head
ˀiné·cewteylekse. I hang my head. I bend my head down.
reflexive prefix + cú·- in a single file (?)
ˀipné·culeylekse. There is an eclipse: "it is diving into itself."
reflexive prefix- + wis- travel + cú·- in a single file (?)
ˀipnewsculeylé·ke. He shoved himself into a dive.

leˀckin vts pts (1) Most frequently this form is suffixed to an onomatopoeic word and means something like 'with a' as in 'with a bang' and 'with a splash'. (2) With a verb stem it describes a resulting state. (3) With an adjective it describes the state as a result of a change, for example, 'having become black'. Cf. ceqq̓ép P, cimú·k A, hoł VS, łaq̓ P, łép P, muˀúy P, pe·lé·y VC, q̓áp P, sít P, tin̓ukí VC, x̣uyís P.
(1) łépleˀckin with a splash. Cf. łép P splash.
ˀiceyé·ye hitqetu·léhnene ł. Coyote fell down with a splash. AW518.83
(2) tin̓úxleˀckin being very dead. Cf. tin̓ukí VC to die.
(3) cimú·xleˀckin having become black. Cf. cimú·k A black.

leˀéptit twenty. See lep Nu.

leˀéy̓ P that describes sound of chewing
leˀéy̓ leˀéy̓ sound of chewing as when chewing cud
ka· titolá·t kál̓a hiwx̣suˀúce leˀéy̓ leˀéy̓ hikaˀná·nx̣ sáx̣sin. And just peacefully it (white-tailed buck) was sitting chewing its cud. AW98.5

lí·ckaw̓ N (1) basket cap, made of hemp or cornhusk with dyed designs, (2) (place name) camp site at the mouth of Sutter Creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E (Schwede 1966:28), (3) (place name) Sutter Creek above Penney Ranch on the middle fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, so called because there were many qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓. According to EPW the Downriver form is ní·ckaw̓. See Figure 9 on p. 499.

lí·ckaw̓ (abs), lí·ckaw̓na (obj) a basket cap

qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓ name of a flower known as "shooting star," American cowslip, dodecatheon, birdbill (plant): "meadowlark's basket cap". Cf. similarly poetic Sahaptin k̓ʷayk̓ʷay-nmí núšnu *Dodecatheon*: "curlew's beak" (Hunn 1990:338)

lí·ckaw̓pa (1) locative form of lí·ckaw̓, (2) (place name) Sutter Creek ; same as (3).

lic̓é· VS to be directed at. This stem is found only after sisé·w to drip, tax̣ to explode, and tul to spit.

sepé·- causative prefix + tax̣- explode

sapatx̣lic̓á·sa. I make it explode.

tax̣- explode

tax̣lic̓á·sa or tox̣lic̓á·sa. (Mine) is spattering (e.g., of oil from heat).

hitx̣lic̓á·sa. It is spattering. Sparks are being scattered around.

h. ʔé·. Sparks (from a fire) are landing on you. AW279.115

tax̣líc̓at, tox̣líc̓at spattering, sparking

tax̣- explode + tul- spit

patx̣tolc̓á·sa. It is exploding against it.

ʔatx̣tolc̓á·sa. I am exploding it. I am making it explode.

tul- spit

tulc̓é·se. I spit at (mine).

ʔetulc̓é·se. I spit at it.

ʔatolc̓asá·qa. I spat at it (not long ago).

ʔené·stulc̓ese. I spit at them.

tulíc̓et spitting at something

wí·- distributive + tul- spit

hiné·switulc̓eye. She spat at each one of them.

ka· koná táx̣sna hiná·swiwawyana. ka· h. ka· hiné·sne “tax̣c kaka· hityó·xnoʾkom tax̣c ʾé·tx ʾepemsteqeʾénpuʾ, ‘hó· hó·’ ki·me tax̣s.” Then she thrashed each of the willow trees. And she spat at each of them. And she told them, “Now when he calls me you answer him (saying) ‘ho· ho·’ you willow trees.” AW561.167

pewitúlc̓eye. She spat on each. HA35.97

lí·k VC (1) to move, proceed, walk, (2) (with tukʷ) to shoot, hunt. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

ceptukte- on all fours
ceptuktí·kce. I am crawling.
hiceptuktí·kcem. He is crawling along. AP44.12

cú·- in a single file
culí·kce. We are going in a single file.
hiculí·kce. They are going in a single file (as a group).
hiculí·kcix. They are going in a single file (as individuals).

kipi- follow tracks
kipilí·kce. I am tracing (track, scent).
ʾekpilí·kce. I am tracing it.
ʾ. ʾimé·sne. I am tracking deer.
pekpilí·kce. He tracked it. AW175.49

mey- in the morning + tukʷe- hunt
himé·ytukelikce. He goes hunting early.

mu·- with four or more legs
mu·lí·kce. I am going on all fours.
himu·lí·kce. It is going on all fours.

nikt- drag
niktí·kce. I am dragging something.
hinkití·kce. He is dragging something.
hinkití·kcene. She was dragging something. AW18.122

quqú·- gallop
hiqqulí·kce. He is galloping.
ʾamtáksa ʾipné h. I see him galloping by.

sé·p- causative + tiyé·- in an obstructive manner
septiyelí·kcix. We are driving (mine) along.
pe·septiyelí·kcix. They are driving it/them.
p. sik̓é·mne. They are driving a horse/horses.

sé·p- causative + wilé·- run

sé·wlelikce. I let it run away. I neglect (mine). I lose (in a game). I put (mine) into flight.

s. cukwené·wit. I am neglecting my education.

ˀesé·wlelikin. I just let it run away.

ˀ. ˀimé·sne. The deer ran away: "I just let the deer run away."

pé·sewlelixne. He let him run away.

ka· wiqqí· ˀimé·snim pé·kuye p. The deer went further away from him and it got away. AW372.14

sé·p- causative + x̣ule- roll

hisepx̣ulí·kcem. It comes rolling along. AP460.6

té·l- gallop

té·likce. (Mine) are galloping. We are galloping.

hité·lixne. They galloped (as a group).

q̓oˀ hipetqewqí·ne q̓oˀ yóq̓oˀ laˀám̓ ˀitiyé·kt wax̣ laˀám̓ wiseˀní·kt kakalá hiwé·ke hé·wsil̓ikt peˀtú· yóq̓oˀ laˀám̓ ka· h. They (the old man and his boy) dropped dead then all (the meat) that was hanging, all the property that was there, even things like the floor covering, all of them (came alive) and galloped away. AW279.121

hipeté·lixne. They galloped (as individuals).

kawóˀ ˀiceyé·yene koná kál̓a pé·tkuypeˀksene ka· h. Then they (deer) just knocked Coyote around with their heads and galloped away. HA45.46

té·lke- lead, drive

telkelí·kce. I am leading (mine) (e.g., a horse). Cf. té·lkelikse I am tying (e.g., a horse).

ˀetelkelí·kce. I am leading him.

temé·- sit, lie + wilé·- run

pé·temewleli·xne He dragged her in a run. AW123.41

teqe- quickly, suddenly

teqelí·kce. I am running.

hitqelí·kce. He is running.

ˀamtáksa ˀipné h. I see him running by.

hitqelí·kcene. He ran long ago.

teqe- quickly, suddenly + wé·l- flow

teqewelí·kce. (E.g., a river) is rising: "quickly it flows."

teqe- quickly, suddenly + wí·- distributive + ˀinek- carry
hinesteqewiˀnekí·kce. He is taking them one by one.
teqe- quickly, suddenly + wú·l- walk (of quadrupeds)
hitqewu·lí·kce. It suddenly walked.
h. qoq̓á·lx̣ ka· ˀipnú·kil̓imkse. The bison suddenly started to walk (instead of swimming) and she shook herself. AW471.26
teqe- quickly, suddenly + ˀex̣ewí- abreast, side by side
hitqeˀx̣ewlí·kcix. They went side by side. AW398.23
teqe- quickly, suddenly + ˀinek- carry
teqeˀnekí·kce. I am carrying it in a hurry.
hitqeˀnekí·kce. He hauled it along quickly.
té·w- at night + wú·l- walk + ˀex̣ewí- abreast
tewwu·leˀx̣ewlí·kcix. We are riding side by side at night.
tin̓- sun or moon
tin̓í·kce. The sun (or moon) is moving.
hitin̓í·kce. It (the sun or moon) is moving. The sun will perform simply its routine; moving across the sky. AW158.90
tisqiˀ- backward
tisqiˀlí·kce. I am walking backward.
tiw̓ek- chase
tiw̓ekí·kce. I am chasing (mine).
hitw̓ekí·kcem. He is chasing (me).
kíye x̣áx̣a·snim h. A grizzly bear is chasing me.
petw̓ekí·kce. He is chasing it.
ka· konapí pá·mtaka ˀisí·met kí· p. ˀimé·sne. Then she saw him go by, chasing a deer. AW371.11
tukʷe- shoot, hunt
tukelí·kce. I am out hunting (big game).
hitkulí·kce. He goes hunting. HA19.10
pé·tkuli·kcix. They are hunting. AW200.49
hitkulí·kcinki. They are hunting away from here.
tokalí·kcaqa. He was hunting recently.
hitkolí·kciqa. They were hunting recently.
q̓oˀ kakoná h. koná hikiyé·yixkike titéx̣sem wax̣ mimé·x̣sem. Just at the place where they were hunting, he wandered (over) ridges and mountains. HA30.15

hitkwelí·kcene. They were out hunting. (Downriver dialect) (Swadesh 1930:1.55)

tukelí·kcine. We hunted long ago.

hitkulí·kcine. They hunted long ago.

kuʔstí·te koná hityó·xnayixkika kakoná h. In the same way he called around where they hunted. HA31.29

tukelí·xnuʔ. I will go hunting.

hipetkulí·xnuʔ. They will go hunting.

kí·me háham h. These men will go hunting.

petkulí·xnuʔ. We will go hunting.

kíye p. mex̣sé·mkex ʔením̓. Let's go hunting this winter.

hitkolí·xnoʔqa. He can hunt. HA19.2

hitkolí·xnaʔniqa. They used to go hunting.

nú·m titílo h. walí·m cé·pki ka· nú·n kíye tukelí·kte·n̓ix tim̓uní·ki. Our ancestors used to hunt with bows and arrows, but now we hunt with guns.

ʔiléx̣ni tító·qan hiwé·ke ka· h. pemmé·y. There were many people, and they used to go hunting every morning.

tukelí·kin. Hunt (to sg)!

ʔí·m kúy t. You go hunting!

tukelí·kitx. Hunt (to pl)!

tukelí·kin (abs), tukelí·kpe (loc), tukelí·xki (inst) (1) hunting, hunt, (2) game (except birds and fish)

hic̓áʔaca tukelí·kin. The hunting season is here.

konyá pá·ʔnahnanqana pé·mmey tukelí·kpe. He used to take her every morning to go hunting. HA19.14

koná hitimmíyucine hic̓í·qcine wiskeʔéyki tukelí·xki wax̣ láwyalaki wax̣ keʔitú·ki. There they planned and talked about trips, hunts, fishing, and other things. HA73.7

tukelí·ktiwe· hunting partner, fellow hunter. Cf. tiwe· VC vsts.

tukelixné·s hunting ground. Cf. e·s vsts.

tukelixnew̓é·t hunter. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

tú·k̓e- with a cane-like object

tuk̓elí·kce. I am walking with a cane.

rituk̓elí·kce. He is walking with a cane.

tuk̓ʷeme- lie, crawl

tuk̓melí·kce (better) or tuk̓emelí·kce. I am crawling (like a snake).

hitk̓umelí·kce. It is crawling.

tuk̓melí·kin (place name) place thought to be located in the area extending from Birch Creek to Shovel Creek on the west side of the Snake River T7N R47E T6N R47E (Schwede 1966:46)

wé·l- flow

hiwelí·kce. It (e.g., a river) is flowing and rising.

welí·xnin̓ swollen (of river)

himé·q̓is w. koná hiwsí·x. They had a very swollen river there. AW470.11

wepé·- get dressed

wepelí·kce. I am dressing (mine).

w. miyáˀc. I am dressing my child.

ˀu·pelí·kce. I am dressing it.

ˀ. sik̓é·mne. I am decorating a horse.

pú·pelikcix. They are decorating her. They are making her up. According to HW, this is said of the occasion when a widow changes from black to brightly colored clothes after the period of mourning.

hiwepelí·xne. He decorated it. He (Cottontail Boy) decorated it (Grizzly Bear's arm). AW122.20

wepelí·kin (1) decorating, (2) dressing up the dead

hukú·k̓ayn w. hair ornament. See Plate 3.

wepelí·xnin̓ decorated

wepé·- with hand or paw

hiwepelí·kce. It (a clawed animal such as wolf, bear, coyote, dog) is running.

wey- fly

weyí·kce. I am flying. Cf. we·keˀéykse I am going to fly.

hiweyí·kce. It is flying.

qó·qox̣ h. wáy̓at tú·sti. Raven is flying high in the distance.

weyixniké·t fowls of the air

wí·- distributive prefix + nikit- drag

hiwinktí·kcix. Each one of them is dragging something.

ka· sik̓é·mne sik̓é·mne pewiˀewisínm kál̓oˀ máymay h. yiyé·w̓ic tamawín̓ só·lcas[nim̓oˀ] so·yá·po·m̓oˀ. The white soldiers shot horse after horse and each (of the horses) was dragging its intestines; it was so pitiful. HA109.131

wilé·- run

wilelí·kce. I am running (away).

hiwlelí·kce. He is running (away).

hipewlelí·xne. They escaped. AW137.49

pewlelí·kin. We just ran.

ʔé·tx p. You just escaped. AW137.50

hiwlelí·kin. He just ran (away).

hiné·ke wá·qoʔ ʔe·te h. ʔá·yat. He thought the woman had run away.

wilelí·kitx. Run away (to pl)!

wilelí·xn̓es for running away

wé·t̓u ʔitóʔayn w. There was no way to escape.

wilelixné·t fugitive

wilá·lix (abs), wilalí·xna orwilá·lixna (obj) jackrabbit. The vocalism probably is a result of diminutive symbolism. Though possibly a folk etymology, the following is found in SW's myth: wilá·lix ʔetke há·mtiʔc wilá·lix hiwé·ke (Animals were given names according to their habits) jackrabbits (were so named) because they were swift. AW404.42

wilé·- run + stem + -á·pi· deprivingly

wilalixná·pi·ksa. I am running away (causing some inconvenience to someone).

wis- travel, move

wisí·kcix. We are moving along.

hiwsí·kcix. They are moving along. AP367.3

wite- spread (not in upright position)

cé·ptukwitelikin (abs), cé·ptukwitelikinim (np) (1) animals smaller than wú·lewtelikin, AW29.310, AW303.9, AW309.107, (2) reptiles with feet, (e.g., lizards, turtles), (3) amphibians (e.g., frogs)

tukíwtelikin fish AW128.2, AW131.2, AW306.62

tukpíwtelikin (abs), tukpíwtelikine or tukpíwtelikinne (obj) four-footed animal

tuk̓míwtelikin (abs), tuk̓míwtelikine (obj) reptiles without feet (e.g., snakes)

wepíwtelikin (abs), wepíwteliknim (np) (small) animals with paws (e.g., bears, coyotes, foxes) AW306.53, AW307.74

weyíwtelikin birds AW305.31, AW307.67

wú·liwtelikin or wú·lewtelikin (abs), wú·liwtelikinne or wú·lewtelikinne (obj) animals with hoofs (e.g., deer, horses, cattle) AW131.2, AW309.106

ʔipsqíwtelikin wanderer

witi- while working

witilí·kce. I am working (e.g., with a hoe).

wit̓é·- in groups

wit̓elí·kce. We move in groups (e.g, of birds and animals).

hiwt̓elí·kce. They are moving in a band.

wú·l- walk (of quadrupeds)

wu·lí·kce. (1) I (a quadruped) am walking. AW109.7, AW109.8. (2) I am riding (at an ambling speed).

hiwu·lí·kce. It is walking. He is riding.

ˀamtáksa h. I see him riding by.

wo·lí·kcaqa. I was riding recently.

wú·l- walk (of quadrupeds) + ˀex̣ewí- side by side

wu·leˀx̣ewlí·kcix. We are going along (on horseback) side by side.

ˀex̣ewí- side by side

ˀex̣wilí·kcix. We are going side by side.

ˀ. sik̓é·mki. We are going on horseback side by side.

ˀile- as one talks or cries + nikit- drag

hiˀlenktí·kce. He is dragging it as he cries.

ka· kuˀuspé péhewtuk̓iye ˀisí·met h. píyex̣s. And in this way he caught up with her, there she was crying as she dragged a rawhide rope. AW17.114

ˀinek- carry

ˀinekí·kce. I am carrying (mine).

ˀ. qém̓es. I am carrying camas.

hiˀnekí·kce. He is carrying it.

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqilí·kce. I am walking (already). Cf. ˀipsqíkeˀykse I am going to walk.

hiˀpsqilí·kce. He is walking.

ˀipsqilí·kcene. I walked long ago.

ˀ. wiyeˀénpsene kapó·. I walked, carrying a coat.

ˀisé·p- be loaded

ˀisepí·kce. I am walking with a load.

ˀiyé·- afloat

ˀiyelí·kce. I am moving floating. Cf. ˀiyelí·kse I floated and landed.

ˀiye·- afloat + stem + -qaw straight through

hiˀyalí·xqawna. It (e.g., a log) drifted by fast.

reflexive prefix + wepe- get dressed

ˀinú·pelikce. I am getting dressed.

ˀimú·pelikce. You (sg) are getting dressed.

ˀipnú·pelikce. He is getting dressed.

nemú·pelikcix. We are getting dressed.

ˀimemú·pelikcix. (1) You (pl) are getting dressed. (2) They are getting dressed.

ʔimú·pelikin. Get dressed (to sg)!

ʔimemú·pelikitx. Get dressed (to pl)!

ʔinpítx sík̓em titáʔc ka· ʔ. ka· kíye wú·lelkili·ksix. Take your good horses, get yourselves dressed, and let us ride around. HA117.17

ʔipnú·pelixnin̓ (1) (a person or a horse) dressed up, (2) name of a star, which rises early over the horizon but becomes fainter as the night wears on

lí·k VS to do, act. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

cú·- with a pointed object

culí·kse. I point something at (mine).

ʔeculí·kse. I point something at it.

ʔ. tim̓uní·ne. I am pointing a gun at him.

culí·kt summit

culí·keʔs wagon beam, tongue (the pole of a wagon)

lé·w- fish

hilé·wlikse. It (a group of fish) is (lying still) in water.

lé·wliks (1) any fish, (2) salmon AP340.1

sepú·- by blowing

sepú·likt blowing (e.g., blowing so that the fire will flare up, or blowing on oneself in the sweathouse)

té·m- lie down + tax̣- warm

tá·mtax̣liksa. I am warming myself lying down (e.g., by the fire).

té·m- throw + tiq̓é·- spread

temtiq̓elí·kse. I am throwing something to spread. I am scattering.

tisqiʔ- backward

tisqiʔlí·kse. I am walking backward.

tukʷé·pe- with arms extended

tukepelí·kse. I am extending my arms. I am reaching out.

hitkupelí·kse. He is extending his arms.

tuqʷele- fish

tuqlí·kse. I am trapping fish.

tuqlí·ks or tú·qliks (abs), tuqlí·ksne (obj), tuqlikíski (inst, indicating that there is an alternate object case form *tuqlikísne) (1) frame of a fish trap, (2) a channel of water constructed so that fish (often upriver migrating salmon) will be lead to a fish trap (waláhtq̓inwa·s weir, under láhtq̓i VS) a chute. Cf. tú·x̣liks AP448.11 and n. 1.

tuqlí·kspe (1) locative form of tuqlí·ks, (2) (place name) camp site located about one and a half miles from the confluence of the Minam River with Wallowa River T2N R41E (Schwede 1966:44)

wepe- dress

wepelí·kse. I put on (clothes).

wéwte- head

wéwtelikse. I am resting my head (e.g., on a pillow). I am leaning my head against something. I am reclining my head.

ˀiyé·- in water

ˀiyelí·kse. I am drifting ashore.

ˀiyé·- in water + sux̣- become dirty, become soiled

ˀiyésux̣li·kse. I get dirty from (dirty) water.

ˀiyé·- in water + stem + -qaw straight through

ˀiyalí·xqawn. I drifted straight through.

reflexive prefix + té·- speech or crying + sux̣- become dirty

ˀiné·tesux̣li·kse. I am smearing myself as I cry.

reflexive prefix + tulé·- with foot + tisqiˀ- backward

ˀipnétuletisqiˀlike. It balked (e.g., a horse coming to a sudden stop).

reflexive prefix + witi- while working + sux̣- become dirty

ˀinéwtisux̣li·kse. I get dirty from working.

lí·k vtss (essential function of this element is to be suffixed to a stative verb stem and form an action verb stem) become, attain or assume certain state, be about to. The two forms are (1) í·k after an s-class stem and (2) lí·k after a c-class and other verb stems. The final [k] of this form is deleted before toq vtss 'back'. Cf. nik vtss.

(1) pinímse. I am sleeping.

pinmí·kse. I am going to sleep. Cf. piním VS.

(2) hí·tem̓ce. I am kneeling.

hí·tem̓likse. I am about to kneel down. Cf. hí·tim̓ VC.

wisé·tu. I am standing (state).

wiselí·kse. I am standing up (action). Cf. wisé· V.

Cf. hí·tim̓ VC, hú·x̣e VC, piním VS, tamá· VC, té·lke VC, teˀépe VC, tiq̓é· VC, tiwíw VC, wasqí VC, wisé· V, wité· VC, wuq̓umí VC, ˀí VC (tox̣piˀ-, wix̣suˀ-), ˀiliwsteq̓e VC, ˀipé· V, ˀiqá· VC, ˀú VC (wix̣suˀ-).

liké·ce VS on, upon, on top of. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

compound stems

ˀiqá· VC to be lying down on one's back, be supine

ˀiqaliká·casa. I am lying on my back upon (something). AW329.72

páˀqalikacaya. He lay on his back on something high.

p. ˀá·yatona. He lay on his back on top of her. AW124.48

cu·- pointed object

cicúlikecet breaks of hills that come together AW179.8

hí·tim̓- kneel

hitim̓liké·cese. I am kneeling on something.

pí·- reciprocal prefix + teqe- suddenly

pí·tqelike·cesix. They are falling upon one another. AP104.15

sepé·- causative suffix

sepeliké·cet (1) to paint, (2) house paint: "make it go on top"

teqe- suddenly, briefly

teqeliké·cese. (1) I am falling upon something. (2) I am sitting on something temporarily. Cf. "tekelikézese tamámna to sit on the eggs" DNP94; probably *teqeliké·cese tam̓á·mna

ˀetqeliké·cese. I am falling upon it.

teqe- suddenly, briefly + wix̣suˀ sit

hitqewx̣siˀliké·cesenki. He sits briefly on something. AW26.267

teˀépe- lie

teˀépelikecese. I am putting something down upon something.

hiteˀépelikecese. He is placing something down upon it.

kí·met ka· ná·qcki lé·heyki hikúye. ˀisí·met pá·x̣at koná hé·yey h. t̓awa tehéspe. Then one day she went. The five (Otter brothers) had put a steelhead down on ice. HA50.15

tin̓- sun or moon

hitin̓iké·cese. The sun is about to set: "The sun is sitting on the horizon." HA63.21

tip- cover (?)

tiplikézese "to sit on, as the hen does by protecting the young ones under the wings" DNP94

tu·- on flat object

tu·liké·cese. I am lying on (e.g., a table).

tu·liké·ces. (Let me be) placed on a flat object.

wic̓é·y kúckuc miyáʔc ka· wít̓e ka· koná kex ka· t. Let me be a small child and (let there be) a raft and there let me be put on it. AW493.11

tukʷé·pe- with arms extended

tukepeliké·cese. I am signaling (by extending arms). I am voting. I put my hand on something.

hitkupeliké·cese. He is signaling. He is voting.

tu·le- throw

tu·liké·cin̓ having something thrown on top

yo·syó·s t. (man's name) Blue-at-the-Head

wat- step + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

watiká·cay̓sa. I stepped on someone else's.

ʔo· ʔé·tx kiyé·y̓se w. kúʔpemex ʔitú·. Oh I ran into and stepped on you, whoever you are. AW485.28

waʔ- head + ʔipé·- stand

waʔpaliká·casa. I have a head ornament.

waʔpaliká·cat (1) cockscomb, (2) head ornament (e.g., of elk fur, of bison hide), (3) roach. See Plate 6.

we- to the eyes

weliké·cese. Something comes into view.

we·- run

we·liké·cese. I jump on something (as a cat on the table).

we·liké·ceye. (1) I ran up and came to the edge of flat raised land. (2) I ran into (e.g., a canoe, a pile of ice). (3) I ran over something. I stepped on (e.g., bunch of meat).

we·- run + stem + -qaw straight through

hiwa·likácaqawna. He ran right into something.

h. liy̓é·sx hiʔyéhte q̓oʔ hiwsaláhtq̓ikika. He (Bat) ran right up to a canoe, shoved out, and pulled into the other shore. AP423.1

wéwte- head

wéwtelikecese. I am leaning my head upon something. I lay my head upon something.

weye- move quickly

ʔu·yeliké·cese. His (e.g., a blood stain) is spreading on something.

weye- move quickly + stem + -qaw straight through

ʔo·yaliká·caqawca. His continues straight on upon or over something.

koná pé·kcene kí· ʔ. kikéʔt. There they saw his blood continuing on over here (the bridge). AP481.12

wisé·- stand

wiseliké·cese. I am standing on top (e.g., of a raised platform). I am perched on something.

wix̣suʔ- by sitting

wix̣siʔliké·cese. I am sitting on something high.

hiwx̣siʔliké·cese. He is sitting upon something.

wá·qi ka· hix̣í·c̓emne x̣áx̣a·c ʔipí ka· hé·y̓uxc h. piswé·pe q̓oʔ k̓apác. Now Grizzly Bear became angry and Cottontail was sitting on the edge of a rock. HA14.8

hiwx̣siʔliké·ceyuʔ. She will sit upon it. AW212.60

wix̣siʔliké·cey. Sit up there. AW112.48

wix̣siʔliké·cet̓es chair, bench: "(a thing) to sit upon." Cf. eʔs vsts.

wix̣siʔlikecew̓é·t (abs), wix̣siʔlikecew̓etú·ne (obj) chairman: "a sitter on something high"; probably a translation loan

ʔile- talk, grumble + -wisé· stand

hiʔlewiseliké·cesix. They are standing upon something while talking.

"maʔ" hitqé·ne ʔiceyé·ye "yóx̣ ʔé·te tó·yam h." "Ho!" Coyote suddenly said, "There they are perched on the mountain top and talking." AP55.5

ʔipé·- stand, plant

hiʔpeliké·cese. He stuck it (e.g., a feather) on (e.g., a stump, tree).

ʔiptek- carry or move (food)

ʔiptekiké·cese. I am putting (food) on (something).

liké·pe VS into the bushes. The detail of the action is specified by the prefix. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

quqú·- gallop + wé·- run

quqúwelikepese. I am galloping into the bushes.

hiqqúwelikepese. He is galloping into the bushes.

teqe quickly + ʔipé· stand

hitqeʔpeliké·peye. Quickly he put something in the middle of the bush.

ka· konóʔ h. p̓íp̓lá·cpa. And there it (the arrow) stuck amid willows. AP173.13

tu·le- throw

tu·liké·pese. I throw it into the bushes.

tu·liké·pet throw something into the bushes

wé·- run

weliké·pese. I run into the bushes.

wú·le- walk (of quadruped)

wú·lelikepese. I ride into the bushes.

ˀipé·- stand

ˀipeliké·pese. I place something in the bushes.

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqiliké·pese. I walk into the bushes.

likilí· VC to go around, move around, roll, rotate, move in a circle, place in a circle. Cf. ˀipú·x̣e VC to put, place.

liklí· (used adverbially) in a circle, all around AW359.20

kál̓a l. hiwí·sewx̣siˀlikime. He seated each one of them in a circle. AP249.3

kí· hipekúye ka· pé·cutkupey̓sene q̓oˀ l. coqoycóqoypa ka· hipelíwne himisyé·ye laˀám̓ q̓oˀ. Now they (Otters) went and set them afire all around, and they burned the tepee and all the wolves. AP270.8

liklíy̓u (adverb) all around AW399.34

liklí·ce. (1) I am going around. (2) (Mine) is going around.

ˀí·nim sílu l. My eyes are rolling around.

hilkilkí·ce. He is going around.

liklí·cix. We are going around.

kí·met ka· ná·qc hitéw̓yelene "wá·qoˀ kíye l. ˀinpítx sík̓em titáˀc ka· ˀimemú·pelikitx. ka· kíye wú·lelkili·ksix. tim̓ú·ni kíye konmaˀí hité·mecix." Then one cried out, "Now we go around. Get your good horses and get dressed up. We will ride in a circle. In that way we will count the rifles." HA117.1

hilklí·cix. They are going around. They are parading around. HA92.29

ˀelkilí·ne. His went around.

kál̓a koná sílu ˀ. 'hiyó·cicqiˀc ˀé·te·x kíne ˀé·y̓c wic̓é·yuˀ.' He (Coyote) rolled his eyes in amazement (lit: his eyes went around) (and thought), "Oh it is so wonderful, I certainly am going to be happy here." HA53.68

hilkilí·nen̓ix. They are milling around.

ka· náˀko ha·manixná·wyan̓ix ka· kíne h. And why are they now acting brave and why are they parading around? HA92.34

liklí·n time, o'clock: "going around" (of clock's hand)

mác liklí·n. What time is it?

ná·qc liklí·n. (It is) one o'clock.

liklí·nwe·s (place name) trail located across from Stites on the west side of the south fork of the Clearwater River: "place to go around". T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:26)

liklí·n̓es a watch, a clock: "(an object) for going around."

(with a stem suffix)

-é·yik move around

hilkilí·neyikse. He is going around in circles.

x̣áx̣a·c h. Grizzly Bear was going around in circles. AW122.14

hilkilí·neyiksix. They are going around and around.

pé·lkili·neyikse. He is going in circles around him. AW122.13

pé·lkili·neyiksix. They are going around in circles around him. AW161.3

pelkilí·neyikuˀ. We will go around and around.

ˀé·tx pu·yecé·yuˀ kál̓oˀ q̓oˀ ˀimo·ciwá·tx̣ kapamká· p. pá·qaham. You will dance, just by yourselves, then you will go around and around, five times. AW205.15

(with a stem prefix)

cepé·- by pressure

cepé·lkili·kse. I make (mine) go around by pressing by hand.

cú·- in single file + stem + -ú· directional suffix

cú·lkili·ku·sene. They came around toward him.

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·lkili·ce. I make it go around.

hisepé·lkili·cix. They pass it around.

kí·met ka· hipetú·qiye ˀisequ·lkt ka· h. kelé·met. The Sioux Indians smoked and passed the pipe around. HA75.36

sepé·lkili·nime. Pass it over here (to sg)!

sepé·lkili·nimtx. Pass it over here (to pl)!

sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -ú· directional suffix

ˀesepelkilí·nu·y. Pass it around toward him (to sg)!

ˀesepelkilí·nu·tx. Pass it around toward him (to pl)!

sité- look

histé·lkili·xkike. He looked around. AW484.7

siwí- swim

siwílkili·kse. I am swimming around.

ʾeswílkili·ke. I swam around it.

sú·x̣e- make stand

sú·x̣elkili·kse. I make them stand in a circle.

té·l- run, gallop

te·liklí·kse. I (e.g., a deer) am galloping around.

temé·- sit, lie

temé·lkili·kse. I am encircling. I am surrounding.

ʾetemé·lkili·ksix. We are going to encircle. AW191.154

ʾepetemé·lkili·ks. We just encircle him.

kawóʾ ke· ʾ. patáwtaliks wá·qoʾ hinú·nim pimikt̓á·l. Then let's encircle him and go to sleep, it is our bedtime. AW191.153

hipetemé·lkili·ks. They just encircled it. AW189.130

temé·lkili·ke·s small pit for heated rocks in a sweat house

teqe- quickly + tukʷé·p- set fire

ʾetqetkupliklí·kuʾ. I will quickly go around setting fire to it.

q̓oʾ ʾé· tax̣c ʾ. konyá patána. Then you will quickly go around setting fire to the bush. AW33.383

tukʷé·p- set fire

tuke·pliklí·kse. I am setting fire to it from all around.

pe·tkupliklí·ksene. They went around setting fire to it.

tukʷé·y- lie

tukéylikli·kse. We are lying in a circle.

hitkúylikli·ksix. They are lying around in a circle.

tukéylikli·kinwe·s or tukéylikli·ke·s (place name) (1) Big Eddy near Peck, Idaho T37N R2W, (2) village site located on the south side of the Clearwater River after last bend downstream of Big Eddy and probably extending upriver to peninsula-like area of Big Eddy T37N R2W (Schwede 1966:33)

we- with an implement

wélkili·kin̓ or wélkili·n cask, barrel

wel̓é·- knots

wel̓é·lkili·kse. I put something (e.g., a ribbon) around it and tie it.

wel̓é·lkili·kt a headband. Cf. wel̓é· vtp.

weye- move quickly

hiweyelkilí·kse. They were placed all in a circle.

ka· haʔáckika ʔiní·tpe ʔisí·met kál̓a h. k̓acapó·cac ké·ʔiks yoq̓opí qí·wnim hí·semtuksni·n kakalá ʔetke pó·pciy̓awcix ka· konmá·m k̓acapó·cac. Then they both (Sun's father and Coyote) went into the house to go to bed. There, lying in a circle, were the skulls of former victims. The old man and Sun had killed that many. AW157.70

pó·yalkili·kaʔyxqana. He ran around in circles. AW169.64. Cf. keʔéy VC.

weyelkilí·kt a wheel

wilé·- run

wilé·lkil·kse. I am running around (e.g., in a horse race).

hiwlé·lkili·kse. He is running around.

wiyé·- as one goes + ʔinek- carry

péwyeʔnehlikli·kime. He carried it around. AW179.9

wú·l- walk (of animals)

wu·lelkilí·ksix. We are riding around in a circle.

ʔinek- carry

pé·ʔnehlikli·ksene. They carried it around.

ka· p. kínye miyaʔásna. Then they took this child around. AW359.25

ʔinehliklí·kin̓ carried around

ka· tax̣c hiwc̓é·yuʔ miyáʔc ʔ. And soon the child will be carried around. AW359.21

ʔipé·- stand something up, set up

ʔipé·lkili·kse. I am building a fence. I am setting up something in a circle.

hiʔpé·lkili·kse. He is building a fence.

peʔpé·lkili·kuʔ. We will build a fence.

ʔipé·lkili·x. Make a fence (to sg)!

ʔipé·lkili·kitx. Make a fence (to pl)!

ʔipé·lkili·kt a fence

ʔipé·- stand, set up + stem + -té· go away to do something

hiʔpé·lkili·ktenuʔkum. He will come and build a fence.

ʔipsqí- on foot

ʔipsqilkilí·ke. I walked around.

ˀiyemí- run (often pl) + stem + -é·yi move around

ˀiyemílkili·keyiksix. We are running around here and there.

hiˀyemílkili·keyiksix. They are running around.

h. ˀiní·tpe. They are running around the house.

likíp P (1) suddenly, (2) (frequently with kú· VS to do) inadvertently (e.g., touch), (3) (frequently with kú· VS to do) unwittingly, unintentionally (e.g., disturb a game animal)

likíp (basic form)

l. kúy. Hurry! Do it fast!

l. wíhnene. I went in a hurry.

l. ˀekúye. I touched it briefly.

ˀí·n l. ˀekú·se ˀipné. I touch it briefly.

l. l. pé·tewye. kál̓a hewwít. He (Coyote) felt (his behind) (repeatedly) but it was empty. There was nothing. AW30.328

kawá pé·xne l. hí·kus ˀí·ne lamlamátki pit̓í·n̓ hiˀcesúˀupe ˀipním sám̓x̣ kakoná l. pé·kuye. Then she saw him touch her (dress) and the girl quickly cut (out) her dress where he had touched. HA60.14

likkíp (emphatic form) AW34.394

l. hikúye. He went quite suddenly.

l. hitn̓úxne. Quite suddenly he died.

l. tim̓íx hikúye. He broke (e.g., a dish) quite accidentally.

likikíp (expanded or repetitive form)

touch or disturb as one moves along

likkipníx. Cf. ník sts intensifier.

l. hitn̓úxne. Very suddenly he died.

likó·lam N saddle, a ridge connecting two higher elevations, mountain ridges AP19.11. The interpretation of this form as an adjective ("descending far below the adjacent ground, as a tract of land between hills" DNP126, "declivous, oblique" DNP194) is not confirmed.

likó·lam (abs), likolá·mna (obj), likolá·mpa (loc)

liks sts found in the following, possibly related to ník sts:

hiyú·m (1) bear, (2) big

hiyú·mliks very big, extra big

hiyú·mliks tuy̓é a very big blue grouse

lik̓á·lix antelope. See lak̓á·lix N.

lik̓ípc P go out of sight, disappear
lik̓ípc (used adverbally)
hiʔní·ke koná q̓oʔ l. hiqó·qawnikika. He (Porcupine) lay there until he (Coyote) was completely out of sight. AW115.98
l. kú·se. (Mine) disappears.
l. l. hikú·se. It appears and disappears.
qóʔc pílx̣ l. tilípcxiʔnim ʔekú·kike wá·qi ka· ʔipnetemikéhte. When Fox was hardly out of sight he (Coyote) dug himself out of the grave. AW295.25
ka· pé·mtiwixne l. hikú·ki ka· pá·tillapna. She saw him disappear and she became lonesome. HA63.18
lik̓ik̓ípc gradually go out of sight
cepé·- by pressure
cepelík̓ipckse. I make (mine) disappear (e.g., by hiding).
we- mouth
welík̓ipckse. I make (e.g., my tongue) disappear. I retract (e.g., my tongue).

lik̓ú·p VC to palpitate, pulsate, pound or beat (of vein or heart)
lik̓ú·pce. (My heart) is beating.
hilk̓ú·pce. It is pulsating.
té·- by talking
té·lk̓upse. I feel my heartbeat as I talk.

lilé·y P faint sound
lilé·y ʔamc̓í·sa. I hear something faintly.

lililápc P (1) overwhelm, (2) cover (e.g., sky)
ka· hityó·xnaqana "ʔí·mcim lililápc." And he (Cottontail Boy) would shout, "Only yourself overwhelm." AP187.17, AW124.55
lililápc hikú·se. It (e.g., cloud) is covering the sky.

lilk̓úx P (1) in vain, for nothing, uselessly, (2) without paying for it, gratis, (3) unfoundedly, without reason
simí·nekemx kúye l. I went to Lewiston in vain.

hi·psé·m l. He is getting a free meal there.
cépmin konmaná hiná·swal̓awq̓aqa kál̓oʾ l. yúʾcmene. Chapman hanged those poor men without reason. HA90.5

lilóqop N (archaic) (1) "probably a reference to food, maybe a berry" SW, (2) name of a legendary race of people EPW. For other archaic words in a similar semantic category, see yiyó·x̣c̓al and yiyóqop.
lilóqop or lilúqup (abs), lilóqopnim (np) AW268.111

liló·y VC (1) to be glad, be happy, (2) to be thankful
liló·yca. I am thankful. I am happy.
hilló·ycix. They are happy.
q̓oʾ ʾóykalaki kínki h. ka· heʾéy̓scix. For all this they were glad and happy.
hipalló·yna. They were glad. HA75.45
pá·lloycana. He was glad about him.
p. qalácaʾcpim ʾé·leʾcpim. His grandfather and grandmother were glad to see him. AW328.62
(with a suffix)
-liwak for nothing
liló·yliwaksa. I am thanking you for nothing.
-ú·kini as someone approaches
liló·yno·kinisa. I am glad that (mine) comes.
ʾalló·yno·kinisa. I am glad he approaches.
(with prefixes)
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·lloyna. They were glad to see each other.
ka· konóʾ p. kál̓a pi·sí·si·n. Then he and his aunt were glad to see each other. AW264.29
sepé·- causative prefix
sapalló·yca. I make (mine) glad.
té- by talking
tá·lloyksa. I give verbal support. I am telling him what he wants to hear. I make him happy by talking.
teqe- suddenly
taqalló·yca I rejoice suddenly.
wé·p- with arm
wapliló·yksa. I make someone happy by doing deeds.

ˀeteyé·- unbelievable
ˀatayá·lloyc. I doubt that it will really happen: "It is unbelievable that I should be this glad." I will be so glad.

lílps N a kind of mushroom found under pine trees, white in color and, unlike híp̓ew, eaten raw
lílps (abs), lilpísne (obj)

lilq̓emí· VS to be rheumatic
lilq̓emí·se. I am rheumatic.
lilq̓é·mit rheumatism
ˀiyé· in water
ˀiyelilq̓émise. I get rheumatic from swimming.

lilúqup. See lilóqop.

lilú·qut N rotten pine log used for smoking buckskin so that the skin can be colored
lilú·qt (abs), liluqú·nm or liluqútnim (np), liluqútpe (loc), liloqótpa (loc with diminutive vowel symbolism AW462.77)
liluqunú·t without rotten pines
liluqutpípem among rotten pines
liloqó·tlaykin or liloqó·laykin near rotten pines

líluy N dirt, filth
líluy (abs), lilúyne (obj)
lilú·yin̓ dirty, unclean
l. sám̓x̣ unclean dress
ka· q̓oˀ qepsíˀs ciq̓á·mqal, k̓ó·maynin̓, sahyí·n; ka· qí·wn wič̓é·m, q̓oˀ qepsiˀsníx, waqí·ma, l., kál̓a q̓oˀ qepsíˀs, wé·t̓u ˀitú·nm ké·č̓illikeˀs, wé·t̓u ˀitú·nm likíp kú·t̓es, kál̓a hiwéwnece koná. And (let there be) a very dirty, sick dog covered with sores; and let me become an old man, very loathesome, old, verminous, just very loathsome, (whom) no one will bite to death, or touch, (and let me be) confined in sickness there. AP479.4
kú·se l. I make (something) filthy.

limá· P (archaic) an interjection of distress or apology. Characteristically, this form is used when someone steps on the legs of Meadowlark (qócqoc) and breaks them. Some think this is a call of distress or expression of pain by Meadowlark; cf. Phinney glosses “distress call of the bird” AP19.1, “cry of distress” AP212.15, “distress call of the meadow-lark” AP239.3, AP387.7, AP393.2-3. Others think this is an expression of apology by the person who steps on the legs.
limá· limá· limá·, also lamá· (1) ouch! (2) I am sorry.

liméq A deep; antonym of páq A.
liméq̓is (abs), limq̓í·sne (obj), limq̓í·spe (loc) lilímq̓is (abs dist), lilimq̓í·sne (obj dist)
liméq̓is mé·qeʔ deep snow
liméq̓is kú·s deep water
liméq̓is sic̓enwé·s deep freeze; probably a loan translation
kawóʔ wá·qi hipesú·weyike qoq̓á·lx̣ limq̓í·spe pik̓ú·npe. And now the buffaloes swam across the deep river. AW471.25
limq̓í·sx to the deep (part)
ʔipsqilawí·x l. Walk into the deep part!
limq̓isníx very deep. Cf. ník intensifier
kí·met konmaná titó·qana ʔel̓wínikitx kawá l. mé·qeʔ hiwé·ke. Then those people spent winter and there was very deep snow. HA68.13
limq̓istímt old time talk. Special vocabulary and usage of Nez Perce language that only old people know. Many of the forms marked “archaic” in this dictionary fall into this category; lit. “deep talk.” Cf. tim VS.

limé·x̣ (1) underarm odor, (2) wart-like projections inside horses’ knees
limé·x̣ (abs), limé·x̣ne (obj)

limq (dom) VS to repair, fix, improve, renew, renovate. All the examples have the prefix le·w, but the verb can occur with others.
le·w- construction, building, house, framework
láwlimqsa. I am repairing (mine).
ʔí·n l. pískis. I am fixing my door.
ʔaláwlimqsa. I am repairing it.
ʔí·n ʔ. piskísne. I am fixing a door.

hiláwlimqsa. He is repairing his.

ʔipí h. pískis. He is fixing his door.

pá·lawlimqsa. He is repairing it.

ʔipním p. piskísne. He is fixing a door.

paláwlimqoʔqa. We can improve. We can repair.

manámanm ʔapakiyóʔqa manmaʔí ké·nm wé·t yóx̣ p. wiyé·leheyn. What can we do? How can we improve our days? AW595.11

le·w- construction, building, framework + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔaláwlimqay̓sa. I am repairing someone else's. I am repairing it for someone.

ʔí·n ʔ. pískis ʔipné. I am fixing his door. I am fixing a door for him.

pá·lawlimqay̓sa. He is repairing someone else's. He is repairing it for someone.

ʔipním p. Angus-ne. He is fixing Angus's door. He is fixing a door for Angus.

hiná·slawlimqay̓sa. He is repairing theirs. He is repairing it for them.

ʔipním h. pískis ʔimené. He is fixing their door. He is fixing a door for them.

pá·lawlimqay̓six. They are repairing his or theirs. They are repairing it for him or them.

ʔimé·m p. pískis ʔipné. They are fixing his door. They are fixing a door for him.

ʔimé·m p. pískis ʔimené. They are fixing their door. They are fixing a door for them.

láwlimqaʔanis. (Let me) repair for (you).

ké·mex weye l. hú·sus. Let me fix your head. AW262.8

limtíx P (archaic) eat, gobble. This word is found only in myths. It is used with kú· 'to do' and to imply voraciousness. AW190.133

kál̓a limtíx pá·koqana. He would simply gobble it up. AW373.45

"limúk" VC to fall back in the same sickness, relapse

limúkze "to fall back in the same sickness" DNP170

lim̓úx P (1) blink, (2) sense of movement (e.g., of an insect on one's skin)

ka· pé·kcene kál̓a t̓awanoʔ lim̓úx lim̓úx ʔekú·se sílu. Then he (Gopher) saw it and his eyes blinked. AW153.6

líp P suddenly
kál̓a líp hi·pté. He suddenly went to eat.
líp hipá·yn. All of a sudden he came.
kál̓a ʾé·te·x líp. I just suddenly (slipped). AW12.23

líp VC to make a mistake, blunder
lípce. I make a mistake.
tamáw go to extreme
líptamáwca. I make too many mistakes.

“lipac” V to flood. This form, recorded in DNP46 and DNP75, is likely to be a variant of laps VC.
iyálipazikt deluge DNP46, to overflow, to inundate, to flood DNP75

lípetis P heavy. See ʾisciqótqot under qó·t N and cilípetis P.

lipí VS (1) to take away, remove, plunder, (2) to catch (e.g., fish), capture, (3) to carry, hold, (4) (with niké·-) to rape, (5) (with wise-) to ferry, (6) (with ʾiyé·-) to get wet; possibly related to ʾinipí VS
niké·- pull with hand
nikelpíse. I rape.
penke·lípe. We raped.
nike·lípt rape. Cf. *ní=kä=líp* rape (Everette 1883).
sé·p- causative prefix + teqe- quickly
septeqelípe. I pushed them into doing something.
hipesepteqelípe. They pushed me into doing something.
septeqelípt forcing one into an act
teqí·- fish with a net
teqilpíse. I am catching (fish) with a net.
ʾeteqlípe. I caught (fish) with a net.
tiw̓a- with a pointed object
tiw̓alpísa. I am scraping hair away from (usually deer) hide.
hitw̓alpísa. He is scraping hide.
tiw̓alpsá·qa. I was scraping hide.
tiw̓alípt scraping
tiw̓alpáʾs (abs), tiw̓alpaʾásna (obj) scraper, usually a piece of shaped stone

tiw̓alpcáway (abs), tiw̓alpcawáyna (obj) scraping board

tiw̓alpóʔs (abs), tiw̓alpoʔósna (obj) (1) scraper, (2) the hide to be scraped

tiy̓e- (?) related to teyé· ?

tiy̓elpíse. I am taking spoils from the enemy. I am plundering.

t. sík̓em. I am taking horses (from the enemy).

hity̓elpíse. He is plundering.

tiy̓elípt (1) act of plundering, (2) the plundered articles, spoils

tiy̓elíps spoils of war HA97.127

tiy̓elpew̓é·t plunderer, (man's name)

tukʷé·p- arm or hand

tuké·pilpse. I am carrying something hanging over my lower arm.

hitkú·pilpse. He is carrying something hanging over his lower arm.

tuké·pilpt (1) (act of) carrying something hanging over one's lower arm, (2) shoulder band (often of beaded buckskin) to carry things over one shoulder

tukepilpeʔí vest, waistcoat. See Plate 3 and Plate 4.

waqa- in arms

waqalpísa. I am going to hold (e.g., a baby). I am going to hug someone. Cf. waqlá·pta under lé·p V.

waqalpsá·qa. I was holding it recently.

waqalpsá·na. I held it long ago.

waqalpóʔ. I will hold it in my arms.

ʔo·qalípx. Hold (e.g., a baby) (to sg)!

waqlípt holding, putting one's arms around someone

waqa- in arms + stem + -ú·kini as the object approaches

pó·qalpo·kinya. He received him in his arms. AW360.36

wá·w̓a- fishhook

wá·w̓alpsa. I catch fish with a hook and line.

ʔawá·w̓alpsa or ʔó·w̓alpsa. I catch (fish).

pó·w̓alpsix. They are catching (fish). AW327.45

pó·w̓alpan̓ixna. They used to catch fish with a hook and line. AW326.25

hipaná·swaw̓alpaʔnis. They have just caught some fish for us.

waw̓alpaw̓á·t fisherman

wise- row

wiselpíse. I am rowing a canoe.

wisalpsá·qa. I was rowing a canoe.

wiselpsé·ne. I paddled a canoe long ago.
hiwselpsí·ne. They paddled long ago.
wiselpúˀ. I will paddle.
pewselpúˀ. We will paddle.
hipewselpúˀ. They will paddle.
wiselípx. Paddle (to sg)!
wiselpítx. Paddle (to pl)!
wiselípt rowing, paddling
wisalpóˀs (abs), wisalpóˀsna (obj) a paddle
ˀipselí·- hand, deliver
ˀipselpíse. I am picking a handful. I take it with the fingertips.
ˀise- with knife
ˀiselpíse. I am cutting off a chunk with a knife.
ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyé·lpse. I am getting soaked.
ˀiyé·lpin̓ (1) wet, moist, (2) moisture (e.g., in flour, sugar, salt)
ˀiyé·lpt getting wet
reflexive prefix + waqa- in arms
ˀipnó·qalpt to fold arms: "self-hugging"
reflexive prefix + ˀise- with knife
ˀinéˀselpe. I cut myself. AW410.47
ˀipnéˀselpe. He cut himself.
ˀipnéˀselps. He just cut himself. She has cut (her hand). AP389.6

lip̓á·q VS to spear; found with prefix té·m
té·m- throw
tamlip̓á·qsa. I am throwing something (e.g., knife). I am spearing something.
ˀatámlip̓ax̣. Spear it (to sg)!
weye tuk̓é·ski ˀ. ka· tax̣c ˀé· ˀené·snuˀ ˀimimníx wápciy̓awn ˀé· ˀináhpayksa ka· qóˀc tax̣c ˀí·nk̓uˀ kulé·wit pá·ytanoˀ. You spear it (prairie chicken) with the digging stick and then tell them that you are bringing your own kill, and later, in the evening, I too will arrive there. AP90.11
tamlip̓á·qt spearing

lip̓eqí VC to be stuck (e.g., in the ground), be planted
hilp̓eqíce. It is stuck.

h. wé·tespe. It is stuck in the ground.
lip̓éqin being stuck
tulé·- with foot
tulélp̓eqse. I am digging (with a shovel): “I am making (a shovel) stuck in the ground with my foot.”
tulelp̓eqeʔí a shovel
ʔipé·- with fist
ʔipé·lp̓eqse. I am putting up a post.
ʔeʔpé·lp̓eqse. His (e.g., digging stick) is stuck (in the ground). I am sticking it in (the ground).
kal̓a ʔ. wé·tespe cé·p. His arrows were stuck in a circle in the ground. AP134.12
pé·ʔpelp̓eqime. He stuck it up.
kí· haʔáta ka· ná·qc hímtux̣ hinké·ck̓uxskime ka· p. wé·tesx. Here he (Bobcat) went outside, plucked one whisker and he stuck it up in the ground. AP469.13

lip̓í· VC to be covered
lip̓í·ce. (Mine) is covered.
hilp̓í·ne. It was covered up.
tulé· with foot
pé·tulelp̓i·ke. They have trampled it into the ground. AP149.6
tulé·lp̓i·kt to kick and cover, to cover with one’s foot (as by trampling it into the ground)

liqú·qelik VS to die from the cold, starve with cold, freeze to death
liqú·qelikse. I am dying with cold. DNP80, DNP202
hilqú·qelike. He froze to death.
liqú·qelikt to die from the cold. Cf. DNP202.

liq̓á·pa VS to sit up; found with temé· and tex̣
temé·- lie down + tex̣- heated
tamtax̣liq̓á·pasa. I am sitting up to warm my back by the fire.

lišé·w̓eylu· N Coyote. Cf. nisé·w̓eynu·.
lišé·w̓eylu· (abs), lišé·w̓eylu·ne (obj) coyote pronounced in the coyote’s peculiar way of speaking, š is pronounced as *sh*

list̓eqí VC (VS with some prefixes) to be stuck, be next to something, be fastened, be pasted on

hilist̓eqíce. It sticks.

hilist̓aqcá·qa. It was sticking.

hilist̓ex̣núˀ. It will stick.

cepé·- by pressure. This prefix changes this stem to VS.

hicepé·list̓eqse. He is making it stick by pressing it.

cepé·list̓ex̣. Make it stick (to sg) (e.g., postage stamps, plaster)!

cú·- with a pointed object. With this prefix s-class suffixes follow.

cú·list̓eqse. I am putting them together (e.g., by fastening with pins). I am sticking them together (e.g., with a needle).

niké·- with hand in connection with fiber or hide + stem = VS

hiné·snikelist̓eqe. He tied them next to each other.

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + wisé·- stand + stem = VS

sewselist̓éqse or sé·wselist̓eqse. I am performing a marriage ceremony: "I am making them stand next to each other."

sewselist̓éqin̓ married

temé·- sit, lie down, settle down + stem = VS

ˀetemé·list̓eqse. I am sitting next to him.

hitemé·list̓eqse. He is settled next to me.

ˀipním ˀe· h. He is settled next to you.

pé·temelist̓eqsine. They were camped right next to them. HA82.7

we- by hitting or knocking + stem = VS

welíst̓eqse. I am making things stick together by hitting them (as by driving nails or pins).

wí·- distributive + cé·p- by pressure (pl obj) + stem = VS

hiwí·ceplist̓eqsix. They pasted them one by one.

ka· laˀám̓ tí·m̓es ˀewsí·x kikásl ˀilp̓ílp laˀámpa h. And they had pieces of red paper of this size all over the place, they pasted each one of them. HA88.37

wisé·- stand + stem = VS

wisé·list̓eqse. I am standing next to (mine). I am standing leaning against (mine).

ˀewsé·list̓eqse. I am standing next to it. I am standing leaning against it.

hiwsé·list̓eqse. He is standing next to something.

wix̣suʔ- sit + stem = VS
ʔewx̣cuʔúlist̓eqse. I am sitting next to him.
hiwx̣cuʔúlist̓eqse. He is sitting right next to someone.
ʔipním h. ʔí·ne. He is sitting right next to me.
ʔile- fire
hiʔlelíst̓eqse. It is scorching: "it is sticking because of fire."
list̓éx̣ (with kú· VS to do) to be stuck, touch
l. kú·se. I am stuck.
l. hikú·se. He came over and touched. He is stuck.
list̓ex̣líst̓ex̣ sticky (e.g., mud), tenacious, glutinous

litk A and N (completely reduplicated) (1) brushy, bushy, impassable, (2) timbered area, heavy thicket, (3) (with locative suffix) in bushes. The simple form of litk or litx does not occur. It is either completely reduplicated or accompanied by a locative suffix.
litxlítx (abs), litxlítxne (obj)
litkípe in bushes

líw VC (1) to burn, (2) to brighten
líwce. (I) am burning. (Mine) is burning.
líwcaqa. I was burning. (Mine) was burning.
líwnuʔ. I will be burned.
líwnaqana. I got burned many times.
hilíwnaqana. He got burned many times.
ka· hiwa·láhtox̣qana, tamawín̓ k̓omáy̓c h. And he (Coyote) would run back out (of the fire), he would get burned too much. HA53.61
cú·- with a pointed object
cú·liwkse. I am poking (e.g., with a stick of wood) to stir up the fire.
cú·ye- with an implement
cú·yeliwkse. I am turning up the flame (e.g., by putting the damper off).
niké·- with hand
niké·liwkse. I am pulling something to brighten (e.g., the place).
sepé·- causative prefix
sepé·liwce. I am making it burn. I am burning it.
sepé·liwne. I burned it (e.g., food).

teqe- suddenly + wí·- distributive prefix
hitqewí·liwce. Suddenly each of them was burning.
maná· kí· h. ʔe·te pé·cutkupse só·lcasnim. Oh my! each of these (houses) was suddenly burning, the soldiers had set fire to them. HA107.89
we- by hitting or knocking
welíwkse. I am turning on the light. I am working on something to make it bright.
welíwx. Turn the light on (to sg)!
yáw- cold
yáwliwca. I have chilblain.
yáwliwn. (abs), yáwliwna (obj) chilblain
ʔipé·- smoke (?)
ʔipá·liwlaʔckin (horse) with a white spot on the forehead. The vowels show diminutive or endearing shift. The word may involve a new prefix ʔipá· of unclear meaning.
líw used repeatedly describes a shining object
kál̓a líw líw líw líw líw líw líw pá·mtakay̓six ʔew̓yé·wikse. And it drifted down, just sparkling and sparkling and they saw it go by as it drifted down. AW570.29. (In this citation the sparkling object refers to Skunk's scent.)

líw vtp to graze. Cf. (with prefix ké·) líxnik VS, keʔéy VC.

liwak vtss in vain, wrongly
č̓í·q VC to talk
č̓í·qliwaksa. I am saying something wrong. I am talking to no purpose.
himéy VC to suspect
himáyliwaksa. I suspect (mine) rashly.
kú· VS to do, act
kó·lwaksa. I am acting to no purpose.
kú· VS to go
kó·lwaksa. I am going uselessly.
liló·y VC to be glad, be thankful
liló·yliwaksa. I am thanking (someone) for nothing.
mis vtp hear
misluáksa "hear uselessly or in vain" DNP96

miyo·x̣ató·wi be a chief. Cf. miyó·x̣at N chief
miyo·x̣ató·wilwaksa. I am pretending to be chief.
nekí VS to think
naklíwaksa. I am thinking wrong.
naklíwaktato. I used to do idle thinking. AW288.25
timmíyu VC to plan
timmiyolíwaksa. I am planning wrong.
ʔé·y̓s VC to be happy
ʔáy̓sliwaksa. I am happy for nothing.

líwam N (1) middle, center, (2) head of canyon. The form is found only as the second member of a compound. It is not *[líw̓am].
tipaʔx̣líwam (abs), tipaʔx̣liwá·mna (obj) Tolo Lake, Idaho HA68.22 Cf. tipáʔx̣ big crevice.
ʔiwatamlíwam middle of lake. Cf. ʔiwé·tem lake.

liwé·y VC to be lucky. There is no special distributive form *liliwé·y̓c.
liwé·yce. I am lucky.
hilwé·yce. He is lucky.
liwé·y̓c lucky

liwtáy VC to leave nest (of birds); clearly related to lawtáy VC to be grown up enough to leave (one's home)
ʔaliwtáyca. I am leaving the nest.
hiliwtáyca. It is leaving the nest.
sepé·- causative suffix
ʔaná·sapaliwtayna or ʔanasapaliwtáyna. I am making them leave their nest.

líwyik VS to be bright, be shiny (from a reflection); may be related to líw VC
cepé·- by pressure
zepelíuikse "to make smooth and shining, gloss" DNP85; possibly *cepelíwyikse
cú·ye- with an implement
cú·yeliwyikse. I am polishing it.
cú·yeliwyikeʔs polish: "an agent for brightening"
liwyixlíwyix shiny, reflecting, glossy
meʔéqs l. leather: "shiny hide"

lixiwlé·t or **nixiwlé·tx** N (place name) Bear Mountain near Moose Lake HA67.5

lixlí·ks N scale of fish

lixlí·ks (abs), lixlí·ksne (obj) AW128.11

lixliksí·n fish with scales such as bass, carp: "with scales." Cf. hí·n sts with.

lixliksí·nex even scales AW128.10

lixnik VS to (move) around. Besides regular tense forms, lixnik has the following past and present forms:

	sg	pl
present	lá·nx̣	lé·nen̓ix
recent past	lá·nqaqa	lá·nan̓iqa
remote past	lá·nqana	lé·nen̓ixne

Frequently the "recent past" and "remote past" forms are interchangeable.

cepé·- by pressing

capalá·nx̣. I am working.

hicapalá·nx̣. He is working.

cepelé·nen̓ix. We are working.

capalá·nan̓iqa. We were working.

cepelíxnikse. I work.

c. temé·tk̓utki. I work for a compensation. I hire myself.

hicepelíxniktetu. He works (in reference to habit).

h. cik̓é·tpe. He works at night.

cepelíxnikt work, task

cepé·- by pressing + stem + -té· go away to

cepelíxniktece. I am going to work.

ceptukt- on all fours

ceptuktíxnikse. I (e.g., a baby) am crawling around.

ceptuktíxnikin̓ a crawling one HA34.91

ke·- eat + líw- graze

kalwá·nx̣. I am going around eating grass.

kelwíxnikse. We are going around eating grass.

hikelwé·nen̓ix. They were grazing around.

ʔisí·met kuʔ q̓oʔ mácwa hiwsí·x qoq̓á·lx̣ h. kál̓a hilé·q̓eycix. There were several bisons grazing around, just contented. AW394.12

kelwíxnike·s pasture

kipi- trace tracks

ˀakpilá·nx̣. I am tracking it around.

nikit- drag

niktá·nx̣. I am dragging (mine) around.

ˀankitá·nx̣. I am dragging it around.

quqú·- gallop

qoqlá·nx̣. I am galloping around.

hiqqolá·nx̣. He is galloping around.

qoqlá·nqaqa. I was galloping around.

quqlíxnikuˀ. I will gallop around.

sé·p- causative prefix + temé·- place, lie

ceptemelíxnikse. I am studying, investigating, manipulating, or handling something: "I make them turn over and over."

ceptemelíxnikt research, investigation

sepé·- causative prefix + cepé·- by pressing

sapacapalá·nx̣. I make (mine) work.

hisapacapalá·nx̣. He makes someone work. He employs someone.

sepézepelignikse "hire" DNP99; probably *sepecepelíxnikse.

sepé·- causative prefix + ke·- with teeth + líw- graze

sepekelwíxnikse. I let (mine) graze.

sepekelwixniké·s grazing ground

sepé·- causative prefix + nikit- drag

hisapankitá·nx̣. He is ploughing: "He is causing it to drag around."

wá·qoˀ ka· ˀetke lawwí·t timí·pn̓ise h. qí·wn yóx̣ koná ˀe· yáwnatan̓ax̣ kí· ciwáyn. At that time I remember clearly that an old man used to plough at that place where you go over Ciwáyn (place name). HA91.14

sepenkité·n̓enix. We are ploughing.

sapankitá·nqaqa. I was ploughing around.

sepenkitíxnikse. I am ploughing.

wé·t s. Can you plough?

sepenkitíxniksix. We are ploughing.

sepenkitíxnikuˀ. I will plough.

pesepenkitíxnikuˀ. We will plough.

hipesepenkitíxnikuˀ. They will plough.

sepé·- causative prefix + nikit- drag + stem + -té· go away to

sepenkitíxnikte. Go and plough (to sg)!

sepenkitíxniktem. Come and plough (to sg)!

sepenkitíxniktemtx. Come and plough (to pl)!

sepé·- causative prefix + nikit- drag + stem + -ʔípec desiderative suffix

sepenkitixnikt̓ípec (one) wishing to plough

s. wé·s. I want to plough.

sepé·- causative prefix + ʔiló·tkola- in pain

sapaʔlo·tkolíxniksa. I torment (mine). I cause (mine) to be in pain.

site- look

sitelíxnikse. I am looking around.

histelíxnike. He looked here and there. AP215.3. She looked around. HA65.47

siwí- swim

siwlá·nx̣. I am swimming around.

hiswila·nx̣. It is swimming around.

hiswilá·nqaqa. He swam around. AW611.116

siwlíxnikuʔ. I will swim around.

sú·lke- swing, hang, dangle

su·lkelíxnikse. (E.g., rope) is swinging around.

hisu·lkelíxnike. He swung it around.

kí· wé·yux h. mí·w̓ac. Here he (Chinook Salmon) swung his legs back and forth. AP206.7

sú·ye- push, drive

so·yá·nx̣. I am giving pushes (e.g., to a child on a swing).

su·yíxnikse. I am shaking it around. I am wagging it.

s. miyáʔc. I am swinging my child.

pesu·yíxnikime. "He waggled." AP366.4. He shook it.

kawóʔ kuʔús qemú·ne p. ka· ʔetke tú·sti koná kál̓a hiwelé·kcix. Then he (Coyote's Son) shook the string (to signal his grandfathers above) and they (Spiders) were watching it (the string) from above. AP366.4

té·l- gallop (pl)

hetalá·nx̣. They (hoofed animals as a group) are running around.

temé·- lie down + ʔiyé·- afloat

temeʔyelíxnikse. I move around what is afloat.

teqe- quickly

teqelíxnikse. I am running around.

teqelixniké·t wolf: "one who runs around." This form is used in guardian spirit songs.

teqe- quickly, momentarily + wele- in check

hitqo·lalá·nx̣. (A horse) is quickly moving about raring to go. HA94.66

hitqu·lelíxnikuˀ. It will be moving around in check.

hipetqu·lelíxnikuˀ. They will be moving around in check.

té·w- at night + wéwte- head

tewtelíxnikse. I nod. I bend my head around at night (from drowsiness).

tim̓né·- heart + wiseh- stand (?)

tim̓newsehlíxnikse. I "wander with the heart." DNP231

tiq̓e- floating in air or on water

tiq̓aká·nx̣. I am gliding around in air.

hitiq̓alá·nx̣. It is floating around. AW114.96

tiq̓elíxnikt gliding in air (e.g., like an eagle)

tiwé·p- wave or hold

tiwepíxnikse. I wave it (e.g., a torch) around.

tiw̓e- with a pointed object

tiw̓elixnikse. I am stirring it (e.g., liquid) around (e.g., in order to mix) with a stick.

tiw̓alíxnikanyoˀkom. You will mix it with (charcoal). AW85.236

tiw̓ek- follow, pursue

ˀetw̓ekíxnikse. I am pursuing it around.

ˀetw̓ekíxnike. I chased it around.

petw̓ekíxnike. He chased him around (indefinite past). AW32.356

petw̓ekíxniksene. He chased it around (remote past). AW31.340, HA93.52

ˀepetw̓ekixnikuˀ. We will chase it around.

tuk^{w}é·p- with hand + tiw̓ek- chase

petkuptiw̓ekíxnike. She tried to catch him. AW90.328

tuk^{w}é·y- lie

tokayá·nx̣. I am lying around.

hitkoyá·nx̣. He is lying around.

hitkoyá·nqam. He writhed about.

kí· hiwe·leylé·ke, kál̓a h., kál̓a hé·sink̓i·m̓, hé·sink̓i·m̓. Here he (Coyote) ran inside and lay writhing and gasping from exhaustion. AP479.12

tú·k̓e- with a cane or stick-like object

tok̓alá·nx̣. I am limping around with a cane.

tuk̓elé·nen̓ix. We poked around with a stick.

x̣e·lé·wisix yóx̣ kuʾús coq̓á·x̣an kikú·het konkí ka· t. ka· hil̓i·q̓ic x̣e·lé·wisix. We played like that, with long stilts, and with them we poked around, and we played and had lots of fun. HA87.13

hituk̓elíxnike. She went around with a cane. AW578.24

tuk̓elíxnikt poking around

tuk̓ʷel- hastily

tok̓alá·nx̣. I am rushing around.

hitk̓olá·nx̣. He is rushing around.

tuqʷele- swim (of fish)

hitqolá·nx̣. It (e.g., fish) is swimming around.

hitqolá·nqana. It swam around.

waq- in arms

wax̣líxniksa. I am putting my arms around it.

we- with eye + site- look

wactalá·nx̣. I am looking around.

we- by hitting + tiq̓e- floating in air or on water

po·tiq̓alíxnixqana. He would knock him around.

ka· koní·x po·txtimó·qana "wé·c̓u" packili·toqó·qama ka· yúʾsne koná p. And from there he (Coyote) would scold him (Porcupine) "Don't (touch the meat)," he would come back and knock the poor one around. AW473.61

wele- in check

walalá·nx̣. (Mine, e.g., a horse) is rearing to go.

hiwelelé·nen̓ix. (Ours) are restless. HA94.68

hiwelelíxnikse. He struggles (as he is restrained).

welelíxnikt moving around (as horses raring to go)

wepé·- with hand or paws

hiwapalá·nx̣. It (e.g., a clawed animal) is running around.

wepelíxnike·t or wepelixniké·t animals, especially clawed animals, such as rodents; wolf in myths

wewqum̓- wander

wawqom̓lá·nx̣. I am wandering around.

wewqum̓líxniksix. We are wandering around.

wéwte- head

wewtelíxnikse. I move my head around (as when taking a catnap).

wey- with a wife + ʔinek- accompany

wey̓nekíxnikse. I am going around with my wife.

hiwey̓nekíxnikse. He and his wife are going around.

weye- fly

wayá·nx̣. I am flying around. (Mine, e.g., heart) is jumping around.

w. tim̓íne. My heart is beating.

ʔo·yá·nx̣. His is flying around. His is beating.

kál̓a koʔspayníx tim̓íne ʔ. His heart was beating (and was) just plainly (visible). AW557.98

hiwayá·nx̣. He is flying around. AW454.10

wayá·nqaqa. I was flying around.

hiwayá·nqaqa. He was flying around.

wá·qiʔ ka· ʔipním hiné·sekcene kaká· h. Now he was looking at them while he was flying around.

weyíxniksix. We are flying around.

wayíxniksiqa. We were flying around.

weyíxnikuʔ. I will fly around.

pu·yíxnikuʔ. We will fly around.

weyixniké·t or weyíxnike·t (abs), weyixniketú·ne (obj), weyixniketú·px to w. AP471.8-9 (1) fowls of air, (2) geese, (3) flying people AP471.14

wí·- distributive + ʔipsqi- on foot

hiwiʔpsqilá·nqana. They were walking around one by one.

wis- travel, camp

wisíxniktetu. I used to move my camp around.

hiwsíxnikaʔniqa. They used to move their camps around.

hiwsé·nen̓ixne. They wandered around. AW11.4

wiseh- stand (?)

wisehlíxniksix. I am wandering about.

witi- while working

witilá·nx̣. I am wrestling with (mine).

ʔawtilá·nx̣. I am wrestling with him.

hiwtilá·nx̣. "He is squirming about on his haunches." AP242.14. The correct gloss for this form is "he is wrestling", and the correct form for Phinney's translation is hiwx̣tiʔlá·nx̣; cf. AP250.9.

piwtilíxnikime. They wrestled with each other. AW480.35

pewtilíxniksene. They worked on it. AW224.10. They struggled with him. AW266.78. They wrestled. AW162.23

wit̓é·- gather

hiwt̓alá·nqana. They were wandering in groups.

wix̣tiʔ- on one's haunches

wix̣tiʔlá·nx̣. (Mine, e.g., a horse) is balking.

hiwx̣tiʔlá·nx̣. He is pushing himself about on his haunches. AP250.9

hiwx̣tiʔlíxnikse. (1) (A horse) is balking. (2) He is sitting restlessly. (3) He wriggles about on his haunches. AP250.2

wú·le- walk (of quadruped), ride

wo·lá·nqaqa. I was riding around.

ʔile- talk + wisé·- stand

ʔilawsalá·nx̣. I am standing around talking.

ʔilewselíxnikse. I am standing around giving oration.

ʔile- talk + wú·le- walk (of quadruped), ride

ʔilawo·lá·nx̣. I am walking around talking (of myth age quadrupeds these days they don't talk). I am riding around talking.

hiʔlawo·lá·nx̣. It is walking around talking (of quadrupeds).

ka· kíne h. ka· q̓oʔ hiʔlewtíkiyu·se hiyú·m̓ni·t tisqeʔyé·ye. And here Skunk walked around talking and moved toward Grizzly Bear's den. AW305.41

ʔiló·tkola- in pain

ʔilo·tkolá·nx̣. I am tossing around in pain. I am writhing in pain. I am struggling in agony.

ilútkuelínikse "to feel lively pain, gripe" DNP90

hiʔlo·tkolíxnika. He struggled in agony. AP45.1. He threw himself around in pain. AW310.121

hiʔlo·tkolíxnikima. She writhed in death agony. AP344.10. She writhed and struggled in agony. AP344.13

ʔilo·tkolíxnikt (abs), ʔilo·tkolíxnikitx convulsion

hitqatálqa ʔilo·tkolíxnikitx. She ceased her convulsions. AP344.15

ʔinek- carry

ʔinaká·nx̣. I am carrying (mine) around. I am fooling with (mine). I am feeling (mine) around.

hiʔnaká·nx̣. He is taking her around.

koná pá·ʔnak̓aca kál̓a táʔc pit̓í·n̓ h. ʔiceyé·ye. They accompanied them in. Coyote was taking around a good-looking girl.

ʔinek- carry + wele- in check

hinac̓nahwalalá·nx̣. It is carrying them around while in check. He is taking them around as they (horses) are rearing to go.

ʔinek- carry + wilé·- run

hinac̓nahwilalá·nx̣. He is running around with them (e.g., he is taking them in a car).

hiʔnahwilalá·nx̣. He is taking you/me around (in a car).

paʔnahwilalá·nx̣. He is taking him around (in a car).

ʔipsqí- on foot

ʔipsqilá·nx̣. I am walking around.

ʔipsqilé·nen̓ix. We are walking around.

ʔipsqilá·nqaqa. I was walking around.

ʔipsqilá·nan̓iqa. We were walking around.

ʔipsqilíxnikuʔ. I will walk around.

ʔí·n ʔ. kú·skipe. I am going to walk around in Kooskia.

peʔpsqilíxnikuʔ. We will walk around.

ʔipsqilíxnike·s (place name) Walking Around Place, camp site located on the east side of the Snake River across from Asotin T35N R6W (Schwede 1966:40). Cf. é·s vsts.

ʔipsqilíxnikin̓ (An infant) of walking age. Cf. in̓ vsts.

ʔipsqí- on foot + stem + -tet̓é· about to

ʔipsqilixniktet̓é·se. I am about to walk around.

ʔiyé·- in water

ʔiyelíxnikse. I am drifting around.

reflexive prefix + tu·le- throw

ʔinetu·líxnikse. I am throwing myself around (e.g., as in a mud bath).

reflexive prefix + witi- while working

ʔinawtilá·nx̣. I am working here and there (without getting much done).

ʔipnawtilá·nx̣. He is working around.

líy̓es N canoe, boat, ship. See Plate 12 and Plate 16.

líy̓es (abs), liy̓é·sne (obj), liy̓é·spe (loc), liy̓é·ski (inst)

himé·q̓is líy̓es ship: "big boat"

walí·mliy̓as or walí·m líy̓es canoe of olden days, traditional Nez Perce canoe

ʔalá·nm líy̓es steamboat: "fire's canoe"

ʔí·n wilé·keʔykse liy̓é·ski. I am traveling by boat.

liy̓é·spu· sailor

lkalálay circle (e.g., of eagles). See lakalálay VC.

lkalálay fuss. See lakalálay VC.

lkaláy travel along the side of a hill. See lakaláy VC.

lkilí· go around. See likilí· VC.

lkúy be lumpy. See lukúy VC.

lk̓oli· wrap up. See lok̓ó·li· VC.

lk̓ú·p palpitate. See lik̓ú·p VC.

loc̓á·l A (dupl) reddish
loc̓á·loc̓al reddish. Cf. luc̓é·l.

lokóy A (dupl) slender
lokóylokoy (sg), lilkóylilkoy (dist)
pé·nkepkuyke ka· hiwsé·keˀyke wé·t̓u hé·nek̓e há·cwal kuˀstí·te hekípe ˀilu·tí·n há·cwal mét̓u lokóylokoy piˀimné·t há·ma. She untied him and he stood up, not any more the same big-bellied boy, but a slender young man. AW83.205
ˀé·t táˀc titó·qan q̓oˀ wé·t̓u ˀitú· ciw̓á·t kuhét lokóylokoy. What a handsome person, not at all evil-looking in any way, tall and slender. HA63.12

lok̓ó·li· VC to wrap up, bundle up, roll up, curl up
lok̓o·li·ca. I am lying curled up.
hilk̓ó·li·ca. He is lying curled up.
cepé·- by pressure
capá·lk̓oli·ksa. I am folding (mine) up. I am coiling it up.
hicapá·lk̓oli·ksa. He is rolling it up.
ka· hikiyú·se ˀipním ˀiní·t ke yóx̣ ˀewé·ke piyéx̣c̓ini·t ka· yoq̓opí h. hinká·ck̓ilksa h. ka· himú·x̣sce. And he (Cixcixícim) went to his lodge which (was) a buffalo-hide tepee and he rolled it up, he tore it down, rolled it up, and swallowed it. AW77.111

pá·capalk̓oli·ka. He wrapped it up.

kawóˀ hiˀnéhcikli·ke ka· wispó·lki taˀácki x̣ayx̣áyx̣ki p. ka· koná wéwcetespe teqé·x̣ hiˀní·ke. Then she (Pine Squirrel) brought them (the bones of Bobcat, her dead husband) back and wrapped them in a piece of good white buckskin and placed them under the pillow away from the doorway. AW539.55

na·scapalk̓olí·koˀkom. Wrap us up! AW424.127

capá·lk̓oli·x. Wrap it up! Bandage it (to sg)!

ˀéx̣we kawóˀ c. Now bandage your foot! AP217.12

capá·lk̓oli·kaˀs an envelope, a wrapper

capá·lk̓oli·kt (1) to wrap up, (2) a bandage

cepé·- by pressure + stem + -u·kini as the object approaches

pa·capalk̓oli·kó·kinya. He wrapped it as it approached. AW28.291

niké·- pull with hand + cepé·- by pressure

niká·capalk̓oli·ksa. I am unrolling or expanding something which is rolled or convolved.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·lk̓oli·cix. We are hugging each other: "We are lying curled up to each other."

temé·- place

tamá·lk̓oli·ksa. I am wrapping it up (e.g., feet).

we- with an implement

walk̓ó·li·ksa. I am winding it.

we- + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pó·lok̓olikaˀnya. (1) He wrapped it with something for him. (2) He wrapped someone else's with something.

pá·capkiˀlakaˀnya ka· p. yoq̓opí laˀám̓ pí·ps, núkt, wax̣ laˀám̓ q̓oˀ ka konmá pawcláˀamka. She picked up and wrapped up all of his (Bobcat's) bones, and meat, and she piled up everything. AW364.104

wel̓é·- by tying a knot

wal̓álk̓oli·ksa. I am making a bundle by tying up (mine).

ˀo·l̓álk̓oli·ksa. I am making a bundle by tying it up.

wal̓álk̓oli·ksix. We are making a bundle by tying (it).

wá·qoˀ ˀé· w. ka· tax̣c ˀé· petemenkeˀcepéhnenuˀ. Now we are going to tie you and then lower you (to the earth). AW14.61

ʔo·l̓álk̓oli·koʔ. I will tie it up in a bundle.

pé·ne "ʔé·tem̓u. pí·ps né·c̓inpeʔnyuʔkum ka· ʔe· ʔ. taʔácki q̓oʔ x̣ayx̣áyx̣ki wispó·lki." She (Coyote's Daughter) said to him (Coyote), "All right, get our bones and tie them up into a bundle in very good white buckskin." HA54.77

wel̓é·- by tying a knot + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hiná·swal̓alk̓oli·kay̓sa. He wraps (grease) up for them. AW15.77

ló·las N sego lily, mariposa lily, *Calochortus eurycarpus* and *Calochortus nitidus* (Marshall 1977:55) . The root is used for food. Phinney simply glosses it as "root" AP95.8, 96.6. Cf. Sahaptin nunás (Columbia River dialects, Northwest dialects, Walla Walla dialect) nuunás (Northwest dialects) 'mariposa lily' (*Calochortus macrocarpus*) (Hunn 1990:90, 172).

ló·las (abs), ló·lasna or lolá·sna (obj), lolá·spa (loc)

pé·tqeʔnpsene ka· pé·tqesepelu·ksene koná ka· hiqʔnisí·qa lolá·spa. They quickly grabbed him and quickly hid him in a pile of roots where they were digging. AP95.8

lolá·sx to ló·las, to the place where ló·las is

péʔnek̓imnicene l. They took him digging for yellow bulbs. AW25.243

ló·t N Lord, Christ; from English

ló·t or ló·d (abs), lo·dnim (np)

lóxc A energetic, hard working, diligent, industrious

lóxc (abs), lóxcna (obj), lilóxc (dist abs)

lóxc hí·wes. He is hard working.

lóxcwisa or loxcwí·sa. I am energetic. Cf. wi· ats.

ló·x̣ P a faint sound

"ló·x̣" pé·kume k̓uyímk̓uyimnim. The blue racer made a faint stir. AP369.16.

ló·x̣mi VS to play stick-game, gamble. The earliest available description of the game is as follows: "The Indians formed themselves this evening into two large parties and began to gamble for their beads and other ornaments. The game at which they played was that of hiding a stick in their hands which they frequently change accompanying their operation with a song. This game seems common to all the nations in this country." (Thwaites 1904-1905:5.26).

ló·x̣misa. I am playing stick-game.

hiló·x̣misam. He is playing stick-game. AW106.42

ló·x̣miyoʔ. I will gamble. AW106.37

(noun forms)

ló·x̣mit (abs), ló·x̣mitx (to l.), ló·x̣mitpa (loc) AW128.3 stick-game

ʔí·n kú·se ló·x̣mitx. I am going to a stick-game.

lox̣miyaw̓á·t (abs), lox̣miyaw̓ató·na (obj) a stick-game player, a gambler

(with suffixes)

-té· go away to

ló·x̣mitaca. I am going (somewhere else) to play stick-game.

-té· go away to + -wi return from

ló·x̣mitawisa. I am coming back from stick-game.

-tet̓é· about to

lox̣mitat̓á·sa. I am about to gamble. AW106.41

(with prefixes)

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·lox̣misix. They are playing stick-game (with each other). See Plate 18.

pí·lox̣mima. They gambled. AW129.14

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wí·- distributive

pí·wilox̣misix. Each of them was playing stick-game with each other. HA53.67

reflexive prefix

ʔipná·lox̣misa. He is playing stick-game with himself. AW107.49

ló·x̣om N a small piece of bone about two inches long used in stick-game; probably related to ló·x̣mi VS

ló·x̣om (abs), lox̣ó·mna (obj)

lp (dom) VS to skin, strip, scalp.

niké·- pull with hand

niká·lpsa. I am skinning (mine). I am peeling (the skin off mine). This refers to the skinning of a small animal requiring no slitting of the hide, such as mink. For skinning by cutting, see ʔicawyámksa under wiyámk VS.

ʔanká·lpsa. I am skinning it.
ʔanasniká·lpsa. I am skinning them.
ʔawinká·lpsa. I am skinning each one of them.
hinká·lpa. He skinned it. AW122.19
niká·lpt skinning whole
telé·- on warpath (?)
tá·lpsa. I am scalping.
tá·lpt (1) scalping, (2) a scalp

lp̓eqí be planted. See lip̓eqí VC.

lqí vtp to lift (?); found in the following words:
waw̓alqíkaʔyksa. I am lifting a fishing pole.
hiwaw̓alqíkaʔyksa. He is lifting a fishing pole.

lq̓o V to pin something down
cú·- with a pointed object
có·lq̓oksa. I am pinning (mine) down with a stick.
pá·colq̓oksana. He pinned it down with a stick. They (collectively) pinned it down with sticks.
hiwa·láhsaqana wí·t̓ec q̓oʔ hiwe·léhtime ka· ʔewsí·ne hé·cu ka· p. She (Grizzly Bear) tried to jump up and she almost came out and they had sticks and with them they pinned her down. AW548.82

lq̓oʔ V to knock down; possibly related to lq̓o V
tulé·- with foot
ʔatolá·lq̓oʔka. I knocked him down by kicking.
ʔipé·- with fist
ʔaʔpá·lq̓oʔka. I knocked him down with my fist.

lteʔ V to squeeze, squash
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·lteʔkse. I am squeezing. I am squashing with my hand (e.g., wax).

lu bird name suffix. See nu sts.

lú· VS to be underwater, soak. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

cepti- may be in captiyó·k VS. The meaning is not clear.

zeptilúse "to dip as bread in coffee" DNP50, "moisten by dipping in" DNP135; possibly *ceptilú·se

cepé·- by pressure + ˀiyem- run

cepé·ˀyemlukse. I steep (mine) in water. I soak (mine).

cú·- with a pointed object

culú·se. I am dipping (e.g., my finger, a pole).

coló·saqa. I was dipping (mine).

culú·yuˀ. I will dip (mine).

culú·t dipping a pointed object in water

hí·tewle- sweat bathing

hí·tewlelu·se. I am taking a cold bath in conjunction with a sweat bath.

hí·tewlelu·t cold bath taken after a sweat bath

hí·tewlelu·nwe·s place for cold bath located close to a sweathouse

hí·tewlelu·t̓es (place or thing) for cold bath located near a sweathouse

lé·w- fish

lewlú·se. It (fish, e.g., sucker) is hibernating.

lé·w- fish + site- look

hilewsitelú·senki. He was watching the fishing line.

quq- protrude (?) + stem + -tet̓é· about to

hiquqlu·tet̓esé·ne. He was bending down to the water.

kí· h. kí·met hitqené·sexne ˀóykalo· kú·spe hiwsí·x. Here he (Skunk) was bending down to the water (to drink water) then suddenly he saw them--they were all in the water. AP234.13

sé·p- causative (pl obj) + tiyé·- push

septiyelú·se. I am driving (mine) into a stream.

sepé·- causative (sg obj) + teq̓e- bathe

sepetq̓elú·se. I immerse (mine) into water. I make (mine) bathe.

sité- look

sitelú·se. I am looking into the water. I am bathing my eyes.

histelú·ye. He looked into the water. AP235.4

teqe- suddenly + cú·- pointed object

ˀetqeculú·ye. He suddenly put his (pointed object) in the water.

kí·met kuˀskin̓í·x ˀ. tuˀúynu. All of a sudden he (Fox) accidentally stuck his tail in the water. AW280.134

teqe- suddenly + teq̓e- bathe

teqetq̓elú·se. I am taking a short swim.

teqetq̓elú·s. I just took a short swim.

kex weye t. ʾí·ceʾ. Let me take a short swim, mother. AW608.71

teqe- suddenly + tu·- fall

teqetu·lú·se. I fall in the water.

hitqetu·lú·kike. She fell into the water. AW138.74

teqetu·lú·yuʾ. I will fall in the water. AW112.53

teq̓e- bathe, swim

teq̓elú·se. I am bathing. I am swimming.

hipetq̓elú·ye. They bathed. They swam.

watí·sx hiʾlá·yaqsaqa kuʾús wecé·n h. Yesterday was hot, therefore they swam.

taq̓aló·saqa. I was bathing. I was swimming.

hitq̓aló·tax̣. He should bathe.

teq̓elú·t (1) bathing, (2) swimming, (3) cold water bath. This form was just for physical cleaning, not for a medical cure.

teq̓elú·nwe·s swimming hole, bathing place

hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·s (abs), hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·sx to h. bear bath, bear-wallow, bears' mud bath. AW581.71. AW582.81.

hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·sp (place name) camp site located above Joseph's Place (hinmató·wyalahtq̓inm wic̓é·nwe·s) on north side of Joseph Creek T6N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:43)

teq̓elú·y̓e·y̓ (1) unbathed, uncleaned, (2) nonbather

teq̓e- bathe, swim + stem + -té· go away

teq̓elú·tece. I am going away (to another location) to swim (or bathe).

hitq̓elú·tecix. They are going swimming (or bathing).

hitq̓elú·tecinm. They are going to swim.

teq̓elú·tenuʾ. I will go to bathe. I will go to swim.

teq̓elú·tek̓u. Go to swim (to sg)!

teq̓elú·tetk̓u. Go to swim (to pl)!

teq̓elú·ten̓es for going swimming

tamawín̓ ʾicwé·y̓s t. It is too cold to go swimming.

teʾpe- throw (pl obj)

téʾpelu·se. I am throwing them in the water.

pé·teʾpelu·ʾey̓sene. He threw them in the water. AW55.186

ʾetéʾpelu·y. Throw them into the water (to sg)!

tox̣pi- stretch legs

tox̣piló·t stretching one's leg in water

tukʷe·p- with hand

tukepelú·se. I am putting my hand in the water.

tukepelú·t putting hand in the water

tukʷé·y- lie, be lying

tukeyú·t (active participle) lying below surface of water (e.g., rocks)

tukelú·tpe (1) locative form of tukeyú·t, (2) (place name) village site located on the Clearwater River above Lewiston, Idaho T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:36), (3) (place name) village site located on the south side of the Snake River three miles above Alpowa Creek T11N R45E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:37)

tu·le- throw (sg obj)

tu·lú·se. I am throwing (mine) in the water.

ˀetu·lú·se. I am throwing it in the water.

pé·tu·lu·ye. He threw him in the water. AW32.362

tú·lu·y. Throw in the water (to sg)!

tu·lú·t throwing in the water

tu·lú·yin̓ thrown in the water

yehtí·n simú·x t. (personal name) Crane-Thrown-in-Charcoal

šimúxpx t. (personal name) Black Hawk: "hawk dipped in coals" (Downriver dialect form) (Swadesh 1930:1.61)

tuqʷele- swim underwater, dive

tuqelú·se. (1) I dive (in the sense of swimming underwater). (2) I dip myself in water. (3) "dip head into water" DNP50.

hitqulú·se. He is swimming underwater.

tuqelú·t (active participle) diving, swimming underwater

tuqelu·ˀé·t or tuqelu·yew̓é·t a diver

we- while riding

welú·se. I am riding in the water.

we- while riding + tu·le- throw

wetu·lú·yuˀkum. You will throw me into (water) while riding. AW112.50

we·- fly, run

we·lú·se. I go fast in the water. I run in the water.

hiwe·lú·ye. He dashed into the water. AW309.99. He plunged into the water. AW309.112

hiwe·lú·kike. He ran away into the water. AW308.95

we·lú·s. I just ran into the water.

wé·m̓- with head

hiwé·m̓lu·se. It is bending its head down to the water.

h. sá·slaqs. A moose is bending its head down to the water (e.g., to eat lake moss).

wéwte- head

wéwtelu·se. I stick my head in water.

wí·- distributive + teq̓e- bathe

hiwí·tq̓elu·six. Each of them is swimming (or bathing).

hipewí·tq̓elu·s. Each of them swam (or bathed).

wá·qoˀ p̓áqnaq̓itkin̓ix qetu haláx̣p konmá ka· hipeckilí·n ka· ˀimamá·capakayksix h. ka· hipawí·sam̓qis. Now after noon, a bit into the afternoon, they (stopped digging for roots and) went home, cleaned themselves, and each of them bathed and they got dressed. HA82.18

wis- travel + wa- down (?)

wiswaló·t moving down into the river

wise- stand

wiselú·senuˀ. I will be standing in water.

konóˀ ˀé· kál̓a píswe w. There, as a rock, you will be standing in water. AW332.126

hiwselú·se. He is standing in water.

wistuk- shoot (arrow)

wistukú·se. I am shooting (an arrow) into the water.

hipewistukú·ye. They shot into the water. AW308.95

hipewistokó·yoˀqa. They shoot into the water. AW308.93

wix̣suˀ- sit

wix̣siˀlú·se. I am sitting in water. I am taking a sitting bath.

hiwx̣siˀlú·se. He is sitting in water.

wix̣siˀlú·yuˀ. I will sit in water.

wix̣siˀlú·t (1) a sitting bath, (2) to sit in water

wix̣tiˀ- on one's haunches

hiwx̣tiˀlú·ye. (1) He sat in water. (2) He pushed himself into the water while sitting. AP123.1-2, AP296.4-5

ˀilelím- cry, sing + teq̓e- bathe, swim

ˀilelímteq̓elu·se. I am singing as I swim.

ʔinek- carry + wa- down + stem + -qaw straight through

paʔnahwaló·qawnankika. They went straight down to the river.

ʔipé·- stand

ʔipelú·se. I am sticking something in the water.

ʔipelú·tpe (place name) village site thought to be located at the mouth of Cherry Creek on the west side of the Snake River (Schwede 1966:46)

ʔipt̓i- grass (?)

ʔipt̓ilú·se. I am putting (e.g., grass) into the water. I am wetting (e.g., grass for camas baking.)

ʔipt̓ilú·t wetting

ʔipt̓ilú·y̓n moistened, wet

c̓íxc̓is ʔ. grass soaked in water

ʔiyé·- in water

ʔiyelú·se. I am soaking myself in water.

ʔiyaló·qawn (man's name) Floating-Quickly. Cf. qaw straight through.

ʔiyé·- in water + wix̣suʔ- sit

ʔiyéwx̣siʔlu·se. I was fording hip-deep. I am up to my waist in water.

ʔiyéwx̣siʔlu·ʔnixne. I got hip-deep in water.

kál̓a kikahál ʔ. léq̓excne. We just got in hip-deep in the Muddy Creek.

ʔiyele- move repeatedly against

ʔiyelelú·se. It (e.g., the repeated motion of water) washes (e.g., the shore).

ʔiyem- run

ʔiyemlú·kse. I am soaking. (Mine) lies steeped in water.

reflexive prefix + quk- with head down

ʔipné·quklu·se. It is bending down to the water (e.g., man, horse).

ʔipné·quklu·ye. It (the Sun) stooped to drink. AW156.56

lu· sts (classifier for humans) found only after pá·x̣ five. It is possible that lu· is further analyzable into le, which is not attested elsewhere, and we, which occurs as a human classifier and as a part of numerous tribal names ending in pu· and pel̓u·. Cf. we sts.

pá·x̣lo· five (people). Cf. pá·x̣at five (both people and nonpeople).

p. hitemé·yex̣six. Five (people) are sitting.

p. háham hitemé·yex̣six. Five men are sitting.

luc̓é·l A red, frequently darkish red
luc̓é·l̓ redly, showing reddish color
kawóˀ hiqépsne ka· pé·qex̣ hitkú·yteye q̓oˀ wé·lepx, ka· pé·tqe·xne kál̓a lik̓ípc hikú·ki, q̓oˀ ˀéx̣we l. And now he (Weasel) closed his eyes and threw his nephew into the stream, and suddenly he saw him go under out of sight, his feet (sticking out) in red color (as he sank). AP198.1. Phinney translates luc̓é·l̓ as "protruding last" but it refers to the color of Weasel's nephew's feet.
luc̓é·llucel̓ bright red
lulc̓é·lulc̓el (1) distributive form of luc̓é·lluc̓el, (2) a beet
ˀipné·teluc̓e·lkt Jupiter (planet): "he is talking and his face is red" HW

"luilúih" N nape, "the hole between the skull and back part of the neck" DNP139. This form is not recognizable. 'Nape' is pílx.

luk VC to worry, be troubled, have palpitations
luxlukíce. I am worried
luxluxnú. I will worry.
luxlúkin worrying, worry
luxlúx heartbeat, palpitation
lux (with kú· do) worry
l. hikú·se. He is worrying.

lú·k VS to be hidden, be concealed, be suppressed
sepé·- causative prefix
sepelú·kse. I am hiding (mine).
s. tí·m̓es. I am hiding my book.
pé·sepelu·ke. She hid him. AP219.9
hiné·sepelu·ke. He hid them. AW137.58
ˀené·sepelu·ke. I hid them.
we·t. ˀ. Did you hide them? AW137.62
hinastaqasapaló·xqana. He hid them. AW315.201
sepelú·kt to hide
temé·- place
temelú·kse. I am going along as a subordinate.
temelú·kt index finger

teqe- temporarily + wix̣suˀ- sit

hitqewx̣siˀlú·kse. He is sitting hiding. AW81.173

tu·le- throw

tu·lú·kse. I am throwing (mine) to the part of the tepee that is far away from the doorway.

hitu·lú·ke. He threw it to the back of the tepee.

wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ capá·yn ka· konmá hiˀní·ke yoq̓opí h. niktípt. After awhile she (Frog) put down the tanned hide and threw it to the back of the tepee. AW162.19

wix̣suˀ- sit

wix̣siˀlú·kse. I am sitting concealed.

hiwx̣siˀlú·kse. He is sitting hidden. AW266.65

hiwx̣siˀlú·ke. He sat hidden. AW265.59

wuq̓umí- lie face down

wuq̓umlú·kse. I am bending forward in hiding.

reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix

ˀiné·sepelu·kse. I am hiding myself.

ˀimé·sepelu·kse. You (sg) are hiding.

nemé·sepelu·ksix. We are hiding ourselves.

ˀimemé·sepelu·ksix. (1) You (pl) are hiding yourselves. (2) They are hiding themselves.

ˀiné·sepelu·ke. I hid myself.

ˀí·n ˀ. he·le·kin̓ike. I hid behind (something).

ˀimemé·sepelu·ke. (1) You (pl) hid. (2) They hid. AW135.21

ˀiná·sapalo·ksaqa. I was hiding.

ˀimamá·sapalo·ksiqa. (1) You (pl) were hiding. (2) They were hiding.

ˀimé·sepelu·x. Hide (to sg)!

ˀimeme·sepelu·kítx. Hide (to pl)!

ˀipne·sepelu·kew̓é·t a person who is hiding

ˀipné·sepelu·kt hiding oneself

reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -té· go away to

ˀimesepelú·kte. Go and hide yourself!

lukk̓úy P spoiled, unfit for consumption (e.g., of meat being thrown in dirt), ruined

tax̣c ké·nepem lukk̓úy petqí·ktenuˀ, koná. It (meat of buffalo) may become ruined when it is dropped. AW116.120

lukúy A (1) straight, upright, trim, thin, (2) cylindrical; possibly related to lokóy A
lukúylukuy (1) straight (e.g., of a piece of wood, log), (2) upright (e.g., of a person's posture), (3) a bottle of fifth of whiskey
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·lukuykse. I make cylindrical by pressing. Cf. DNP178.
ˀic- with sharp edge (pl obj)
ˀiclúkuykt cutting straight (e.g., in reference to cutting logs into dimensioned pieces of lumber)

lukúy VC to be lumpy, be round
lukúyce. I am getting lumpy. I am getting round.
hilkúyce. It is getting lumpy. It is getting round.
ˀisí·met cawí·tx kál̓a tuˀynú·pe h. koná ka· yoq̓opí hiˀnéhcikli·ke. There were wild carrots on his (Fox's) tail getting lumpy there and he took them home. AW280.137

luk̓ú·li· VC to twist
luk̓ú·li·ce. I am twisting.
luk̓ú·li·n̓ twisted
l. hí·wes. It is twisted.
we- with an implement
uelikulíkse "to contort; to wring, as washed clothes" DNP225; possibly *welk̓ulí·kse.

luk̓ú·p VC (1) to move, (2) to beat (of a vein, a heart), pulsate, (3) to shake, quake. Without reduplication either single or collective movement is implied, while reduplicated forms indicate either distributive or iterative movement.
luk̓ú·pce. I am moving. We are having an earthquake.
hilk̓ú·pce. He is moving. They (e.g., cattle) are moving collectively.
wé·t̓u l. (1) I cannot move. (2) I am constipated.
h. wé·tes. The earth is moving. There is an earthquake.
hilk̓ú·pne. It moved.
kaká· q̓oˀ pá·wawyana laˀám̓ kí· núkt wá·qi h. ˀímes hiwc̓é·ye. As soon as he (Coyote) clubbed him (the old man to death) all this meat moved, it (the meat) became a deer. AW505.87

hilk̓ó·pcaqa. It was moving.
wé·tesne pé·timmiyucix kawá kemípx hiwáhyaqa titó·qan hu·mé·x kemípx h. k̓usey̓nem̓é qoq̓á·lx̣. Then they (the Nez Perce people) discussed which way they would go or which way the buffaloes were moving. HA74.11
hilk̓ú·pin. It just moved.
luk̓ú·pluk̓upce. I am moving repeatedly.
hilk̓ú·pluk̓upcix. They are moving repeatedly (e.g., individual leaves of trees in the wind).
hilk̓ú·pluk̓upin. It moved repeatedly. It swayed. AW15.79
luk̓ú·pluk̓upin moving repeatedly or individually.
luk̓ú·p (used adverbally) astir
wé·t̓u q̓oʔ lak̓ápc, wé·t̓u q̓oʔ l. táx̣cpol. Beaver did not blink at all, or move at all. AP157.14
luk̓ú·pipx in moving, as it moved
ka· wá·qoʔ l. pé·tewyeke. And now she felt it move. AW539.57
luk̓upsí·mey (1) polestar, (2) paralyzed, lit. “not moving”
niké·- pull with hand
niké·lk̓uplk̓upce. I am jerking (e.g., a rope) repeatedly.
niké·lk̓uplk̓upnuʔ. I will jerk (e.g., a rope) repeatedly.
wilé·- wind
ulélukúpse “to shake by wind” DNP137, DNP186; possibly *wilé·lk̓upse

lulc̓é·lulc̓el beet. See luc̓é·l A.

luqú·ke vtp to be freezing. This is not a verb stem and there is no *luqú·kse.
luqú·kelikse. I am freezing.
hilqú·keliksix. They are freezing.
kukúckuc mamáy̓ac h. tin̓kítx. Little children are freezing to death. HA124.7
sepé·- causative
sepé·lqu·kelixsix. We are freezing something.
náma ʔétiye ʔalwit̓á·tmiy̓ac s. wé·t̓u ʔitú· ʔé· qetu yiyé·wcix. hé·wsil̓iks mác ʔé·tx. Why are you making the orphan child freeze? You do not feel sorry for him even a little bit. (Give him) some bedding. AW18.131

luq̓úmt P (archaic) hurt, pain; used only in myths
kál̓a luq̓úmt kú·se yóx̣ koná heˀewíye. Just the spot where he shot me hurts.
AW147.100

lux palpitation. See luk VC.

lux̣s V to remove
niké·- pull
penkelux̣skú·ye. He removed the scab. AW176.65

lú·ye vsts the one who does, . . . -er
kiwkiwlú·ye the one who taps, woodpecker. Cf. kiw VC.

luˀuqí VC to get warm
luˀuqíce. I am getting warm.
hiluˀuqíce. It is getting warm.
hiluˀúqin. It just turned warm.
hiloˀx̣nóˀqa. It could get warm. The warm weather might come.
-yé·ye sts family, descendants of, people
luˀqyé·ye (abs), luˀqyé·yenm (np), luˀqyé·yepe (loc) Warmweather people in myths. Cf. AW63.319, AW65.355, AW325.4.
-ˀic sts adjective suffix
luˀúq̓ic (abs), luˀq̓í·cpe (loc) warm AP325.12
luˀq̓í·ckin̓ike·y south
luˀq̓í·ckin̓ikeykin̓ix from the south AW65.355
luˀq̓í·ckin̓ike·yx to the south AW64.344, 348, 350
cé·p- by pressure
ˀecé·pluˀqise. I make him warm.
pá·caploˀqiqana. He would make him warm
kawóˀ p. ka· hikó·qana há·cwal. And then she would bundle him up warm and the boy would go. AP410.11
ˀile- fire or smoke
ˀilelúˀqse. I am getting warm from the fire.
hiˀlelúˀqtetu. It used to get warm from the fire.
h. táˀc ˀiní·t. The house used to get nicely warm from the fire.
reflexive prefix + cepé·- by pressure
ˀiné·cepeluˀqse. I am warming myself.

reflexive prefix + cepé·- by pressure + ʔile- fire
ʔiné·cepeʔleluʔqse. I am warming myself by fire.
reflexive prefix + teqe- momentarily + cepé·- by pressure + ʔile- fire
ʔimeme·tqecepeʔlelúʔqsix. They are briefly warming themselves up by the fire. AW16.91
luʔʔúx̣ adverbial form, used with kú· to do
l. hikú·se. It is warm: "It does warmly."

lw graze. See líw vtp.

lwak in vain. See liwak vtss.

lwiqí (dom) VC (with prefix wilé·- run) (1) to race, especially race horses, (2) to compete in general AP145.15.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + wilé·- run
piwlalwiqcí·x. We are racing against each other.
piwlalwí·qin a contest, a competition AP145.15
piuléluikize "to vie each other, emulate" DNP61, "to rival each other, jealous" DNP112, "to stand in competition with, rival" DNP176; probably *piwlalwiqíca
wile·- run
wilalwiqíca. I am (horse) racing.
wilalwiqcí·x. We are (horse) racing.
hiwlalwiqcí·x. They are (horse) racing. HA82.14
wilalwíqin horse race
wílalwix̣niw̓a·s racetrack
wilalwiqín̓as racehorse

lx vtp (together with the stem k̓ilikí VC) to make a dam
ʔelxk̓ilkse. I am making a dam.
hilxk̓ílksix. They are making a dam.
hipelxk̓ilke. They made a dam.
ʔelxk̓ílx. Make a dam (to sg)!
ʔelxk̓ílkitx. Make a dam (to pl)!

l̓

l̓am as in ká·l̓amksa to eat all up. See laʔám VC.

l̓awí· VS (with sepé·- causative prefix) to force

sapal̓awí·sa or sapal̓wí·sa. I force (mine) to do something.

s. miyáʔc wáwc̓akitx. I force my child to split wood.

ʔasapal̓wíya. I forced him to do something.

ʔ. kúy. I forced him to go: "I forced him (saying) 'go' (to sg)!"

ʔ. kú·tx. I forced them to go: "I forced (them saying) 'go' (to pl)!"

ʔ. ʔipné c̓í·qipx. I forced him to talk.

ʔ. hipítx. I forced him to eat.

ʔ. hekípx. I forced him to look at it.

pasapal̓wisá·na. They forced him to do something.

kál̓a ke kuʔús p. ka· ʔetke wá·qoʔ ʔipná·yalwacana kí· tim̓á·y̓ pit̓í·n̓, ka· páwyaʔyax̣oʔqana. They forced her (to marry and) this girl had given up hopes but she still waited for him. AW312.155

reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix

ʔinasapal̓wísa. I am forcing myself.

ʔ. x̣elé·leype. I am forcing myself to study.

ʔ. cepé·kteʔkitpe. I am forcing myself to work.

ʔ. ʔipsú·spe ʔew̓nípe. I am forcing myself to shake (her or his) hand.

sapal̓awit forcing

l̓u· people. See pel̓u· sts.

l̓u·k VS around, not in the center (often in reference to the inside of tepee)

wisé·- stand

wisel̓ú·kse. I let something stand along the tepee wall (and not in the center).

hiwsel̓ú·ksem. It was piled up around (something).

kál̓oˀ hiˀtiyé·ksem núkt pennéx̣sep ká·met h. kál̓a hilkilí·cem núkt pennéx̣sep wé·ˀikt peˀtú·. There different kinds of meat were drying, different meats were piled up and they were all around, both fat and others. AW277.86

wix̣suˀ- sit

wix̣siˀl̓ú·kse. We are sitting around.

l̓wí VS (with sepé·-) to lull someone into false sense of security, entice, invite, draw to by offering something attractive

sepel̓wíse. I am enticing (mine) to do something.

l̓wí· to force. See l̓awí· VS.

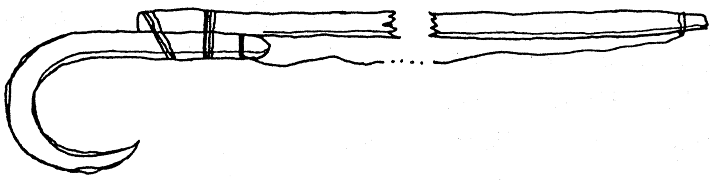


Figure 7. k̓iˀí·la gaff hook (p.283)

ł

łak̓ P that describes sound of deep sobs of a baby AP468.3

łap P that describes sound of flapping of raven's wings AW615.16

łaq̓ P that describes sound of a rope catching something AW555.72
łáq̓laˀckin with a łáq̓, easily AW554.55

łat̓ápłat̓ap A flimsy, easily bent

łax̣ P that describes sound of rustling

łáy V with a resounding noise
łáy hitqí·kse. It landed making noise.
cú·- by poking with a stick
có·łayksa. I am poking with a stick making noise.
tiw̓a- by raking with a stick
tiw̓ałáyksa. I am raking with a stick making noise.
tukʷé·p- with fingernail
toká·płayksa. I am making noise with my fingernails.
tulé·- with foot
tolá·łayksa. I am making noise with my feet.
we- hitting with a stick
wałáyksa. I am hitting (something) making noise.
wepé·- with hand (flat-handed)
wapá·łayksa. I am making noise by hitting something flat-handed.

ˀip- hit, cut
  ˀipƛáyksa. I am cutting (e.g., wood into small pieces) making a noise.
ˀipé·- with fist
  ˀipá·ƛayksa. I am making noise with my fist.

ƛáyayaya P that describes melting ice or icicles hitting each other AW64.337
  kál̓a téhes hipá·ynaqana ka· yik̓íwnim ˀiléyqnim ƛáyayaya pá·niqana. Then the ice came but the heat of the sunshine melted it. AW522.149

ƛép P (1) splash, (2) zip AP31.6
  kawóˀ q̓oˀ hiwsé·keˀyke, ˀalwaˀálwa hiˀqt̓ó·na ƛép hiwe·léhtkike. Then directly she stood up, she fastened a cape about her shoulders, zip, she ran outside. AP31.6
  leˀckin- with
    ƛépleˀckin with a splash
      ˀiceyé·ye hitqetu·léhnene ƛ. Coyote dropped down with a splash. AW518.83

ƛé·pƛep N butterfly
  lé·pƛep (abs)
  ƛepƛepníme Lapwai Creek. Cf. níme sts.
  ƛepƛepyé·ye (1) a family of butterflies, (2) butterfly (personified)

ƛik̓ P that describes sound of (choking) cough AP118.14, AP119.7

ƛí·k VC to be dirty
  ƛi·kce. I am dirty.
  ƛí·knuˀ. I am going to get dirty.
  -ˀic adjective-forming suffix
    ƛí·k̓is, ƛiƛí·k̓is (dist) dirty
  -ˀic adjective-forming suffix + wi- verb formant
    ƛik̓í·swit (1) dirtiness, (2) rubbish HA84.43

ƛí··k̓ P that describes sound of eating soup. Cf. AP91.16.

ƛiƛayí·· P that describes sound of broken bones falling down. Cf. AW345.134.

ƛiłúk̓ P that describes sound of a package hitting the ground, thump, thud
nó·n̓ax̣ ʔitú· ʔí·n sí·kstiwa·ni·n pá·x̣at ʔisé·ps ƛiłúk̓ ƛiłúk̓. (text of Fox's song) We wish I and my friend (had) five packs, thump, thump. AW275.49
ƛi·, łuk̓, ƛi·, łuk̓ sound of falling objects AP152.5
ƛiłúʔk̓ sounds made by falling bundles as they strike the ground AP288.5

ƛiłúʔk̓ thud. See ƛiłúk̓ P.

ƛiq̓ƛiq̓í VC to sniffle
ƛiq̓ƛiq̓íce. I am sniffling.
hiƛiq̓ƛiq̓íce. She is sniffling. AW440.23

ƛitt̓íp P that describes wet membrane-like object sticking to things. Cf. ƛit̓íp V.
ƛitt̓íp hikú·se. It stuck.

ƛit̓á·n N bitterroot, *Lewisia rediviva*; identification by Alan Marshall. Bitterroot was believed to be good for lactating mothers. The form is not *[ƛit̓á·n̓].
ƛit̓á·n (abs), ƛit̓á·nna (obj), ƛit̓á·nnim (np), ƛit̓á·nx to ƛ., ƛit̓á·npípam among ƛ.
ƛit̓annó·t without bitterroot

ƛit̓éʔ A flat
ƛit̓eʔƛít̓eʔ flat
cepé· by pressing
cepé·ƛt̓eʔkse. I am pressing (mine) into a flat mass. I am flattening (mine).
ʔecepé·ƛt̓eʔkse. I am flattening it.
tulé·- with foot + reduplicated stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pé·tuleƛit̓eʔƛit̓eʔeʔnye. He kicked his flat.
ka· pó·tikc̓aʔnya pé·tuleʔpt̓eyeʔnye p. hú·sus. And he (Coyote) stepped on, kicked, and flattened his (Rattlesnake's) head with his feet. HA25.24
we- by hitting
ʔu·ƛít̓eʔkse. I am flattening it by hitting it.

ƛit̓íp V to stick to something, not having strength to stand alone. Cf. ƛitt̓íp P.
ƛit̓íp kú·se. I am weak from fatigue.

temé·- throw
temé·łt̓ipt (1) to throw mud which is sticking to a stick, (2) a game involving throwing of mud stuck to a stick
temé·łt̓ipin̓ stuck as by throwing
ʔilú·t t. (horse's name) White-Spot-on-Belly
we- eye
hiwełít̓ipse. He is sticking to the eye.
q̓oʔ kí· ʔu tá·qcapx ke yóx̣ hí·semtuks hicik̓etpemeyé·ye koná wex̣wéqt h. yóx̣. Up to this day, Frog is still stuck to the eye of the moon. AW163.37
weye- moving quickly
pú·yełt̓ipe. He dashed there and stuck to it.
q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ pu·yewyikú·me hinesweyeweyikú·ye p. té·q̓esne silú·pe. She (Frog) dashed across, dashed across to them, and splashed herself against the older one's eye. AW162.21

łixlí·ks N (1) scattered rubbish, (2) scale of fish
łixlí·ks or łixłí·ks (abs)

łiyayaya P that describes sound of icicles hitting each other Cf. łáyayaya P.

łó·x̣ P that describes someone stumbling around something AW486.32

łox̣łóx̣ P that describes sound of walking through dry grass or dry leaves.

łt̓eʔk flat(ten). See łit̓éʔ A.

łt̓ip to stick. See łit̓íp V.

łuʔk̓ thud. See łiłúk̓ P.

λ̓

ƛ̓ép P that describes sound of an object falling penetratingly into the water AP319.13. Cf. łép P.

ƛ̓éw P that describes sound of deer walking in the mud

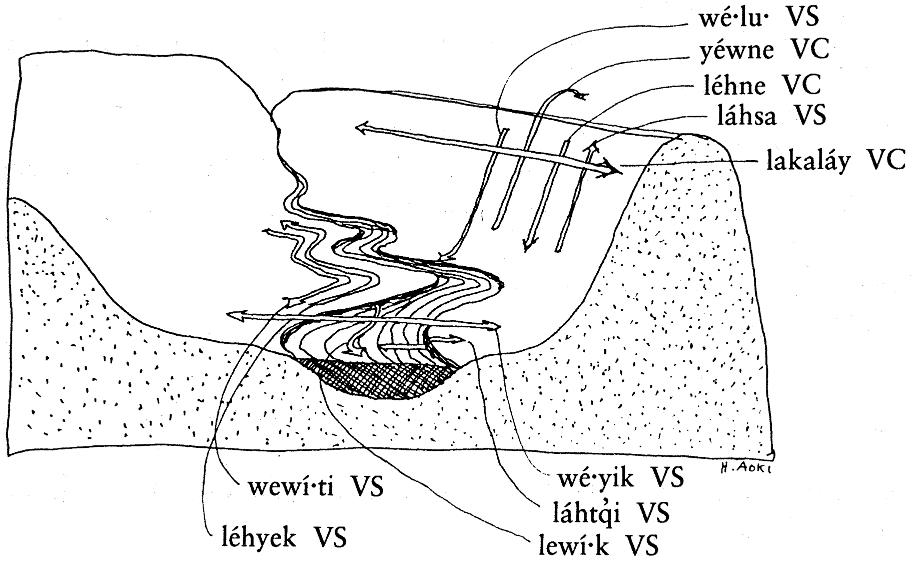

wé·lu· VS
yéwne VC
léhne VC
láhsa VS
lakaláy VC
wewí·ti VS
léhyek VS
wé·yik VS
láhtq̓i VS
lewí·k VS
H. AOKI

Figure 8. Verbs of Movement

m

m ps (second person)

kem ...that you (sg), ...whom you (sg)

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kem konkí ˀawcá·qa ˀipné. This is the child you (sg) told him about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kem konkí ná·scamqa nú·ne. This is the child you (sg) told us about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kem konkí ˀaná·scaqa ˀimu·né. This is the child you (sg) told them about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kem konkí ˀimené hi·cá·qa. This is the child he told you (sg) about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kem konkí hi·cí·qa ˀimené. This is the child they told you (sg) about.

kemex ...that I...you (sg), ...that we...you (sg)

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kemex konkí hicá·qa. This is the child I told you (sg) about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kemex konkí hicí·qa. This is the child we told you (sg) about.

kepem ...that you (pl), ...whom you (pl)

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kepem konkí hicí·nmqa ˀí·ne. This is the child you (pl) told me about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kepem konkí ˀawcí·qa ˀipné. This is the child you (pl) told him about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kepem konkí ná·cinmqa nú·ne. This is the child you (pl) told us about.

kí· hí·wes miyáˀc kepem konkí ˀawcí·qa ˀimu·né. This is the child you (pl) told them about.

kí· hí·wes miyáʔc kepem konkí hi·cá·qa ʔimu·né. This is the child he told you (pl) about.

kí· hí·wes miyáʔc kepem konkí hi·cí·qa ʔimu·né. This is the child they told you (pl) about.

kepemex that...you (pl) kí· hí·wes miyáʔc kepemex konkí hícá·qa. This is the child I told you (pl) about.

kí· hí·wes miyáʔc kepemex konkí hicí·qa. This is the child we told you (pl) about.

ké·mex let me... you (sg), let us... you (sg)

ke·mex ʔí·n ʔínis. Let me give (it) to you (sg).

ke·mex peʔnéhwu·y. Let us take you (sg) to safety.

m np suffix. See nim sis.

m see. See nim vtp.

m vis verbal suffix indicating an action toward the speaker (when the subject is in the second or third person), or an action toward the addressee (when the subject is in the first person)

wé·t tiwí·kcem. Are you coming with me?

wé·t tiwí·kce. Are you going with (mine)?

kú·mtx. Come (to pl)!

kú·tx. Go (to pl)!

m··· P for a long time, longly HA107.93

kuʔstí·te koná hityó·xnayika m···. In the same way he shouted around for a long time.

koná yox̣ ʔatimnó·na ʔepewé·wkunye m··· kawá kahálpa wihnen̓í·pel̓u·. There they met General Howard and such a long line of infantry men. HA103.34

ma D interrogative. Cf. mi D.

mahál. How long? Cf. hál N length.

ma or **ma·** plural suffix. See me sts.

mác N (1) how many, how much, (2) (often with kuʔ) so much, some, several. A human classifier can occur with mác.

mác (abs), mácina (obj), mácipa (loc)

mác wé·s sik̓em. How many horses (are there)?

mác we kícuy. How much money (is there)?

mác liklí·n. What time is it: “How many turns (of the hand)?”

mac hiliklí·n. What time is it: “How much has it turned?”

mác sík̓em ʔinípe ʔé·lew̓ic. How many horses did you buy cheaply?

mác wé·s kícuy ʔimím. How much money do you (sg) have?

mác ʔú·s kícuy ʔipním. How much money does he have?

mác wisí·x kícuy ʔimé·m. How much money do you (pl) have?

kál̓a hiwsí·x píst ka· píke ka· kuʔ mác himiyú·me ʔé·ksme. There are father and mother and some relatives and sisters.

pú·timt wax̣ mác. Over ten, ten plus: “Ten and some.”

máce·x we kícuy. How much money do I have? (= mác kex we kícuy.)

máce·x wisí·x kícuy. How much money do we have? (= mác kex wisí·x kícuy.)

kí· wá·qoʔ ʔipí hé·nek̓uʔ konóʔ péʔwiye mácina. Here again the man shot some. AP36.11

kunmé·lex kuʔ mácipa le·héype ʔipním kínye ʔá·yatona peʔénpu·kinye. Several days later he received this woman.

ka· wá·qoʔ kí· mácipa lé·heype haʔáta ʔetke tilípcxiʔnm kúnk̓uʔ páhyalay̓sa pískis. And now after some days she went out because Fox always struggles with the door. AP459.5

-k̓ay̓ also, in addition.

mácicimk̓ay̓ (1) in what extra length of time, (2) (with kuʔ) in some extra length of time

ʔo·qá kúʔ wiyé·wc̓et m. hí·semtuks koná kawánnax̣ hiwakóʔqa niké·pkuykin̓ wilwílp titó·qan hiwc̓á·yoʔqa. In certain additional length of time he was to be unlaced (from the cradleboard and emerge as) a complete human being. AW242.77

-we human classifier

mácwa (abs), mácwana (obj) how many people, some people

kúʔnu kál̓a mácwana kál̓a ka· wé·ƛ̓u ʔené·scukwece. I just do not know how many (there are).

peH- each

pammác pammác so much each

ka· kuˀúsuˀ pá·wyaˀniqawcix p. p. And in this way each of them gave so much of it (grass for bedding) to her. AW19.136

máca sts a woman married to...

himi·smáca a woman married to wolves, "comrade of the wolves" AP217.2. Cf. hími·n wolf.

so·ya·po·máca a woman married to a white man. Cf. so·yá·po· a white person.

tasiˀmamáca a woman married to Tasíˀ, "wild goat mistress" AP388.5. Cf. tasíˀ a mythical animal.

má·ci VS to be spoiled, be rotten, be fetid, be putrid

má·cisa. (Mine) is spoiled.

m. núkt. My meat is spoiled.

himá·cisa. It is rotten.

ˀamá·ciqana. It wás rotten. AW169.74

má·cin̓ (abs), má·ciˀsna (obj) spoiled, rotten, fetid, putrid, sour. Cf. in̓ vsts.

má·ciˀspa (1) locative form of má·cin̓, (2) (place name) camp site located above Syringa, Idaho, on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R6E; the name refers to rotten smell of slough here (Schwede 1966:28)

má·cit spoiling

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·macit (abs), sapá·macitki (inst) (1) cottage cheese, (2) sour dough: "causing to be spoiled"

mací·x P a few; possibly related to mác. Cf. kuˀ mací·x AW146.88.

kawá mací·x kuˀx hiwaqickilí·ka cú·tqulwekeˀs. And he held a few in his arms and returned to make fire.

mácqoy N chipmunk (pronunciation: contrast with másqoy)

mácqoy (abs), macqó·yna (obj), mácqoynim or macqó·ynim (np), macqó·ypa (loc), macqoyláykin or macqó·ylaykin near m., macqoypípam among m., macqó·y̓ayn (better) or mácqoy̓ayn or macqoy̓áyn for m.

macqó·ymex̣s (place name) Rocky Ridge Mountain in Lolo Trail or vicinity T36N R8E (Shawley 1977:94): “chipmunk mountain.”
macqóyqaqan (abs), macqóyqaqana (obj) a small chipmunk
macqó·ysiway a kind of bush that grows very thick. Cf. saway N.

mácq̓al N earwax
mácq̓al (abs), macq̓álna (obj). Cf. AP23.4.
macq̓alí·ṇ (a person) having hearing difficulty because of earwax. Cf. hí·n sts.
macq̓alwí·sa or macq̓alí·sa. I cannot hear because of earwax.

máč̓ hear. See mič̓í· VS.

máč̓ax̣s N (a rarely used word) (1) ear EPW, (2) side of head HW
máč̓ax̣s (abs), mač̓á·x̣sna (obj)

mač̓áyo N (1) ear, (2) barbs on spears HW (EPW does not agree)
mač̓áyo (abs), mač̓yó·na (obj), mač̓yó·pa (loc), mač̓yó·pkin̓ix from m. AP22.12
mač̓áyo pá·x̣at (woman’s name) Five Ears
mač̓yók̓omayn earache, otalgia. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.
mač̓yó·p̓iłin opening of the ear, external auditory meatus: “ear hole” Cf. p̓íł VC.
mač̓yó·satay ear hair. Cf. sétey N.
mač̓yóˀayn (1) for the ear, (2) something for the ear, (3) earphone Cf. ˀáyn sts.

mač̓i to hear. See mič̓í· VS.

mahál how long? See hál N.

mála N (occurs with cik̓iw ‘night’ and éhem ‘times’) (1) how many, (2) several, especially when preceded by kuˀ
málack̓iw (abs), málack̓iwpa (loc) how many nights, several nights
málack̓iwpa hipáynoˀ. When will he come?: “In how many nights will he come?”
kawóˀ hipewíhnene kuˀ málack̓iw. They went for several nights.
málaham how many times
kamálaham as often, everytime (something happens) AW154.28

má·lx VC to be spoiled (of meat) HW
má·lxca. (My meat) is spoiled.

mám K man's sister's child, man's female cousin's child, wife's brother's child
mám (ordinary word) or máma (less frequent) (voc sg), mámama (voc pl)
mámcnin̓ (1) my favorite nephew (or niece), (2) a term of address for someone (not necessarily a real nephew or niece) in expression of endearment. Cf. cnin̓ sts, mámayo· sister's son and others.
pitáx̣p (abs), pitx̣pá·na (obj), pitx̣pá·ma (abs pl), pitx̣pí·n with p., ˀinípitx̣pa (1sg poss abs), ˀinípitx̣pana (1sg poss obj), ˀipitáx̣p (2sg poss abs), ˀipitáx̣pna or ˀipitáx̣na (2sg poss obj)
ˀipitáx̣na ˀew̓níye kícuy. I gave money to your nephew (or niece).

má·ma svtsc found in the following examples:
té·- by speech + siy̓á·w VC to be suspicious
ˀatasy̓awmá·maca. I am putting him down. I am talking ill of him.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·- by speech + siy̓á·w VC to be suspicious
pitasy̓awmá·manan̓ix. They used to insult each other.
koná ka· yóx̣ kekuˀús p. There they used to insult each other in this way. HA107.98

mamá·c P (nursery word) sleep, sleeping
kuy mamá·c. Sleep! Go to sleep!

mamáy̓ac children. See miyá N.

má·min N Appaloosa horse. Some think the etymology of this form is *Mormon.* [má·min̓], with the ending similar to the passive participle suffix in̓, appears to be a more recent back-formation based on folk etymology since there is no s-class verb stem in the form of má·m. The Spokane form mám-n (Carlson and Flett 1989:135) may be a loan from Nez Perce.
má·min (abs), má·minna (obj)

má·m̓ac N found in the following:
ma·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ (abs), ma·m̓ac q̓oq̓ó·x̣na (abs) (1) snow bird, winter bird EPW, (2) water wren HW, (3) water dipper, ouzel; identification by Alan Marshall

maná· D (1) what, (2) how, (3) (with ke-) something, somehow, whatever. A personal suffix can co-occur.

maná· (abs), maná·nm (np)

maná· hicá·qa. What were you saying?

maná· híce. What are you saying?

maná· (ˀí·m) kú·se. What are you doing? How are you doing?

maná· hiku·se. What is he doing? (This question is in reference to the activity involved whereas ˀitú· hikú·se 'what is he working at?' refers to the article or object involved.)

maná· nekíse. What do you think? Cf. nekí VS.

maná· wiyé·leheyce. How are you getting along? Cf. lé·hey VC.

maná· ˀu·ˀnikíse koním. What is the name of this? Cf. ˀinikí VS.

maná· ˀu·ˀnikíse so·yapo·tímtki. What is it called in English? Cf. so·yá·po· N.

maná· kex, tó·taˀ. What should I do, father? HA50.9

maná·nm pakiyóˀqa. What can I do? (= maná· kebnm pakiyóˀqa.)

maná·nm ka· kiyen̓í·x. What then shall I do? AW135.17

maná·x kó·t̓ax̣. What could I do! AP287.6 (= maná· kex kó·t̓ax̣.)

ke + maná·

ka· kál̓a kamaná· and so forth, etcetera

kex maná· x̣e·lé·wisix. We are playing something.

kál̓a pí·wilox̣misix ka· kál̓a kamaná· hiwí·kusix. They were just playing stick-game and doing some other things. HA53.68

kawóˀ pú·yekiyu·ye kawóˀ pá·ˀnak̓aca ka· ˀipné·nk̓e kamaná· koná. Then he dashed to him, then he took him in also somehow.

q̓oˀ yóqoˀ hé·nek̓e peˀnekeyné·ke, kamaná· koná pé·kuye, pó·pciy̓awna. Then again he took him in, whatever he did to him, he killed him. HA31.33

wé·t̓u + maná· = not at all

ˀí·n wé·t̓u ˀenekú·se maná· pit̓í·nine. I do not like the girl at all.

ˀipním kínm pé·cukwecene kínye há·cwala mét̓u wé·t̓umiˀs maná· penekú·sene ˀipné. She knew this boy but did not care for him at all. HA59.7

manáma (1) (used as an interrogative) why, how, what, who, (2) (used as an interjection) oh! A comparable suffix ma or me is not found elsewhere.

manáma ka· pilepwením pá·x̣lo·m mimísemi so·yá·po· kawóˀ papáyniki koná. Oh! (there were) only four or five of us, then the lying white men came after us. HA108.118

manáma c̓inin̓is. Oh! so heavy! HA54.90

manáma hikusí·x. What are they doing?

manáma ˀisí· wé·s. Who are you (sg)?

manámanm ˀapakiyóˀqa. What can we do? AW595.11

manámawacat why, because of what. Cf. wecet because of.

manámawacat wé·t̓u pá·yna. Why didn't you (sg) come?

manámawacat ˀí·m kí· kú·se. Why are you (sg) doing this?

manáma·x what...I (= manáma kex)

manáma·x ka· ˀí·n kiyúˀ nícu. What shall I do, Daughter?

manmaˀí how, in what way. Cf. ˀí sis.

manmaˀí ˀí·m ˀakiyóˀqa. How would you (sg) do it?

manmaˀí ˀimé ˀapakiyóˀqa. How would you (pl) do it?

wé·t̓u manmaˀí. Not by any means. Not in any way.

wé·t̓u manmaˀí ˀí·n wá·kiyoˀqa. I cannot cross over in any way.

kúˀx tax̣c manmaˀí ˀewnúˀ. How shall I word it?

ke + manmaˀí

ke manmaˀí or kamanmaˀí whichever way, whichever mode, whichever means

qóymana· why not, why certainly, that's for sure. Cf. quy stp.

maniq VS to answer

pá·maniqa. They answered him. HA35.102

maq VC (1) to be pure, be clean, (2) to be sweet, be fragrant, be redolent, be savory.

máq̓ic (1) pure, clean, sweet, fragrant, redolent, savory, (2) cinnamon, nutmeg. Cf. ˀic adjectival suffix.

hití·wece m. táˀc. He smelled very sweet. HA63.13

cepé·- by pressing

capá·maqca. I am purifying (e.g., the air). I am putting powder on.

capá·maqin purification, sweetening, cleaning

him- with mouth + ke·- with teeth

himkamáqt cinnamon-like taste HW

má·qa N (place name) Cottonwood Creek near Myrtle, Idaho T37N R3W
má·qa (abs), má·qana or maqá·na (obj)
má·qapo· people fron the Cottonwood Creek

máqas N gall. Cf. Sahaptin max̣áš yellow (Hunn 1990:79).
máqs (abs), maqásna (obj) gall
maqsí·n bitter: "with gall." Cf. hí·n sts with.
maqsí·n núkt bitter meat, meat contaminated by gall juice
maqsmáqs (sg), mimqasmímqas (dist) (1) yellow, sorrel, (2) gold (as an abbreviation of maqsmáqs kícuy yellow metal)
maqsmáqs kícuy gold
walí·m maqsmáqs copper: "common yellow (metal)"
mímqas (1) orange (color), (2) orange (fruit)
maqsíca. (Mine) becomes yellow.
himqasíca. It grows yellow.
lá·tis h. The flower becomes yellow.
cepé·- by pressing + ˀile- fire
capá·ˀlamqasksa. I am dying (e.g., deer hide) yellow by smoking it over the fire.
pí·- reciprocal + tiyé·- press, crowd
pi·tyamaqsmáqsin̓ (man's name) Yellowed-in-Mutual-Crowding

masá·t N (?) found in the following example:
tustimasá·t̓al month of June. Cf. tú·sti upward, ˀá·l month or season of.

masł P (1) how long, how old, (2) (with ke or kuˀ) of some length, of some antiquity, of some unknown length, of unknown age
wé·t̓umiˀs masł hitqeq̓í·ne. He did not live very long.
kawóˀ hisapankitá·nx̣ qí·wn kál̓oˀ há·ma kuˀ masł qí·wn. There an old man was ploughing, just an old man, I don't know how old he was. HA91.17
ka· kuˀúsuˀ hikúye ka· ˀipnéhinewye kamásł wiyé·wc̓et hóq̓o ka kawá kí· hiwé·ke wilwílp wá·qoˀ wá·q̓is hiwc̓á·qawna. In this way he did and exercised for some time until he was healthy and well. HA60.19
kuˀx masł kú·se. I am going for an indefinite length of time.

másqoy N boil, a furuncle
masqoy (abs), masqó·yna (obj) boil AW430.5
ka· ná·qcki lé·heyki ˀaw̓lak̓ócacka k̓assáyno másqoy. One day a boil became pointed (in shape) on his elbow
masqó·yi·n with a boil AW175.46

mástaps N (1) a deaf person, (2) a person who does not know the same language
mástaps (abs), mástapsna (better) or mastá·psna (obj)
himastaps. He is deaf. (= hí·wes mástaps.)
mastapwí·sa. (1) I am deaf. (2) I am becoming deaf.

mástay N (1) cheek, (2) face
mástay (abs), mastáyna (obj)
mastáyk̓ocacin cheekbone. Cf. k̓ócac N pointed.

mát VC to boil (intransitive), bubble up
mátca. (Mine) is boiling.
m. núkt yóx̣. My meat is boiling there.
himátca. It is boiling.
himátcana. It boiled (long ago).
himátnoˀ. It will boil.
mátnin̓ (abs), mátniˀski (inst) boiled
ˀí·n ˀiná·yax̣saya mátniˀski kú·ski. I spilled boiling water on myself: "I threw boiled water on myself."
-tet̓é· about to
himattat̓á·sa. It is going to boil any minute.
sepé·- causative prefix
sapá·matca. I am boiling (mine).
ˀí·n s. wap̓áykt. I am boiling my washing.
sapá·matna. I boiled (mine).
ˀí·n s. tóhon. I boiled my leggings (to clean).
sapá·matin boiling (something)
sapá·matn̓as a container to boil things in. Cf. eˀs.

má·t̓a N upstream
má·t̓a (abs), má·t̓ana (obj), má·t̓atx to m., má·t̓atkin̓ix from m.
hitéw̓yece má·t̓a. He lives upstream.

má·t̓atx hikúye. He went upstream.
konyá pe·tkulíxnen̓ixne pelké·y má·t̓atx ka· mú·t̓etx. There they used to hunt both upstream and downstream. HA70.67.
má·t̓atkin̓ika AW432.40 or má·t̓atkin̓ika·y AW179.10 the Upriver area, the upstream side
mát̓apo· or mat̓ápo· the Upriver people, especially the Nez Perce people who lived in the Moose Creek area
mat̓aláyma (1) the Upriver people, (2) (from Cayuse point of view) Nez Perce people (Swadesh 1930:3.35)

máwa P (1) when, at what time, (2) (with a negative) at any time
máwa ˀí·m ˀakiyóˀqa. When would you do it?
máwa wíhnenuˀ. When are you leaving?
máwa ˀipí. He is always in trouble: "when (isn't) he (in trouble)." Forever into trouble, just like him.
wé·t̓u máwa ˀehéxne ˀipné. I never saw him.
wá·qoˀ wíhnecix wé·t̓u máwa ˀe· hé·nek̓uˀ pe·xnúˀ. Now we are going and we will never see you again.
wé·tmet q̓oˀ máwa q̓í·lawnoˀ. Never look back! HA54.79
-me from
máwama. Since when? AW109.5
m. we kí· c̓áyn. How old is this dung? AW109.5
kúˀ máwama for some time
kí· má·t̓a hiwsí·x piwapciy̓awná·t kál̓oˀ kúˀ máwama titm̓á·y̓ se·weˀsyé·ye. These are just Mussellshall Maidens (but they have been) killers upriver for some time. AW48.66
máwapkin̓ix how long ago. Cf. kin̓ik.
máw̓oˀ (máwa + ˀuˀ) when (with emphasis) whenever AP366.6
peH- each
pammáwa sometimes, now and then, at times, "seldom" DNP184

mayax N sand
má·yx (abs), mayáxna (obj)
mayáxpa (1) locative form of mayax, (2) (place name) camp site located above ciwáyn on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R6E (Schwede 1966:28)

maykí·sp (place name) place above the mouth of Captain Johns Creek on the east side of the Snake River T32N R5W (Schwede 1966:41)

maykí·sp (place name). See mayax N

máymay N (1) intestines, entrails, guts, (2) sausage, wieners, (3) fat surrounding internal organs SW
máymay (abs), maymáyna (obj), maymáynim (np)

mayó· VC found in the following examples:
te·- by talking + ʔile- talk
taʔlamyó·ca. (1) I am making wishes to the spirit of the sweathouse. (2) I am worshipping.
taʔlamáyo (1) making wishing (e.g., to the sweathouse), (2) worship
taʔlamyó·nwa·s a term used to translate 'synagogue'
we- with words + ʔile- talk
ualamiúza "propitiate, to render favorable by words" DNP161; presumably *waʔlamyó·ca

"mayxsó·no" N (place name) name of a village whose location is unknown (Schwede 1966:33)

máʔ P (1) (calling attention) look! listen! (2) just, only, simply
máʔ or maʔá
maná· maʔá. Just what is it?
qéce ʔim̓tó·tap maʔá pó·pciy̓awna ka· wé·t̓u ʔe· koná hamanixná·wya. Look, when your father was killed, you did not behave bravely. HA92.33
ka· sík̓em hitqeculí·kce maʔá tiy̓elíps. And the horses were running in single file, just spoils of war (in describing Nez Perce horses stolen in war). HA97.127

maʔx̣ P (1) enough! all right! (2) "by the way" AP65.6
kawóʔ máʔx̣ kúy. That's enough for now, go! (impolite)
kawóʔ máʔx̣ pinmí·x. All right now, go to sleep!
wá·qoʔ kuʔús naksá·qa; kawóʔ máx̣ ʔá·ctox̣, wá·qoʔ ʔe· pí·wepx̣eleykim. Already thus I thought, that is enough for now, go back inside, already you are delaying me. AP65.6

mc̓í· to hear. See mic̓í· VS.

me sts (plural suffix)
kí·me these. Cf. kí· this.
nipé·me (vocative) younger brothers (woman's)! Cf. nípe K.
pekitme (referential) younger brothers (woman's). Cf. nípe K.
piké·me (referential) mothers. Cf. ʔí·c K.
pisítme (referential) fathers. Cf. tó·t K.
qaní·ma (vocative) younger sisters (man's)! Cf. qánis K.
tatoʔósma (abs pl), tatoʔsmá·m (np pl) some, several. Cf. tatóʔs N.
ʔací·ma (referential) younger sisters (woman's). Cf. ʔácip K.
ʔacqáma (vocative) younger brothers (man's)! Cf. ʔásqap K.
ʔayí·ma (vocative) younger sisters (woman's)! Cf. ʔácip K.

me sts (1) (those who are) from, (2) (with locative suffix -pe and numerals) fraction NPG78
(1) hé·tweyme people from hé·twey (Hatway Creek, Idaho)
lamtá·ma people from lamáta (Whitebird, Idaho)
le·pweyme people from lé·pwey (Lapwai, Idaho)
mat̓aláyma Upriver people. Cf. má·t̓a N.
mut̓eléyme Downriver people. Cf. mú·t̓e N.
nipehéme people from nipéhe (Graves Creek near Cottonwood, Idaho)
tukpé·me people from tukúpe (south fork of Clearwater River, Idaho)
yeqé·me people from yéqe (Julietta, Idaho)
ʔalláyma (1) people from downriver, (2) French man. Cf. ʔallá·y N.
ʔalpawawimá people from ʔalpáwawi (Alpowa, Washington)
k̓usey̓nem̓é (1) from Montana, (2) bison. Cf. k̓ú·sey̓n N.
mex̣sem̓é from mountain. Cf. mé·x̣sem N.
m. teqsté·qs mountain fern
m. písqu mountain tea
(2) pe locative suffix
cik̓etpemeyé·ye hí·semtuks moon. Cf. cik̓é·t VC.
halx̣pamayá·ya hí·semtuks sun. Cf. haláx̣ N.
kuckucé·peme childhood. Cf. kúc A.
k. hín. Tell about your childhood. HA86.7

ku·spé·me mink. Cf. kú·s N.
k̓usey̓nemé·peme bison. Cf. k̓ú·sey̓n N.
mitá·tipama one-third. Cf. mita Nu.
  lepít m. two-thirds
pá·x̣lo·pama (1) one-fifth, (2) one out of five (e.g., brothers)
  hiné·sne píyep p. The oldest brother of the five told them.
pí·leptipeme one-fourth, a quarter. Cf. pí·lep Nu.
wé·qitpeme from rain. Cf. wé·qi VS.
  himé·q̓is hiwé·lece w. The river is high from rain.

mé· D (1) which one, (2) (a short form of míne) where
mé· hí·wes. Which one is he?
mé·ʔu hí·wes. Where is she? HA15.23
mé·wisí·x. Where are you?
mé· hí·wes naʔcí·c wex̣wéqt kex hiwecé·m hiweʔnpím. Where is my aunt Frog, let her dance and sing. AW285.3
maná· kú·se. mé·hi ʔim̓í·s. What are you doing? Where is your mother? AW573.4

méq K (1) father's brother, (2) mother's sister's husband, (3) stepfather, mother's husband
pí·mx̣ (abs), piméx̣ne (obj), piméx̣pe (loc), piméx̣pim (np), pimeqí·n with m., piméx̣me (pl abs), méqeʔ (voc), neʔméx̣ (1sg poss abs), neʔméqep (1sg poss obj), ʔim̓méx̣ (2sg poss abs), ʔim̓méqep (2sg poss obj), ʔimem̓méqem (2/3pl poss np) AW173.22, neʔméqeyu my m. and others. Cf. eyu· sts.
ʔí·nim hí·wes pí·mx̣. He is my paternal uncle.
piméx̣me ʔí·nim hiwsí·x. They are my paternal uncles.
kawóʔ pé·cix cá·li·na piméx̣pe. At that point they told Charlie's stepfather. HA102.6
hoq̓hó·q̓ ka· ʔewé·ke cá·li·nm piméx̣pim. Then Charlie's stepfather had hogs. HA87.23
ná·qcki lé·heyki piméx̣pim papaynó·qana ʔipné. One day his paternal uncle came to him.

mé·qeʾ N snow; may be a loan from Salish. Cf. méqé in Cowichan, Musqueam; méqé in Chilliwack (Elmendorf and Suttles 1960:16); seméq̓uet in Flathead (Krueger 1960:35); seméq̓ᵘet in Kalispel (Vogt 1940:163); and mek̓w in Spokane (Carlson and Flett 1989:266).
mé·qeʾ (abs), mé·weʾne (obj), mé·qeʾpe (loc)
té·mux mé·qeʾpe footprints in the snow
himé·qeʾhise. The snow is staying on the ground. Cf. hi svtss

mes N Catholic mass, from English

met sts found with demonstatives and páy̓s
ká·met and AW277.86, AW393.8
kí·met then, all of a sudden, unexpectedly. Cf. kí· D this.
k. konmaná titó·qana ʾel̓wínikitx kawá limq̓isníx mé·qeʾ hiwé·ke. Then those Indians spent winter, and the snow was very deep. HA67.12
konámat then AW135.19. Cf. ko D that.
wé·tmet or mé·tmet do not. Cf. wé·t question particle.
w. ʾapaptámyoʾ ʾipné. Don't antagonize him.
w. kiyúʾ. Don't go.
w. tin̓xnúʾ. Don't you die.
ʾisí·met there he is, there you are Cf. ʾisí· who.
ka· hiné·sewtuk̓ukike tamántoyam ʾ. kí·, hitemé·yex̣six. And he caught up with them at Whitebird, there they were, they were sitting. HA117.33

met P but; usually followed by ʾé·te P or ʾu
met̓é·te but certainly (met + ʾé·te)
m. ka· hipapá·ynim qeqé·win̓. But certainly they came drunk. HA103.26
mét̓ú but
ka· m. koná hipáynaʾnixna hiwspáykaʾnixna hiyówatalampo· tito·qan. But the Cayuse Indians used to come there and camp there. HA71.86

mex first-person subject + second-person object. See m ps, and k ps.

mex̣ uncle. See méq K.

mé·x̣kuʔc P very little, without showing too much (e.g., of coloring)

kí· ná·qc lé·wliks hiʔnpíme x̣áx̣a·c ka· q̓oʔ mé·x̣kuʔc kál̓a puhuhúx ʔitú·x̣ki ké·twen̓es pé·kume. Here Grizzly Bear took one salmon and she sprinkled with dust to season it (lit. with dirt she made it a little bit gray, she seasoned it). AP340.2

mex̣mé·x̣se N (place name) village site about four miles above Penawawa, Washington, on the east side of the Snake River T14N R41E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:39)

mé·x̣s, mex̣s mountain. See mé·x̣sem N.

mé·x̣sem N mountain. This is the ordinary word for mountains. A poetic word, frequently associated with trips to obtain one's guardian spirit (wé·yekin), is kí·m̓olikam. mé·x̣s or mex̣s is used as the second part of compounds.

mé·x̣sem (abs), mex̣sé·mne (obj), mex̣sé·mx to m., mex̣sé·mkin̓ix from m., mex̣sé·mkex toward m., mex̣sé·mlaykin near m., mimé·x̣sem (dist abs), mimex̣sé·mne (dist obj), mimex̣sé·mix in different m.

mé·x̣sem x̣ayx̣áyx̣ Mt. Adams in Oregon: "white mountain"

mex̣sé·mi·x on the mountain

m. kú·px petp̓é·ki. We climbed the mountain (yon way, moving away from here). HA105.57

ka· pekú·ki m. They went by way of the mountain. HA105.60

mex̣sé·mkex toward the mountain

kawá hiwó·ynaqana yoq̓opí so·yá·po· m. Then that white man ran toward the mountain.

naqcmé·wi·pe pé·ʔnehnecene m. wáy̓at. One morning they took her far away toward the mountain. HA51.33

mex̣sé·mne (obj)

ka· ʔe· kiyúʔ pá·x̣atina m. ʔe· ʔewyé·yewnetenuʔ. Then you go over the five mountains. HA54.79

mex̣semníx right in the middle of the mountain. Cf. ník sts very.

mex̣sé·mpel̓u· mountain people, those who live in the hills

kál̓a qiqí·wn hiwsí·ne célmen, m. The Chinese were old men, and they lived in the mountains. HA88.31

mex̣sem̓é (produced) in the mountains
m. pisqu tea made with princess pine leaves: “mountain tea”
m. teqsté·qs Western sword fern, Christmas fern: “mountain fern”
mimex̣sé·mi· in different mountains. Cf. i· sts.
célmen hipˀlá·taca m. The Chinese people went to mine in different mountains. HA88.33
mimex̣sé·mne (dist obj)
kawóˀ hiq̓uyímne hi··· titex̣sé·mne m. pé·wyeyewnene. Then he went up to the ridges and mountains and he went over them. AW555.67
compounds
max̣cá·mtalam (abs), max̣cá·mtalampa (loc) mountain top. Cf. tá·lam N.
place names
nusnumé·x̣s Nose Mountain; camp site above Couse Creek on the west side of the Snake River T8N R47E (Washington). Cf. nú·snu N.
tá·lmax̣s Talmaks. The site of annual summer meeting (now largely Presbyterian) near Craigmont, Idaho. Some members of the Nez Perce tribe suggested that tá·l is related to té·l run, gallop (of hoofed animals). If this proposed etymology is correct, one would expect *té·lmex̣s not tá·lmax̣s. Phinney is reported to have suggested the verb “talmaks-it” or “the artistry of Jack Frost,” the first of leaves to turn bright yellow in the fall on the high prominence. If this is true, it means that the compound consists of an unidentified té·l or tá·l and máqs yellow. The identification of the second part as “mountain” here is tentative.
wal̓wá·max̣s Wallowa Mountains, Oregon. Cf. wal̓áwa N.
ˀeteyemé·x̣s Craig Mountain, Idaho. Cf. ˀeteyé· stp.

mé·y N morning. In nonfinal position and when stressed, mé·y alternates with mé·, for example, [méywi] or [mǽ·wi].
kunmé·ywi next morning. Cf. kun stp.
kunmé·yx (1) yesterday morning, (2) tomorrow morning, (3) “after-tomorrow” DNP220
mé·ymi morning (= mé·ywi, a Downriver dialect form)
mé·ywi, méywi or mé·wi (abs), mé·ywi·ne (obj), mé·ywi·ki (inst), mé·ywi·pe (loc), mé·ywi·me from m.
kí· mé·ywi. This morning.

tá˒c mé·ywi. Good morning. This form is presumably a translation loan.

˒ipí hipinmí·ktetu mé·ywi q̓o˒ p̓éqipx. He sleeps all morning.

kawó˒ hipekúye ná·qcki méywi·ki. Then one morning they came.

pé·lle·heype hiq˒nisí·nki mé·ywi·me hiq˒nisí·x ha˒áyat q̓o˒ kál̓o˒ wá·qo˒ p̓áqnaq̓itkin̓ix qetu haláx̣p konmá ka· hipeckilí·n. Every day they went in the morning to dig (roots), the women dug and when it was a little past midday they went home. HA82.17

hé·nek̓e meywi·níx méywi·pe ná·qc hiwayapá·yka. Again early next morning, one came flying.

meywi·níx very early in the morning. Cf. ník sts.

meywi·níx q̓o˒ hikusí·x. They went very early in the morning.

pé·mmey or pemmé·y̓ (1) every morning, (2) every day

pé·mmey hité·mece. I study every morning.

ka· konó˒ ku˒ús hikó·qana pemmé·y̓. This is what she did every morning. AW253.25

mé·y or **mé·** vtp (1) in the morning, (2) early; probably related to mé·y N

méycikli·ce. I am returning in the morning. Cf. cikilí· VC.

máyhanisa. I am making something in the morning. Cf. haní· VS.

mé·hipsix. We are eating early. Cf. hipí VS.

himá·ypayna. He came early. Cf. pá·y VC.

himé·ytukelikce. He goes hunting early. Cf. tuk^{w} vtp, lí·k VC.

himá·ywaqca. He gets up early. Cf. wá·q VC.

maytalapó·sa early morning worship. Cf. talapó·sa VC.

maytalapó·tasa. I go to worship early.

méytipse. I am having breakfast. Cf. tip VS.

méytipt or mé·ytipt breakfast

sí·s méytipe˒s breakfast cereal: "mush for breakfast"

méywihnene. I went early. Cf. wíhne VC.

mé·wileke˒ykse. I am running in the morning. Cf. wilé· vtp, ke˒éy VC.

méyx̣ic̓emne. I was angry in the morning. Cf. x̣í·c̓em VC.

himéy˒lesece. It makes noise in the morning. Cf. ˒ilé·se VC.

máy˒yaqin. I found it in the morning. Cf. ˒iya·q VC.

pí·˒nahmaywayatkalayka. They went early carrying and exchanged with each other. Cf. pi· reciprocal, ˒inek, weyé·, takalay VC.

mé·yi VS (1) to marry one's wife's sister, (2) to marry one's sister's husband
mé·yise. I am marrying (my sister-in-law).
ʔí·n m. pinú·kin. I am marrying my sister-in-law.
ʔemeyí·se. I am marrying (a sister-in-law).
ʔí·n ʔ. súzanna. I am marrying Susan, my sister-in-law.
sú·ye- push
sú·yemeyim. You made me marry my sister's husband.
"manáma kú·se." "mét̓u ka· ʔé· kuʔús pí·kum s. ʔé· wá·qoʔ wax̣ kíye ʔúylepwem há·ma teqé·wsix." "What in the world are you doing here?" (cried Black Bear, alarmed). "Why, you've caused me to become your husband's wife," (answered Grizzly Bear). AW210.15
hisú·yemeyis. He just caused me to marry my sister's husband.
m··· ʔinm̓ácipnim wá·qoʔ h. Ah! my younger sister has caused me to be wife of her husband. AW209.11

meʔéqes N fresh untanned hide
meʔqéscim only hide, "only the skin" AP478.5
meʔéqs (abs), meʔqésne EPW or meʔéqsne HW (obj)
niké·- pull
nikemeʔqsí·se. I am skinning by pulling.
nikemeʔéqsit skinning by pulling
ʔice- cut
ʔicemeʔqsí·se. I am getting hide by cutting.
ʔicemeʔéqsit strip of rawhide cut with a knife

meʔí sis in such a manner
ko that
komaʔí in that way
maná· what
manmaʔí how, in what manner
misemí tell a lie
misemeʔí half-heartedly, not seriously

mi D interrogative
míne (1) where, for similar suffix see kí· this and kíne here, also ko that and koná there, (2) (with ke or kuʔ) somewhere, (3) (with a negative) anywhere

m. ʔí·m ʔakiyóʔqa. Where would you do it?

m. ké·nm wisí·x. Where are we?

kuʔ m. kíne t̓awa qémyex̣p hitqetéw̓yecix. Somewhere in the Kamiah area they were living.

wé·t̓u m. ʔitú· hípt. (There was) no food anywhere.

miné·pi which way; for similar suffixes see kiné·pi this way (kí· D), konapí that way (ko D). Cf. nepi sts.

miné·px to what place AW128.4

míniku· which one

m. kiyúʔ le·pwey. Which one is going to Lapwai?

m. hí·wes táʔc. Which one is good?

m. kex ʔinéhnece pícpic. Which of the kittens shall I take?

míniku·ki with which one (inst)

m. ʔí·m tiyelweqí·ce ʔí·tx. Which one is the cause of your neglecting your niece?

míniku·me which ones, which bunch

m. wé·s heteʔew. Which ones are your favorite?

míniku·ne (obj)

m. ʔapaynó·sa. Which one are you coming to see?

míniku·nm (np)

m. ʔú·s kí tí·m̓es. Which one owns this book? Whose book is this?

míniku·pkin̓ikeyx which one of the two directions

m. kú·se. Which of the two roads are you going to take?

míniku·pkin̓ix from which of the two. Cf. kin̓ik sis.

m. pá·yca. From which one of the two are you coming?

míniku·pe (loc)

m. petéw̓yenikuʔ. At which one of the two (places) shall we stay?

míniku·px to which one. Cf. k sis.

m. kú·se. To which one are you going?

míniku·wecet on account of which one

m. wé·s ʔé·tx̣ewnin̓. Which one of the two is the cause of your sorrow?

míniku·ʔayn or míniko·ʔayn for which

m. wé·s kí· ti·m̓es. Which one of the two is this book for?

mínix from where

*mínki (inst) DNP235, GLN42 or places

mínm (np)

m. pekiyúʔ. Which one is going to do it?

mínmemkin̓ikeyx toward what persons or places. Cf. me pl, kin̓ike sts.

m. kú·se. Toward what persons are you going?

mínmemkin̓ix from what persons or places. Cf. kin̓ik sis.

m. tí·m̓es pá·yna. From what places did the letters come?

mínmempe (loc)

m. hiwsí·x ˀim̓ásqama. At what places are your brothers?

mínmempx to what persons or places. Cf. k sis.

m. kú·se. To what persons are you going?

mínmemwecet for (the reason of) what persons or things

m. x̣ic̓emnú·sem. For what bunch of people are you mad at me?

mínmaˀayn for (the benefit of) what persons or things

m. wé·s kí· tí·m̓es. What group of people is this book for?

mínmyawa for what reason. Cf. yawa sis.

mínye (obj)

mínye kex táx̣c ˀekiyúˀ. Which one are you going to see?

mípkin̓ikey toward where

koná laˀám̓ q̓oˀ ˀemtiwí·kitx m. Then all of you watch where he goes. AW467.34

mípx to what place

m. kú·se. Where are you going?

wé·t̓u ˀe· ˀené·snuˀ kex m. nu·n pekúye. You will not tell them where we went.

miwáyl how far, how much

miwáylapx to what distance AW128.4

miw̓ala at what time, when

m. pinme íke. What time did I go to sleep?

m. kiyúˀ. When will I go?

wá·qoˀ ka· hitex̣téqetce m. ka· ha·ní·tato hípt manmaˀí. Now he (Coyote) is worried as to when and how she (Grizzly Bear) prepares food. AW211.36

kuˀ qetu m. at a certain time

wá·qoˀ qétu walámt̓aykitx, kuˀ qétu m. ka· koná ˀipínk̓uˀ wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn wá·qoˀ hiweˀnpíme. Now somewhat toward the end, at a certain time, Wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn (man's name) also sang. AW219.7

míc with the ear. See mis vtp.

mic̓é· VC not be able to keep from laughing, be hysterical
mic̓é·ce. I cannot keep from laughing.
himc̓é·ne. He was hysterical.
kí·met koní·x h. ʔá·tway kaká· pé·kce ʔiceyé·yene. That old woman could not resist laughing when she saw Coyote. AW351.32
hipemc̓é·ne. They were hysterical. AW496.56

mic̓í A (1) funny looking, laughable, (2) insignificant
mic̓íʔc (abs), mimíc̓iʔc (pl abs)
ná·qc hé·nek̓e titwá·tit ke yóx̣ hí·wes cicqíʔc, ʔikú·yn wax̣ mic̓íʔc. (I am going to tell) one more story which is wonderful, true, and funny. HA17.1
náma ʔetke mic̓íʔc hekípe kál̓a kásl wix̣suʔúce. Oh, you look so funny, just sitting so fat. AW446.118

mic̓í· (dom) VS (1) to hear, (2) to understand, (3) to "obey", pay attention, listen, heed, mind AW134.8, DNP143, (4) to "serve" DNP185. This form may be further analyzable into mis vtp with the ear, ʔí VC to place. One difficulty with this analysis is that both mis and ʔí are recessive with regard to vowel harmony. mic̓í· is dominant.
mic̓í·sa. I hear (mine).
ʔí·n ʔ. kuʔisí· hiwéhyem. I hear someone coming.
ʔamc̓í·sa. I hear it.
himc̓í·sa. He hears.
pá·mc̓isa. He hears it.
mác̓is. I just heard (mine).
m. miyáʔc. I just listened to my child.
ké·mex m. Let me hear.
ʔamác̓is. I just heard him.
qóʔc kí· ʔ. Just now I heard him. AP71.6
ʔamc̓íya. I heard it.
ʔí·n ʔ. weʔnpítx. I heard him sing.
ʔí·n ʔ. ʔipné hiweʔnpíse. I heard him sing.
pá·mc̓iya. He heard it.
ʔapamc̓íya. We heard them.
hiná·smic̓iya. He heard them.

kí·met ná·qcki lé·heyki h. tú·skex kiné·px “tó·taʾ wisí·x wá·qoʾ c̓é·wc̓ew. wá·qoʾ wíhnecix.” Then one day he (Coyote) heard them (his daughter and her Wolf husbands) above close by, saying, “Father, now we are spirits. Now we are going away.” HA52.54

wá·qi ka· kál̓a “ce·wce·wce·w” h. hé·le·kipx. Just then he (Coyote) heard them (his daughter and her Wolf husbands) whispering at his back. HA54.90

ʾamc̓isá·qa. I heard it recently. AW175.55

ʾ. ʾipné. I heard him recently.

hiná·smic̓isiqa. They heard us recently.

konmá·m lepúʾnim h. ʾóykalo·na. Those two heard all of us recently.

pá·mc̓isana they listened/obeyed AW134.8

ʾamc̓íyoʾ. I will hear it.

hipamc̓íyoʾ. They will hear.

tu·qé·x míne pá·pspalo·nm titm̓á·yim h. I wonder where the Fir people’s girls will hear me. HA34.86

mic̓í·mtx. Hear me (to pl)! HA124.11, HA125.11.

mác̓it (abs), mic̓í·tpa (loc) hearing

mic̓isí·may (abs), mimic̓isí·may (pl abs) (1) deaf person, (2) one who does not understand your language. Cf. sí·mey VS.

mic̓í·tpas (abs), mimíc̓itpas (pl abs) (1) stubborn, disobedient, willful, perversely obstinate AW121.2, (2) a person who does not care to listen, a stubborn person. Cf. tpes vts.

mic̓itpá·swisa. I disobey. Cf. tpes vts.

mic̓itpá·swiya. I disobeyed.

himc̓itpá·swiya. He disobeyed.

pamc̓itpá·swisana. They ignored, disobeyed.

ka· p. píke. They didn’t listen to their mother. AW134.4

kí· ʾiné·x hiná·sway̓imtaqana ka· wé·t̓u ka· c̓awí·n p. Even though she ordered them, they still paid no attention to her. AW134.5

ʾamc̓itpá·swisiqa. We disobeyed her. AW135.12

tamc̓itpá·swisa. I make (mine) disobedient by speaking. Cf. té· vtp by speaking.

mic̓í·t̓ax (1) for hearing, (2) earphone

wé·t̓u m. inaudible

mic̓it̓ípec (1) being anxious to hear, (2) desirous to hear, (3) dutiful, obedient. Cf. ʾípec sts desiderative suffix.

mic̓íy̓aw obedient. Cf. ˀew vsts.
mic̓yí·n̓ heard, accepted. Cf. in̓ vsts.
mic̓yó·n obedient, submissive. Cf. ú· vtss directional suffix, n vsts participial suffix.
(with thematic affixes)
-té· move away to
ˀamc̓í·tama. I came to hear.
-e·yi move around in order to
ˀamc̓iyá·yiksa. I am going around to hear him.
-ú·kini as something approaches
pá·mc̓iyo·kinya. He heard him coming. HA34.84
we·tx- in scolding
wá·txmic̓isa. I hear (mine) scolding.
weye- move quickly
ˀo·yamc̓í·sa. I hear it as I run.
ˀo·yamc̓íya. I heard it as I ran.
weye- + stem + -qaw straight through
ˀo·yamc̓í·qawna. I heard it as I ran right through.
wiyé·- while moving
ˀaná·swiyamc̓isaqa. I heard them as I went recently.
ná·swiyamc̓iyoˀkom. You will hear us as you go.

mic̓kin̓íx P barely, hardly, scarcely
kál̓oˀ ka· mic̓kin̓íx ˀiné·nkexeykse. Then I barely raised myself up.
mic̓ikin̓ík̓uˀ with difficulty AW154.12

milú·y V to be soft and damp (as bread soaked in liquid), be wet; antonym of q̓asasí VC
milú·y̓s or milú·y̓is soft and damp
cepé·- by pressing
cepé·mluykse. I dampen (mine).
cepé·- by pressing + ˀiyé·- in water
cepé·ˀyemluykse. I soak (mine) in water.
hím- with mouth + ké·- with teeth
himké·miluykse. I soften (something) in the mouth.
niké·- pull
niké·miluykse. I soak (something) by pulling.

yeq- spill

yex̣milúykse. I wet (something) by spilling or pouring.

ˀiyé·- in water

ˀiyemlú·ykse. I get wet in water.

mí·l̓ac A few, little (less than kúˀ mac)

mí·l̓ac (abs), mí·l̓asna (obj), mí·l̓acki (instr) AW132.24

hihípe mí·l̓ac sí·s. He ate a little mush.

mí·l̓ackin̓ix from a few

ka· takláy kínikey qémyex̣p hipepiˀímne m. peˀúykin̓ix peˀúykin̓ix. And instead on this side (of the river the town of) Kamiah grew more and more from just a few people. HA69.37

mí·l̓acwa a few people. Cf. we sts human classifier.

mil̓acáham a few times. Cf. éhem sts times.

mil̓asníx very little. Cf. ník sts very.

hihípe m. sí·s. He hardly ate any mush.

pammí·l̓acwa a few people each

ka· p. pennex̣ceˀéce hiwsí·ne. And there were a few people in each group. HA67.2

mí·l̓i VS to pace (of horses), amble

mil̓mí·l̓ise. (My horse) is pacing.

himil̓mí·l̓ise. It is pacing.

mil̓mí·l̓in̓ a pacing horse

mí·l̓c pacing

mimílu· A ignorant, stupid, silly; antonym of tax̣á·m A

mimílu· (abs), mimilú·ne or mimílu·ne (obj), mimímlu· (pl abs), mimímlu·ne (pl obj)

mimílu· hí·wes ˀiyeq̓iswí·tpe. He does not know how to fight.

tim VS to talk, speak

himimlu·tíme. He speaks indistinctly (because of ignorance).

né·wi vsts verb theme formant

mimlu·né·wit quality of being stupid

wi· ats verb them formant

mimlu·wí·se. I don't understand. I am stupid.

mimilu·wí·tetu. I used to be ignorant. I did not know how to do it.
mimilú·wit act of stupidity
reflexive prefix + we- with words
ˀipnu·mimlu·wí·se. He pretends to be stupid: "He calls himself stupid, he makes himself stupid just with words."

mímqas N (1) orange (fruit), (2) orange (color); etymologically related to máqas
mímqas (abs), mímqasna (obj)

mimú·y VS to steam, produce steam; probably related to mú·y VC
mimú·yce. I am steaming.
teqe momentarily
hitqemmú·yce. It is briefly steaming.
q̓oˀ h. ˀá·t. The dung was quite fresh (it was still steaming). AW470.9

mim̓á·s VC (1) to be numb, feel numb, (2) to get cramps, (3) to become stiff (of muscles from being numb)
mim̓á·sca. I am numb.
ka· pé·ne "wá·qoˀ kíyex m. kawóˀ niké·pkuykitem." Then he (Cixcixícim Boy) told her (his maternal grandmother), "Now I feel numb. Come untie me." AW83.201
mim̓á·sin numbness, crampiness, stiffness
wé·m̓u or wé·w̓u in lying down
wá·w̓om̓macksa. I feel numb from lying down. I am tired from lying in bed.

mine where. See mi D.

minmaˀí how. See manmaˀí under maná· D.

mípx where, to what place. See mi D.

mis vtp with the ear, by hearing. mis changes to mic before ˀ, and together becomes c̓, for example, mis + ˀikú·y true + nekí think + t nominalizer = mic̓kú·ynekt belief: "thinking (something) to be true by hearing, to consider what one hears as truth." Cf. cú·kwe VC, pé·ley VC, qí·twe VC, q̓ulé·y VC, sukí VS, talaqi VC, yiyé·w VC, ˀikú·y A, ˀiyá·q VC.

mis P not; occurs with person suffixes
  misé·nm we...not
    m. ˀitú· hé·nek̓e packá·wnoˀ. We are not going to be afraid anymore.

mí·se N (place name) (1) Jim Ford Creek, (2) place at the mouth of Jim Ford Creek on the east side of the Clearwater River T36N R2E (Schwede 1966:32)
  mí·se (abs), misé·ne (obj)
  misé·pu· people from the Jim Ford Creek area
  mí·seˀiyiwewiy mouth of Jim Ford Creek. A less-favored alternate form is mi·seˀiyíwewiy.

misemí VS (1) to lie, speak falsely, (2) to betray, not to work or operate as expected, (3) not to be serious, be half-hearted, kid, be careless
  misemeˀí half-heartedly. Cf. meˀí sis.
    m. hikúye. He did it carelessly. He did not do it seriously.
    m. x̣elé·leyne. I worked half-heartedly.
  misé·mi (abs), mimísenu (distr abs) (1) liar, (2) person who is ignorant or confused, (3) perfidious or adulterous person, (4) "heretic" DNP98
    misé·mi so·yá·po· a lying white man
    misé·mi latí·t̓al a season roughly corresponding to March: "false flowering season"
    wé·t̓u hiwsí·x mimísemi. They are not liars.
  hiyó·mise·mi. My! What a liar! Cf. hiyó· stp.
  misemíse. I am lying.
  himsemíse. He is lying.
  himsemsí·x. They are lying.
  misamsá·qa. I was lying recently.
    kál̓a m. I was just kidding.
  misemsé·ne. I lied long ago.
  misemúˀ. I will lie.
  misé·mt (abs), misemítki (inst), misemítx because of m., misemítwecet for reason of m. a lie, a story
    kál̓a ka· néx̣sep misé·mt hé·nek̓e ˀawsí·qa kínixpe. They have different lies told about this. HA96.101
    misemítki ˀá·yatomki pasapá·tillapnim ˀé·tx. The lying woman caused sadness for both of you. AW75.75

ˀimé·m pe·tqekiyú·senuˀ ˀipné misemítx. They are going to him (to complain) about his lying.

c̓alawí ˀe· ˀo·pciy̓aw̓nipá·cwisa hey̓ú·xsne misemítwecet kawá kemyox̣ neqé·y póhol hí·wes ˀiléx̣ni ˀísqi kem haní·taˀna konapkí. If you want to kill Cottontail for lying, go to the other side of the creek and make lots of pitch. HA15.16

misemsí·mey (1) infallible, (2) trustworthy, truthful. Cf. sí·mey VS.

(with a prefix)

-ú· directed to, toward

ˀemsemú·se. I am disappointing him. I am failing him.

himsemú·se. He is lying to someone.

ˀe· h. He is lying to you.

ˀipním h. ˀí·ne. He is lying to me.

pemsemú·se. He is lying to him.

himsemú·ye. He lied to you.

yóx̣ ˀé· h. ˀá·yatom wé·t̓u mawa míne likíp pé·kuye kuˀús. That woman lied to you, he (your brother) never touched her. AW76.83

pemsemú·s. He just told a lie to him.

ˀé·t qepsíˀs ˀá·yat wá·qoˀ p. laˀám̓. What an evil woman, everything she told him was a lie. AW444.82

ˀamsamó·saqa. I was lying to him.

łimłamó·łiqa. (in Grizzly's speech) They lied. AW137.46. (= himsamó·siqa.)

(with prefixes)

pi·- reciprocal prefix + ˀinek- carry

pí·ˀnehmisemse. We are slandering each other.

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·msemse. I am lying to each. AW138.64

hiwí·mseme. He lied to each one. AW601.108

wí·msemitki on account of lying to each AW444.91

wilé·- run

hiwlé·msemse. It is not operating as it should. It is not working. He is not doing anything (in reference to failure to perform, such as with an automobile, refrigerator, horse, people pretending to be sick).

wilé·msemt missing (of an engine), mechanical failure, sabotage.

ˀinek- carry

ˀinéhmisemse. (idiom) I slander. I calumniate. I tell lies about (mine).

hiˀnéhmiseme. He told lies about someone. AW441.40

reflexive prefix + we- with mouth
ʔinú·misemse. I am pretending to be something I am not. I feign. I simulate. I impersonate.
ipnúmisémse. "I tell lies about myself." DNP122. This should be *ʔipnú·misemse 'he pretends to be someone he is not'.
ipnúmisemtípez "hypocrite, one who lies in regard to himself" DNP102; probably *ʔipnu·misemt̓ípec

misqoyí· VS to trade, especially in reference to the trading ceremony at a wedding. Cf. Farrand (1921:245), Lundsgaarde (1967:55-7), Spinden (1908:250-1).
misqoyí·sa. I am trading.
ʔamsqoyí·sa. I am trading with her.
misqoyisí·x. We are trading.
himsqoysí·x. They are trading.
himsqoyíya. He went to a wedding.
hipamsqoyíya. They went trading. AW131.5
pi·msqoysí·x. We are trading with each other.
misqó·yit. wedding trading ceremony. Cf. t vis. According to EPW, this ceremony was usually held between female in-laws at the bride's place. The bridegroom's party brings hides and meat and receives roots and bags in return.
misqoyí·t̓as for wedding trading AW131.5

misteqeʔnp answer. See ʔinipí VS (mis + teqe + ʔinipí).

mí·stoyno· N (woman's name) appears in the eye-juggler story AW141-152, AW484-492. See AW148.126, AW489.91.
mí·stoyno· or místoyno· (abs) AW489.94, místoyno·na (obj) AW489.93

mita Nu three
mitá·ck̓iw third night AW158.81
mitáham three times. Cf. éhem times.
mitá·pox̣poqc great-great-grandparent. Cf. pox̣pópc.
mitá·t (abs), mitá·tina (obj), mitá·tipa (loc) three. This form, with the neutral classifier t, is the most frequently used word for three.

pú·timt wax̣ mitá·t thirteen

ʔa·kcá·qa mitá·tina ʔiní·ne. I saw three houses.

ʔené·c̓nehkiyu·ye kú·s mitá·tipa kú·ten̓es. I took three buckets of water to him.

pammitá·t three each

mitá·tipama (1) out of three, (2) a third

ná·qc m. one-third

lepít m. two-thirds

mitá·tipx third. Cf. k sis (with numeral) ...-th.

mitá·tika·ʔawn Wednesday. Cf. ká·ʔaw VC to dawn.

mitawá only three (people). Cf. we sts human classifier.

mitaʔála three pairs. Cf. eʔéle sts pair.

mitaʔáptit thirty. Cf. eʔéptit sts ten times.

mitaʔáptitx thirtieth. Cf. k sis (with numeral) ...-th.

mitá·w̓ (abs), mitá·w̓na (obj) three (persons). This form, with the human classifier we, is used in reference either to humans or to animals treated as humans, as in Nez Perce myths. One can count humans using the form mitá·t also.

mitá·w̓ ʔiske pewc̓é·ye. There were three of us.

koná c̓íxc̓ix ha·nisí·x so·yá·po· mitá·w̓. There three white men were making hay. HA118.39

ka· koná mitá·w̓ titeʔéx̣et, titeʔéx̣et mitá·w̓ hiwsí·ne wá·laytic, sá·psis ʔilp̓ílp, wetyétmes wehéyqt. And there were three young men, Walaytits, Red-Moccasin-Top, and Swan-Necklace. HA117.22

ʔené·sekce mitá·w̓na. I see three of them.

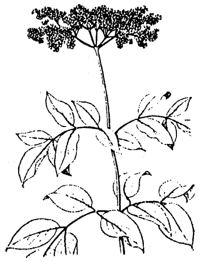
mitá·w̓na hiná·swal̓awq̓aqa hími·snim hú·sus ka· ʔiceyé·ye ʔapsí·sna ka· ná·qc ʔattó·lay̓sa. He (Chapman) hanged three men; Wolf's Head, Coyote with Flint, and (the name) of the third I have forgotten. HA90.2

mitá·w̓níx only three (people). Cf. ník sts.

mitáw̓aci·matan Three sisters. There are various views as to what this form refers to, for example, (1) an area up the Selway River, Idaho, (2) the mountains southwest of Bend, Oregon, and (3) the three stars in the handle of the Big Dipper HW (a view rejected by EPW).

mitó·sos three hundred. Cf. hú·sus head.

mít̓ip N elderberry, *Sambucus cerulea* (Marshall 1977:51). Cf. Sahaptin mit̓ɨp blue elderberry (Hunn 1990:185).
mít̓ip (abs), mit̓ípne (obj), mit̓íppe (loc)
mex̣sem̓é mít̓ip mountain elderberry, *Sambucus racemosa* var. *melanocarpa* (Marshall 1977:58)



mít̓iˀpc N (horse's name) Whitish-One

miwáyl how long. See mi D.

mí·w̓ac N short while
mí·w̓ac (abs), mí·w̓acpa (loc) AW426.149
kutet̓é·se mí·w̓acpa. I am going to leave in a short while.
qóˀc mí·w̓acpa hiptet̓esí·x. We are going to eat pretty soon.
pammí·w̓acpa (1) every now and then, (2) frequently. Cf. peH stp.
miw̓asníx very short while. Cf. ník sts.
ˀipí hiwíhnana ˀipnim kúckuc pit̓í·n̓ m. q̓oˀ. She left her little girl for just a little while.
mí·w̓ascimk̓ay̓ for a little while only. Cf. k̓ay̓ sts.

miw̓ala when. See mi D.

miya N and vtp child. This element does not occur alone but is accompanied either by ˀc (or eˀc), by pká·, or by a verb root such as ˀisé·p. The suffix ˀc (or eˀc) is probably related to eˀc, which is found in the referential forms of grandparent terms (e.g., qalácaˀc) and is probably a cognate of Sahaptin -as. The element pká· is not found elsewhere but may be related to píke mother.
as a verb prefix
miyahánit a person who inherited power of sorcery. Cf. haní· VS make.
miya·mó·lca. I love a child. Cf. hamó·l VC to love, fondle, pet.
himya·mó·lca. He loves a child.
miyaˀmó·pan carrying a baby. Cf. ˀisé·p V to load.
miyaˀsá·pta. I am carrying a baby.
(with pká·)
miyapká·wit (abs), miyapká·wina (obj) baby. Cf wi· ats, sts, t vis participial suffix.

miyapká·wisa. "Be born." DNP12.

miyapkawitímsa. I am not talking clearly. I am talking babyishly. Cf. tim VS.

himiyapkawitímsa or himiyapkatímsa. He is talking like a baby.

(with ʔc)

miyáʔc (sg abs), miyaʔásna (sg obj), miyaʔácpa (sg loc), miyaʔácpim (sg np), mamáy̓ac (pl abs), mamáy̓asna (pl obj), mamáy̓asnim (pl np), ʔinmiyáʔc (1sg poss abs), ʔinmiyaʔásna (1sg poss obj), ʔimmiyáʔc (2sg poss abs), ʔimmiyaʔásna (2sg poss obj) For the plural possessive-nominative form there is mamáy̓asnim, along with mamáy̓acpim AW172.3. The form with [nim] is probably an analogical formation, showing that miyáʔc is sometimes treated as a kinship term and sometimes as an ordinary noun.

té·q̓is miyáʔc the oldest child

miyáʔc pá·nya. He adopted him as a fosterchild: "he made him child."

haní·sa miyáʔc. (1) I make him my child. I adopt him as my child. (2) I "procreate." DNP161

ʔí·nim miyáʔc my child (a periphrastic equivalent of ʔinmiyáʔc)

kuʔús hihíne ʔipním kúckuc miyáʔc. Thus he told his little child.

kí·met ka· pó·pciy̓awcana miyaʔásna kúksnim. Then they killed Cook's child. (This also can be expressed in the following way: kí·met ka· pó·pciy̓awnay̓sana kúksne miyáʔc. HA98.138)

kawóʔ kál̓a koná ʔiceyé·ye ʔipínk̓e hí·wes miyaʔácpa hitéw̓yece. Then Coyote was also staying at his child's. AW530.9

ka· ʔetke hitkulí·kcix ka· ná·qcki lé·heyki ʔé·te péʔwiye miyaʔácpim. And they (Coyote and his child) went hunting and one day the child shot (something). AW530.11

kuʔ mac mamáy̓ac ʔewsí·ne. He had several, I don't know how many, children.

hamaníx ʔimamá·nisix ʔé·tx mamáy̓asna ʔasapó·tikc̓an̓ix. You are acting brave (showing off but) you may step on the children. HA92.32

hipá·ynikika ka· hahácwalm, ʔipním mamáy̓asnim, pá·wityokcana. . . . He (Coyote) arrived there and the boys, his children, all shouted to him. . . . AP470.14

mamáy̓asnim pó·yatw̓ahtkan̓ixna. (Coyote's) children ran to him (Coyote). AW361.60

miyaʔáscim only child, child alone. Cf. cim sts.

mamáy̓ascim only children, children alone. AW376.82

miyaʔcí·n or miyaʔáci·n with a child. Cf. hí·n sts.

té·q̓is hiwé·ke miyaʔcí·n ka· ʔací·ma takláy ʔewé·ke mim̓yá·snot kuʔús hiwsí·ne. The oldest (of Grizzly Bear Sisters) was with a baby but the other sisters were childless, that is the way they were. AW205.24

kál̓a lépwe miyaʔáci·n hitemé·yex̣six. Just the two of them, she and her child, were sitting. AW19.148

miyaʔásni·n with my child. Cf. nin sts.

ʔé·te·x m. pihiciltakláyka takláy konmá hitqeʔnípe t̓awano. I exchanged places with my child while climbing, and he picked it up quickly instead. AW21.166

kínuʔ wé·s ʔaw̓yó·x̣oʔsa kínuʔ wisí·x m. Here I will stay and wait for him, here I will be with my child. AW559.142

mamay̓aci·nax even the children

mamáy̓acmatan all the children

mim̓yá·snot (1) without children AW205.25, (2) sterile

miy̓acwí·sa. I am incapable of understanding.

him̓yacwí·sa. He is ignorant.

him̓yacwí·x̣. (1) Do not play dumb. (2) "Try to conceal your stupidity by attempting to be clever." AP53.3

miy̓á·cwit ignorance

miyaʔcmiyáʔc childish by old age, senile, doting

compounds

calá·m̓yac (short form for hacwalá·m̓yac) son

hacwalá·m̓yac son AW327.39. Cf. há·cwal.

há·mam̓yac, há·mam̓yacma (pl) married son AW172.2. Cf. há·ma.

pit̓ín̓i·m̓yac daughter. Cf. pit̓í·n̓.

taʔx̣tó·m̓yac son unmarried but older than hacwalá·m̓yac. Cf. teʔéx̣et.

wá·txmiyaʔc child taken as the result of a battle. Cf. wé·tk stp.

ʔatayá·m̓yac deceased child. Cf. ʔeteyé· stp.

ʔayató·m̓yac married daughter. Cf. ʔá·yat N.

as a verb stem, with cepé·- by pressing

capá·myaksa. I am spoiling (mine).

pácapamyaksix. They are lavishing kindness on him.

ʔitú·px ʔiceyé·yene p. Why are they lavishing kindness on Coyote? AP374.8-9

miyó·x̣at N (1) chief, leader of people in a region, regional leader. A word to designate a camp chief is wistamalwiyá·t, cf. tamá·lwi VS. (2) king, monarch, emperor, head of state, president, (3) king of playing cards. Cf. Sahaptin miyáwax̣, miyúux̣ village headmen (Hunn 1990:216).

miyó·x̣at (abs), miyó·x̣atona (obj), miyó·x̣atom (np), miyó·x̣atopx to m., miyó·x̣atopnkin̓ix from m., ˀinmiyó·x̣at (1sg poss abs) AW79.137

pahápim pé·ne qí·wne, miyó·x̣atona. The daughter spoke to the old man, to the chief. AW87.273

kí·met ka· miyó·x̣atom pé·cukwece hipá·yn há·cwal. Then the chief heard about the boy's arrival. AW78.125

kuˀús hiwé·ke tú·qit kelemé·tki ke yóx̣ kelé·met miyó·x̣atopkin̓ix hisepé·lkili·cine. Such was smoking of pipe, which was passed around from the chief. HA74.19

miyó·x̣atomcim only the chief. Cf. cim sts.

q̓atát q̓oˀ hicepé·kteˀkse hiˀné·k̓nikse miyó·x̣atomcim ˀú·s ˀiné·k̓nikeˀs kelé·met. He is careful and keeps it quite close to him, only the chief has a pipe to take care of. HA73.2

mim̓yó·x̣at (pl abs) chiefs

mitá·w̓ m. tin̓éhtkin̓ike·ykin̓ix magi, the three kings of the East DNP126-7

mitá·w̓ m. epiphany DNP63

mimiyó·x̣atomcim only the chiefs. Cf. cim sts.

ka· wé·t̓u láwyixnim m. ˀiné·n̓ikeˀs kelé·met. Not just anybody but only the chiefs were to take custody of the pipe. HA73.3

miyox̣ató·wisa. I am a chief (king, boss etc.). I govern. I reign.

himyox̣ató·wisana. He was a chief. He ruled.

hu·kúˀ sé·lix h. Or perhaps he was a Flathead chief.

miyox̣ató·wit (1) being a chief, (2) [used to translate] "empire" DNP61, "authority" DNP9, "sceptre" DNP181. Also for 'kingdom' in Presbyterian books; cf. H. H. Spaldings's Lord's Prayer MIOHATOIT.

wiyé·- as one grows + té·q̓is oldest

wiyá·taq̓ismiyo·x̣at a head chief, a supreme commander

wiyé·te·q̓is sám̓x̣ cimú·xcimux miyó·x̣at the Pope: "the head chief of black shirts"

miy̓acwí· to be ignorant. See miya N.

miʔc P not; probably related to miʔs P

wé·t̓u ʔitú· miʔc mác ʔewsí·x hípt. They did not have much of anything to eat.

míʔs P not; found with pronomial suffixes

míʔs

m. ʔí·m manmaʔí kiyúʔ. You (sg) cannot go.

m. ʔimé manmaʔí hipekiyúʔ. They cannot go.

m. ʔimé pekiyúʔ lawwí·t. You (pl) cannot go (I cannot trust you).

m. ʔipí manmaʔí hikiyúʔ. He cannot go.

m. kiyóʔqa. I could not possibly do it. Nothing doing.

miʔse·nm not...we. Cf. nm ps.

m. ka· maná· ʔepekiyúʔ kalaná so·yá·po·na. We cannot do anything to so many white men. We are powerless in the face of so many white men. HA116.11

míʔse·x not...I. Cf. k ps.

m. ʔí·n manmaʔí kiyúʔ. I cannot go.

míʔsetke not even. Cf. ʔetke P.

m. ka· hicú·kwece. He does not even know.

miʔsmaná· that is all: "not anything"

kál̓a nú·nk̓e ʔé·y̓scix m. Just we are also happy, that's all. AW264.44

quymíʔs absolutely. Cf. quy stp.

wé·t̓umiʔs not. Cf. wé·t̓u P.

w. mac k̓iʔí·la ʔewsí·ne ka· wiyéwc̓etpe hu·mé·x wá·w̓a. At that time they did not have many gaff hooks or fishhooks. HA70.52

miʔsikúʔ P What's the big idea?

móla· N mule; from Spanish mule to Sahaptin múla (mulá in Umatilla and Palouse), then to Nez Perce with diminutive symbolic shift of [u] to [o]

móla· (abs), móla·na or molá·na (obj), molá·nm (np), molá·laykin or mola·láykin near m., móla·ʔayn for m., mola·pípam among m.

mó·lat VC boil over

himó·latca. It is boiling over.

himó·latnoʔ. It is going to boil over.

mó·lmol N (1) water container of horn or wood, cup made of horn, (2) flask for gunpowder
mó·lmol (abs), molmó·lna (obj)

mó·łaʾ N maggot
mó·łaʾ (abs), mó·łaʾna (obj)
mo·łaʾwit̓ípac (something) with a tendency to breed maggots. Cf. wi· sts, ʾípec sts.

mox̣ P that describe sound of splashing made by fish. Cf. pox̣.

mox̣c P one little swallow (of food etc.). This form is apparently related to múx̣c vtp and mú·x̣s VC; the vowel o shows diminutive symbolism. This form appears in the story of pá·pspal̓o·, a mountain sheep turned person-eater, when he holds a baby and says "(the baby is) one little swallow" (AW337-48, AW551-67, HA29-39).
mox̣c mox̣c tayn or moqc moqc tayn AW342.85,86, AW560.158,159,161, HA34.92. This word is always uttered in singsong and is difficult to segment or assign stress to. The last tayn may be a variant of benefactive suffix ʾayn sts.

móʾkoʾ P an interjection expressing that the speaker became aware of some strange sound, "I wonder what it is."
pá·mc̓iqana móʾkoʾ kál̓a ʾiske hipíse. He (Coyote) heard him (Fox) (thinking), "I wonder what it is, (it sounds) just as though he (Fox) is eating something." AW273.21
ka· koní·x tú·skin̓ix pá·mc̓ima móʾkoʾ míne hihíce we···hu···. He heard him (a dog) from high up (and thought), "I wonder where he (the dog) is saying 'we···hu···'." AW443.63

msem, msemí to tell a lie. See misemí VS.

msk̓uye dirty, smeared. See sk̓uye N.

mú· N cattle, cow; from Chinook Jargon or onomatopoeic
mú· (abs), mú·hne (obj), mú·hnim (np), mú·hlaykin near m., vowel sic, mú·hpe (loc), mo·hʾáyn (better) or mú·hʾayn for m.

mú·hnim núkt beef. Cf. nukut N.

mú·hˀlepqet cowhide moccasins. Cf. ˀilé·pqet N.

mú· VC to call, invite, summon

mú·ce. I am calling (mine).

ˀemú·ce. (1) I am calling him. (2) (man's name)

ˀí·n ˀ. ˀipné. I am calling him.

ˀí·n ˀ. saykiptawató·na. I am calling a doctor.

ˀené·smuce. I am calling them.

pé·mucix. They are calling him.

ˀimé p. tiwé·tine. They are calling a medicine man.

mú·ne. I called (mine)

ˀemú·ne. I called him.

ˀí·n tiyó·xne ˀipné ˀ. I yelled at him to come.

ˀené·smune. I called them.

ˀ. aimu·né ˀe·tx pe·kté·nuˀkum. I asked them to visit me.

himú·ne. He called.

ka· paháma h. ˀe·kté·mtx. Then he called his daughters (and said), "Come and see it."

pé·mucene. They visited them.

ka· konapkí p. "ˀiléx̣ni kikéˀt kikeˀétsi·s ˀé·tx wisí·x." And to that place (a newly built tepee) they (people) invited them (Killer-Mosquitoes) (saying), "You will have much blood (and) blood-soup." AW381.8

-etwik following, chasing

mú·netwikce. I am chasing, calling after (mine).

pé·munetwixne. He called after him.

ka· ˀinekí·x p. ˀá·yato·nm q̓oˀ wé·t̓u. And even though the woman called after him, he simply did not (wait). AW230.49.

ˀinek- carry + mú· = ask for favor, beseech, implore, request, solicit

ˀinéhmuce. (idiom) I am asking for a favor.

ˀ. kícuy. I am asking for money.

hiˀnéhmune. He asked for a favor. AP289.8

hiné·c̓nehmuce. He is asking them for a favor.

h. kú·m ˀilé·ptem há·mtiˀc, lepwé kíye pí·yyewte·n̓ix. Asking them for a favor? (it is useless) come on and eat quickly, only the two of us pity each other. AP100.7-9

ʔiyé·- afloat + lipi- take away
ʔiyelpitmú·ce. I shout to be ferried across.
hiʔyelpitmú·ne. He shouted to be ferried across. AP419.6

mu· vtp with four or more legs
himu·lí·kce. It is walking (of animals and insects).

mú·c̓ey VC to stuff food into mouth, gorge
mú·c̓eyce. I am stuffing my mouth with food.
ʔipt- crack, chip, crumble
ʔiptmú·c̓eykse. I am crumbling (mine) by stuffing it in my mouth.
ʔeʔptmú·c̓eykse. I am crumbling it by stuffing into my mouth.

mú·lli VS become a riffle, become a ripple, be a rapid as in a stream, churn
mú·llise
himú·llise. It becomes a ripple. (River) is being churned.
pí·k̓un h. The river is making ripples.
mú·llit (abs), mú·lline (obs) (1) (active participle) rippling, (2) rapid
ʔí·n ʔackáwca mú·lline. I am afraid of rapids.
compound with léht VS out, and with diminutive vowel symbolism
mo·lláhtsa. It (e.g., a coffee pot) is boiling over.

mú·lpel̓ N (place name) Little Salmon River, Idaho. This name contain a part related to mú·lli VS.
mú·lpel̓ (abs), mú·lpel̓ne (obj), mú·lpel̓ex to m.

mulululułu P that describes bubbling
ka· hitqetu·lú·kike ʔí·tikuʔnu mulululułu hit̓wá·niyo x̣áx̣a·c hitqú·ye. She dropped in and (went) on (down) bubble, bubble, bubble and Grizzly Bear drowned. AW138.74

"múlʔmi·ʔm" N (place name) village site at Lewiston, Idaho, on the north side of the Clearwater River T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:37)

mú·łmuł VC to bubble, sizzle; probably related to mú·lli
ʔile- fire, light
hiʔlemú·łmułcem. It is bubbling from heat. It is sizzling and dripping fat from heat (e.g., as well-cooked intestines). AP441.14-5

mumúl̓uxctin N (place name) camp site above the mouth of Sutter Creek on the south side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E (Schwede 1966:28)

muqúycimun N sea gull. The -un at the end may be an agentive suffix.

mú·q̓e N crane. Cf. Sahaptin múq̓a great blue heron, *Ardea herodias* (Hunn 1990:320).
mú·q̓e or múq̓e (abs), mú·q̓ene or muq̓é·ne (obj), múq̓e·nm (np)

múq̓uc N river sucker, sea run sucker, *Catostomus* ? (Marshall 1977:40). For creek sucker, see walí·mcoy̓am under cú·y̓em N.
múq̓uc (abs), muq̓úsne (obj)

mú·t̓e N downstream; antonym of má·t̓a N
hitéw̓yece mú·t̓e. He lives downstream.
mú·t̓etkin̓ike the downstream area
mú·t̓etx to a place downstream.
m. hikúye. He went downstream.
mut̓eléyme inhabitants of the downstream area

múx VC to start fire
múx. Puff. This is a sound of a fire starting suddenly.
we- with mouth
wemúxmuxce. I am sucking on a pipe.

muxlí· VC to perspire, sweat
muxlí·ce. I perspire.
himxlí·ce. He perspires.
ka· hiqiˀyáwca ka· hé·nek̓e hiˀlá·twisa h. She became thirsty and also tired, she was perspiring. AW252.5
muxlí·n sweating, perspiration, sweat

múxmukt N (1) small fish about an inch and a half long EPW, (2) baby sucker HW, (3) baby salmon Alan Marshall
múxmukt, múxtmuxt or múxmux (abs)

muxmuxníme (place name) place “near Colfax, Washington. Name comes from a small minnow-fish which was not eaten.” (Shawley 1977:94)

múx̣c vtp in swallowing. Cf. mú·x̣s VC.
múx̣cpeleykt to swallow wrong. Cf. pe·lé·y VC.
mó·x̣c̓yaqin I found (it) by swallowing. Cf. ˀiyá·q VC.

mú·x̣cpe in swallowing. See mú·x̣s VC.

mux̣lí· P that describes appearance or emergence of something
mux̣li· hikú·se. He appeared.
kuˀuspé mux̣lí· hikú·se tasiˀyá·ya. Then Tasíˀ emerged. (Tasíˀ is a mythical animal with horns.) AW253.12
mux̣lí·mux̣li· popping out one after another

mux̣níse N the south fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho HW; identification rejected by EPW. Note: The traditional word for the south fork is tukúpe and, more recently, léq̓ex̣c

múx̣s N cattail, a tall reed-like marsh plant
múx̣s (abs), múx̣snim (np), múx̣na (obj)

mú·x̣s VC to swallow
mú·x̣sce. I am swallowing (mine).
ˀemú·x̣sce. I am swallowing it.
hiné·smux̣sce. He is swallowing them.
laˀám̓ wá·qoˀ hiwsí·x h. ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim. All are already (gone) the monster swallowed them. HA24.6
hiné·smux̣sin. He just swallowed them.
wá·qoˀ ˀóykalana titó·qana h. ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim. The monster just swallowed all the people. AP19.5
mu·x̣sne. I swallowed.
ˀemu·x̣sin (1) swallow it! (2) medicine
mú·x̣sin (abs), mú·x̣cpe (loc) swallowing
mú·x̣cpe ˀiyá·qin. I just found (mine) in swallowing.
pé·mux̣snuˀ He will swallow it. AW46.31

mú·x̣sn̓es uvula. Cf. eʾs vsts.

mux̣smú·x̣sce. I swallow repeatedly.

mú·y VC (1) to rise (of steam), for example, from wet objects, from rivers or lakes when cold, from houses after rain, from sweathouses, (2) to boil away, (3) to evaporate

himú·yce. It is steaming. Steam is rising.

mú·yn (1) steam, vapor, (2) rising of steam

múʾpic N deer yearling

múʾpc (abs), muʾpísne (obj), muʾpísnim (np), muʾpícpe (loc), muʾpcláykin near m., muʾpc̓áyn for m.

muʾt VS to tie (hair) into a ponytail; found after wel̓é·

wel̓e·- knots

wel̓é·muʾtkse. I am tying my hair in a bunch near the top of my head.

wel̓é·muʾtkin̓ (man's name) Twisted-Hair. Cf. Walámuitkin (Curtis 1911:8.8).

wel̓é·- knots + stem + -táy carelessly

wal̓amoʾtktáyca. I am tying the hair of (mine) carelessly.

w. miyáʾc. I am tying my child's hair carelessly.

wal̓amoʾtktáynin̓ (1) carelessly tied. (2) (man's name). Cf. Walammottinin (McWhorter 1952:18).

reflexive prefix + wel̓é·- knots

ʾinu·l̓émuʾtkse. I am tying my hair.

muʾúy P killed, dead. There is no verb in the form of *muʾúyce or *muʾúyse.

muʾúy̓ dead, killed AW32.361

muʾúy̓ hí·kus. He is dead. Cf. ʾ psts.

muʾúy̓ pé·kuye. He killed him.

hitqé·wis q̓oʾ myʾúy̓. Suddenly he was dead.

muʾúyleʾckin dying quickly. Cf. leʾckin pts.

mx̣ (as in pí·mx̣) paternal uncle. See méq K.

myó· found only after taʾla or teʾle (possibly té·- by speech, and ʾile- as one talks). Cf. mayó· VC.

n

n vis (imperative suffix). Cf. k vis. This is a variant found after a c-class stem ending in a vowel, *y*, *w*, or *l*.
hín. Speak! Cf. hí VC to speak.

n vsts (active participial suffix). Cf. t vsts. This is variant found after a c-class stem ending in a vowel, *y*, *w*, or *l* and at the end of a word.
pí·wapciy̓awn war. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix, we·p with hand or paw, ciy̓aw kill.

n vis (indicative present suffix). Cf. k vis. This is a variant found after *i*-plural and with *m*-locative.
hité·m̓iksinm. They are coming down. Cf. hi third-person subject prefix, té·m̓ik to go down.

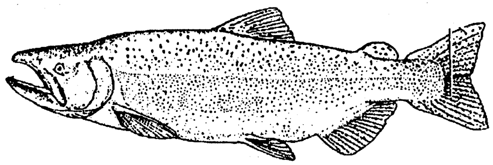
n vis (indicative perfect). Cf. s vis. This is a variant found after a c-class stem. This form is also used in hortatory sentences: kex kawóʾ ciklí·n Let me go home. Cf. ké· P hortatory particle.

n sts (a short form of nu sts.)
t̓awan = t̓awano that one. Cf. t̓awa N.

na· D, a stylistic variant of maná· D how, what, why
na· ka· ʾitú·px pá·ʾlapayocix. Why are you protecting them? HA103.30, AW148.125

ná· V to cut grass or wood
-wi return from
ná·wisa or láwisa (a Downriver dialect form). I am returning from cutting grass or wood.
hiná·wisa. He is returning from cutting grass or wood.
wá·qoˀ h. hé·wsil̓iks. Now she is coming back from cutting (grass for) bedding. AW256.74
wí·- distributive prefix + stem + wi- return from
hiwí·lawisinoˀ. Each of them will be returning from cutting grass.
tax̣c kaká· haˀátway hé·wsil̓iks h. tax̣c ka· ˀé· ˀí·m ˀaná·snatkoˀ qetu ke ˀipí ˀiléx̣ni hiˀsé·pte. When each of the women will return from cutting their bedding grass, you talk to whoever is packing a lot of it. AW18.129

nacoˀox̣ N chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha;* identification by Eugene B. Wilson. Cf. Sahaptin núsux̣ "salmon" in general (Hunn 1990:151).



nacóˀx̣ (abs), nacoˀóx̣na (obj), nacoˀóx̣nim (np)
nacoˀóx̣ku·s Salmon River, Idaho. Cf. kú·s N water.
nacoˀx̣yá·ya (abs), nacoˀx̣yá·yana (obj), nacoˀx̣yá·yanm (np) a family or tribe of personified chinook salmon, used in myths

náma P why, what; used with pronomial affixes
náma why...he, why...you
n. yúˀc heˀétx̣ewce, maná· tó·taˀ. Why does he look unhappy, why, Father?
n. ˀetiye hí·wes hil̓á·y̓aw. Why is he always lazy?
n. ˀetiye hí·wes misé·mi. Why is he telling lies all the time?
n. ˀetiye hí·wes cé·ley. Why is he so slow?
há·mtiˀc, hó·m, n. kú·s. Hurry, ahoy, what are you doing?
náma kex why...I
náma kex ka· ˀinciwá·tx̣ kíne. Why should I be here alone?
námax why...I/me
n. kú·se. What happened (to me)? HA41.44
n. ˀitú·. What is this (of mine)? AW430.5

náma·to P just, simply, just like this, simply this

“wá·qoʾ ʾé·te·nm . . . t̓awa ʾa·nisí·x” ʾetke ka· n. hipekeʾté·mne. “Now we are going to start that (= war)” (thus they said) because they (three Nez Perce young men) were simply hurt (by the insult). HA92.36

ká· wá·qoʾ n. And now (it is) simply like this. (a statement at the end of a story). HA95.85

ka· sik̓é·mne sik̓é·mne pewiʾewisínm kál̓oʾ máymay hiwinktí·kcix yiyé·w̓ic tamawín̓ só·lcas[nim̓oʾ] so·yá·po·m̓oʾ n. pe·wiqsim̓ewísix. Soldiers . . . white men shot horses after horses, and they (the horses) were dragging their intestines, really pitiful. They were revenging on horses just like this. HA109.132

námax why. See náma P.

nanó·c nan nan P (nursery word) stay away, it will hurt

ná·pi· in an obstructive manner. See á·pi· vtss.

naqana. See qana vis.

naqaqa. See qaqa vis.

naqaw. See qaw vtsc.

ná·qc Nu one. ná·qc is exceptional among numerals in that it does not occur with either human or neutral classifiers. For example, ‘two’ has lepúʾ for humans and lepit for everything else (including humans), but there are no parallel forms for ‘one.’

basic forms

ná·qc (abs), ná·qsna (obj), ná·qsnim (np), ná·qcpa (loc), ná·qsipx to n.

ná·qc sepí·newit one unit of length. This form is sometimes used to translate ‘one mile’ and sometimes for ‘one yard.’ Cf. hí·newi VS.

koná wá·qoʾ pó·pciy̓awcana ná·qsna ka· hipewewí·time. At that place they had already killed one (person) and came down the river. HA93.47

ná·qsnim pé·ne “sík̓em ˀí·n ˀe· sepí·wemsise.” One said, “I will loan you my horse.” HA93.60. sepí·wemsise is a Downriver dialect form. The corresponding Upriver dialect form is sepú·msise. Cf. wé·msi VS.

ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe (1) next month, (2) last month

ˀipí hiwíhnene ná·qsix ˀiní·tx. He went to another house.

pa·ˀnahwaló·qawcankika ná·qcipx pik̓ú·nx. They (Musselshell Women) came down to another river. AW47.56

panná·qc or palláx̣c one each. AW305.36 Cf. peH stp.

pannaqciˀí one at a time

ka· koná hipapá·yna p. ˀímes peˀtú· pennéx̣sep kakalá hí·wes wú·liwtelikin. Then deer and all of the other various quadrupeds came one at a time. AW402.11

ná·pcipkin̓ix (1) from one, (2) one o’clock

ná·qckin̓iko· the other one, another one

kawóˀ hinke·tu·léhte kí· n. hito·láhsaya. Then he (Coyote) pulled out this other one (the other eye) and tossed it up. AW485.19

ka· wá·qoˀ ˀásqap n. hix̣í·c̓emne ka· hitqewsé·keˀyke. And now younger brother, another one, got mad and he (Grizzly Bear) jumped up. AW581.75

ná·qcpay̓ayn for one time

wá·qoˀ qóˀc kaxka· tax̣c ˀiléx̣ni q̓oˀ kex n. Now yet I (Coyote) will get a lot (of wild carrots) in one try. AW510.27

emphatic forms

naqsní·x (abs), naqsniná (obj), naqsniním (np), naqsnípa (loc), naqcnikí (inst) the only one, the one and only, matchless. Cf. ník sts.

kí·met koná mú·q̓e teˀéx̣et hihíne, “ˀí·ne ˀé·tx koná petemikúˀkum, koná tilá·wtoyam ˀe·k̓excí·wi·n koná kakoná ˀískit hí·wes yóx̣ naqsní·x.” Then the Crane-Youth said, “Bury me there, at Tilá·wtoyam, at the Magpie-Bend, where there is only one trail.” HA35.110

naqsní·x tim̓íne wisí·x. We are unanimous. We are of only one mind.

kál̓oˀ naqsniná ˀecú·kwece ˀélsinm píyep. I knew only one (person), Elsie’s older brother. HA107.91

koná ka· hihíce kuˀús “naqsniním naqsniná ˀí·n ˀacká·wca.” Then he spoke like this, “only one thing (frightens me) I fear only one thing.” AW105.15

ka· ˀóykalo· hiwsí·ne naqsnípa. And all were at one and the same place. AW430.3

ka· konwacá·n kúˀwe·t naqcnikí cé·pki ka· hitqawqí·noˀqa qoq̓á·lx̣. And perhaps for this reason the buffalo died with only one arrow. HA78.31

naqsnipá·ma coming from the same place

naqsniná·wit unity, being only one; probably ná·qc + -ník + -né·wi svts

nax̣cicimk̓á·y̓ only one. Cf. k̓áy̓ sts.

yúˀc ˀiceyé·ye konapí hu··· q̓oˀ mic̓kin̓íx q̓oˀ n. yé·wne. Poor Coyote (went) that way awaaaay barely (he made it over the mountain) and (there was) only one (more) to climb over. AW425.140

wá·qoˀ lamt̓áy̓ n. ˀásqap laymíwt. Now the last, only one more, the youngest brother (was left). HA31.42

combined forms

naqc, nax̣c, and nex̣c appear as an unstressed prefix-like element:

naqckú·ten̓es one bucket

ˀew̓néhkiyu·ye naqckú·ten̓ea. I took one bucket to him.

naqcmé·wi·pe one morning.

kawóˀ hími·n wá·qoˀ ˀimamácapahmaka naqcmé·wi·pe pé·ˀnehnecene. Then Wolves got ready and took her (Coyote's daughter) away one morning. HA51.32

naqcsapínawit one step (as a unit of measurement)

nax̣csimé·s one family: "one bed"

nex̣céhem once. This form is used only in conjunction with numbers larger than one, for example, as a part of 'eleven times', 'twenty one times', 'thirty one times', and so on. Cf. éhem.

nex̣cé·luy one strand of beads. Cf. é·luy.

nex̣ceˀéce one set, one band (of people), family

ˀipním n. hipeyyewiswíye hipe·yé·x̣ne. Her band were poor and hungry. HA60.30

nex̣eˀé·cepkin̓ix from a band

hipˀímne quˀí·skin̓ix n. píst píke. She grew up and (came from) a rich family and parents. HA59.5

pennex̣ceˀéce each group

ka· pammí·l̓acwa p. hiwsí·ne. And each band had a few people in it. HA67.2

pennex̣ceˀécepe in each group

kí·met hiwc̓é·ye k̓ey̓íx há·ma telkekeˀykew̓é·t ˀipním p. titó·qapa. Then he became a prominent man and leader of each of the bands. HA60.21

nex̣ceˀéle one pair. Cf. eˀéle sts.

ˀú·s n. wé·ptes. It has a pair of wings.

pennex̣ceˀéle one pair each.

néx̣cim (abs), néx̣cimpe (loc) (1) once, (2) now and then. Cf. cim sts.

kál̓oˀ néx̣cim ˀinakáhtq̓ita·n̓ix. Just now and then we would catch (fish). AW329.65

kí·met ka· wá·qoˀ néx̣cimpe "ˀinsí·lu c̓aˀá" sá·w. Then at one time (Coyote said), "My eye fit (back in)!" (but the eye was) gone. AW485.17

pennéx̣cim once in a while

nex̣cimé only once. Cf. me sts.

n. k̓ó·mayna. I was sick only once.

n. wé·ke koná. I was there only once.

nex̣cimekí at only one time. Cf. ki sis.

yóx̣ pé·ce "ˀé· we·s mú·x̣sn̓es n. hipúˀ ˀé· moqcmoqctayn." He (Cannibal) said to him (the baby), "You are to be swallowed in just one single time. I will eat you in one swallow." AW560.160

pennex̣cimé only once each

nex̣cimé·k̓uˀ only one more time, just once more. Cf. k sis, ˀuˀ sts.

nex̣cyéwnepe at one place over the hill. Cf. yéwne VC.

náma kí· ˀiceyé·yene sílu n. hiwa·láhsasix heˀéy̓scix hiwe·cesí·x. Oh! Coyote's eyes are jumping up, happy, and dancing at a place over the hill. AW488.65

naq̓i vts completive. This suffix takes the form of naq̓i after a c-class stem or an s-class stem that ends in a stressed vowel, and it takes the form of tnaq̓i after other s-class stems. The set of suffixes that follows an s-class stem appears after naq̓i.

naq̓i after a c-class verb stem

wiskaˀáynaq̓itpa after a journey. Cf. keˀéy VC.

k̓ó·maynaq̓itpa after sickness. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.

p̓áqnaq̓itpa afternoon. Cf. p̓éq VC.

páynaq̓itpa after arrival. Cf. pá·y VC.

hí·naq̓is. I completed it. I have done it. Cf. hí· VC.
pí·wapciy̓awnaq̓iya. The war was over. Cf. ciy̓aw VC.
kaká· p. ˀóykala waswásno hiˀnpsí·x. When the war was over they (the Chinese miners) bought chicken and everything (from us). HA87.21
pí·wapciy̓awnaq̓itpa after the war
kál̓a ki· p. kaká· célmen, kawóˀ hiwé·m célmen q̓oˀ ˀilx̣niníx. Just after this war, there came quite a few Chinese. HA87.19
naq̓i after a s-class verb stem
hipná·q̓is. I just finished eating. Cf. hipí VS.
hiwí·ˀniknaq̓iya. He finished, putting each of them down. AW12.17. Cf. ˀinikí VS.
tnaq̓i after a s-class stem
wisáhsatnaq̓itpa after a journey uphill. Cf. láhsa VS.
wiswá·yiknaq̓itpa after a journey across. Cf. wé·yik VS.

nas V to hit nose; stem prefix precedes
tukʷé·y- forehead
toká·ynasksa. I dash my nose against something.
tulé·- with foot
ˀatolá·naska. I kicked and smashed his nose.
ˀipé·- with fist
ˀaˀpá·naska. I smashed his nose.

nasí·wa N (1) "land" AP117.7, (2) name of a river or a valley EPW
nasí·wa (abs)
kakásł n. hitqeléhyekse kasł ˀetqemú·leykse. As large as land extending up the valley, that large her vulva distends. AP117.7

nat or **ná·t** as the object moves by. See á·t vtss.

ná·wi return from cutting grass or wood. See ná· V.

ná·x̣ (= mána·x). See maná· D.

nax̣ verb ending. See ax̣ vis.

nax̣c one. See ná·qc Nu.

"nayó·so" N (place name) village site on the west side of the Clearwater R. near Kamiah, Idaho T34N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)

náˀko P (1) yes, rather, (2) why (rhetorically); probably AW88.298

náˀko

n. ka· pewú·yne. Yes, we ran away. HA109.130

tax̣c kíye ˀepetwí·xnuˀ, n. ˀepetem̓ikú·yuˀ ˀapó·pciy̓awtanoˀ. We will follow them, or rather go down to them and kill them. HA93.51

kawóˀ ˀé·tx célmen x̣e·lé·wisix. n. wé·t̓u kál̓oˀ piˀlá·tx ˀatk̓áycix célmene yóx̣. Did you play with the Chinese? Oh no, we just watched the Chinese dig (for gold). HA88.30

n. sá·w. Why silence?

ka· n. ha·manixná·wyan̓ix ka· kíne hilkilí·nen̓ix. Why are they acting brave and milling around here? HA92.34

naˀniqa verb ending. See aˀniqa vis.

ne in ˀinéhne carry. See ˀinéhne VC.

ne sis (object case suffix). When the verb in the sentence contains a benefactive suffix é·y̓, ne marks the beneficiary; when a directional suffix u· is in the verb, ne marks the target; otherwise ne marks the direct object that is not overtly possessed by anyone, or not in plain sight: ˀe·kíce sik̓é·mne I see a horse (cf. hekíce sík̓em I see my horse), ˀatáx̣ˀyaqin wewúkiyene I shot and found a bull elk (not in plain sight) (cf. táx̣ˀyaqin wewúkiye I shot and plainly saw a bull elk emerge).

with general nouns: né, e, or ne

né after kala that much: kalaná that much (obj)

e after n or l

qí·wne old man (obj). Cf. qí·wn N old man. Exceptions are tílel, tilé·lne cliff; té·kin, té·kinne meadow.

ciqá·mqala dog (obj). Cf. ciq̓á·mqal N dog.

ne elsewhere. Frequently nouns ending in t lose it before ne.

ceqé·ne raspberry (obj). Cf. cé·qet N.

with numerals: íne, ine, or ne
íne after t (neutral classifier) preceded by pú·tim ten
pu·timtíne ten (obj)
ine elsewhere after t (neutral classifier)
lepítine two (obj). Cf. lep Nu.
ne elsewhere
lepúˀne two (people) (obj). Cf. lep Nu.
with kinship terms: ep or ne
ep after terms for an older consanguineal kin or há·ma husband, which is preceded by a pronominal prefix
neˀnícep my older sister (obj). Cf. né·n K.
ˀinmá·map my husband (obj). Cf. há·ma N.
ne elsewhere
pehéne older sister (obj). Cf. né·n K.
há·mana husband (obj). Cf. há·ma N.
with personal pronouns: né, e, ne·n, or en
né after ˀipí he, she, it and at the end of a word
ˀipné him, her, it. Cf. ˀipí N.
e elsewhere at the end of a word
ˀí·ne me. Cf. ˀí·n N.
ne·n elsewhere after ˀipí
ˀipné·nk̓e him, her, it also. Cf. k̓e sts.
en elsewhere
ˀí·nenk̓e me too
with demonstratives: ye or yé
ye after kí· this
kínye this (obj). Cf. kí· D.
yé after ko that
konyá that (obj). Cf. ko D.
with adjectives: ene or ne
ene after kúckuc small
kúckucene small (sg obj), kikúckucene (dist obj)
ne elsewhere
taˀásna good (sg obj), titaˀásna (dist obj). Cf. táˀc A.

ne locative suffix as in kine, koná. See pe sts, kí· D, ko D.

ne· D stylistic variant of maná· D
ne· ʾetke or na· ʾetke because
ne· kex weye híps q̓oʾ. (Raven thought) Now I will eat him (Beaver). AW89.302

ne·c or **ne·c̓** plural object prefix. See ne·s vip.

né·cmiʾs P (optative) I wish
né·cmiʾs
n. ʾí·n ʾa·xnóʾqa ʾipné. I wish I could have seen him.
n. láti hipáyn. I wish Lottie would come.
n. kíye wisí·n̓ax̣ lé·pweype. I wish we were at Lapwai. (exclusive, i.e., I wish we [but not you] were at Lapwai.) Cf. nó·n̓ax̣ nú·n wisí·n̓ax̣ lé·pweype I wish we [including you] were at Lapwai.
n. kíye hérinim hiʾínis kícuy. I wish Harry would give us money.
qalácaʾ n. ʾé· ʾó·pciy̓awta nacoʾóx̣na. Grandfather, it is wished that you go to kill Salmon. AP208.4

né·cuʾ P not, never; occurs with personal suffixes
né·cuʾx I...not, we (excl)...not
n. ʾí·n kosá·noʾqa. I cannot do.
n. ʾí·n kiyóʾqa. I cannot go.
n. nú·n pakiyóʾqa. We (not you) cannot go.
né·cuʾm you (sg)...not
n. ʾí·m kosá·noʾqa. You cannot do.
né·cuʾ he...not, they...not
n. hikosá·noʾqa. He cannot do.
n. kuʾús ʾipním saw paʾánpoʾqa. You (lit. he) will never quiet it (the baby) by holding it. AW360.31
né·cuʾne·nm we (incl)...not
n. pakiyóʾqa. We (including you) cannot go.
né·cuʾpem you (pl)...not
n. ʾimé kosí·noʾqa. You cannot do.

nek think. See nekí VS.

nekí VS (1) to think, plan, deem, (2) (with directional suffix -u·) to have feeling toward, esteem nekíse. I am thinking.

n. kiyúˀ. I am thinking of going: “I think I will go.”

ˀí·n n. ˀanwíhnanoˀ. I am thinking of leaving her.

neksí·x. We are thinking.

nú·n n. pekiyúˀ. We are planning to go.

né·ke. I thought.

kál̓oˀ n. kex weyehíps. I just thought I would eat first.

hiné·ke. He thought.

wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ kuˀ h. ka· pé·wye·xneˀnye ˀiní·t t̓awá·nmoˀ hanyí·n kál̓oˀ kuˀitú·nm tewlikínm. Just when he was thinking he saw a house made of some sort of timber. HA33.67

naksá·qa. I was thinking (recent past).

n. ˀanwíhnanoˀ. I was thinking of leaving her.

hineksí·ne. They thought (remote past).

ka· wé·t̓umiˀs q̓oˀ kuˀús h. They did not think like that.

nekúˀ. I will think.

noun forms

né·kt thinking, thought, intention, purpose

ka· wé·t̓umiˀs q̓oˀ kuˀús ˀewsí·ne ˀimé·m n. It was not what they had in mind. It was not their plan.

nekítpe (loc)

nekí·n with thinking. Cf. hí·n sts.

nekey̓é·y̓ without thinking, senselessly. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

nekéˀs (abs), nekeˀésnim (np), ninekéˀs (dist abs), ninekeˀésnim (dist np) distinguished, important: “(a person) for thinking, to think about”

yox̣ koná pó·pciy̓awcana hey̓ú·xsnim ka· quyé·squyesnim wiwé·t̓u nekeˀésnim himeq̓í·sne cikaw̓í·sna x̣áx̣a·sna yox̣ ke hiˀmíwisene keˀtú·pe hiˀmínicenkike. In this way Cottontail and Bluejay who are not distinguished (in strength) killed that huge fierce Grizzly Bear who was returning from digging from wherever she was digging. HA16.38

(with -u· directional suffix)

nekú·se. I am thinking of (mine).

ˀenekú·se. I am thinking of him.

ˀí·n ˀ. ˀipné. I care for her.

ˀí·n wé·t̓u ˀ. maná· pit̓í·nine. I don’t like the girl.

penekú·sene. She liked him.

ˀipním kínm pé·cukwecene kínye há·cwala mét̓u wé·t̓umiˀs maná· p. ˀipné.
She knew this boy but did not care for him in any way. HA59.7
as the last element in complex verb stem
k̓uyk̓úytiwe· accomplice. Cf. k̓uy A.
ˀek̓uyk̓úytiwe·nekse. I consider him as my fellow wrongdoer.
láwtiwa· friend. Cf. láw N.
ˀaláwtiwa·naksa. I consider him a friend. I feel friendly toward him.
mis- hear + ˀikú·y- true
mic̓kú·ynekse. I believe (mine). I am sure of (mine).
m. hiwé·qiyuˀ tá·qc. I am sure it will rain today.
himc̓ikú·ynekse. He believes.
himc̓ikú·yneksix. They believe.
wé·t̓u h. ˀé· wé·s tin̓xní·n wá·qi ˀé· hipó·pciy̓awna. They don't believe that you are dead and that they killed you. AW313.168
ˀemc̓kú·yneke. I believe him.
koná ka· ˀé· ˀ. Then you believed her. AW444.83
mic̓kú·ynekin̓ believed, Christian
mic̓kú·ynekt belief
mic̓kuyneknú·t without belief, pagan.
mic̓ku·ynekt̓ípec having tendency to believe, credulous. Cf. ˀípec sts.
pí·- reciprocal + cé·p- by pressure + stem + -ˀípec desiderative
picepnekt̓ípec unselfish, generous
sepé·- causative prefix + tim̓né·- heart
sepetim̓né·nekse. I am making (mine) troubled in heart. I am causing worry for (mine).
hipesepetim̓né·neke. They made (my heart) troubled.
k̓omáy̓c h. They made me very much worried.
siléw- look + tim̓ne·- heart
selewtim̓ne·nekse. I look at (mine) and worry.
té·- by talking
té·nekse. I make (mine) think by talking.
t. néx̣sep. I dissuade: "I make (mine) think differently."
té·- by talking + mis- hear
temc̓ukú·ynekse. I am persuading.
petemc̓ukú·yneksene. He persuaded him.
kawóˀ ˀiné·x p. tító·qan q̓oˀ wé·t̓u. Even though people tried to persuade her (to leave), just no (she said). AW364.100

té·- by talking + tim̓ne·- heart

tetim̓né·nekse. I give (mine) trouble by using word. I make (mine) worry by talking.

ʔeté·tim̓neneku·ʔ. I will make him worry by talking.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓né·nekse. (1) I worry. (2) "grieve" DNP89, "regret" DNP169, "resent" DNP172, "feel sorry" DNP197

tim̓né·neke. I worried.

petim̓né·nekuʔ. We will worry.

mé·tmet p. Don't trouble yourselves. Don't worry.

tim̓né·nekin̓ worried, "desolate, afflicted" DNP47

timnénektípez "tender, one who is easily pained or displeased" DNP213; probably *tim̓ne·nekt̓ípec

timnénekúse "displease" DNP52; probably *tim̓ne·nekú·se

tim̓né·nekt (1) worry, (2) "affliction" DNP3, "meloncholy" DNP132, "sore, grief" DNP197

walí·m- common, ordinary

walí·mnaksa. I am talking idly.

wé·p- with hand

weptim̓né·nekse. I make (mine) worry by doing something to him.

wí·- distributive prefix

hiwí·nekse. He is meditating.

wiyé·- as one goes

hiwyé·neke. He planned as he approached. AW489.95

ʔikú·y- true

ʔikú·ynekse. I think it is true. I believe.

ʔile- as one talks + tim̓né·- heart

ʔiletim̓né·nekse. I worry as I talk. I feel sorry for something while speaking.

reflexive prefix

ʔimanaksí·qa. You thought. AW26.267

ka· hiné·sne, "maná· ʔ. miyapká·wit mínix hiʔyá·payksa." He (Coyote) told them (Goose sisters), "What made you think that a baby came floating from some place?" AW26.267

reflexive prefix + himé·q̓is- big

ʔinehimeq̓í·snekse. I think myself to be big.

reflexive prefix + mis- hear

ʔiné·mc̓ukuynekse. I fell for it. I was flattered into doing (something). I was talked into (something).

ʔipné·mc̓ukuyneke. He was taken in. AW591.6

kawóʔ koná ʔiceyé·ye ʔ. koná wá·qoʔ kí·met pó·q̓apapa yoq̓opním se·wiʔísnim. Then Coyote was taken in and now this Musselshell grabbed him. AW526.7

reflexive prefix + té·- by talking + tim̓né·- heart

iné-tetimnénekse “complain, I express grief or distress” DNP33, “mourn, to express grief by speaking” DNP137, “repine” DNP172; probably *ʔine·tetim̓né·nekse

nemé· vip (first-person plural reflexive prefix)

nemé·sepelu·ksix. We are hiding ourselves. Cf. sepé·- causative prefix, lú·k VS.

nemú·pelikcix. We are getting dressed. Cf. wepé· vtp, lí·k VC.

nen benefactive suffix (in Downriver dialect). See é·y̓ vts, ney.

né·n object case suffix. See ne sis.

né·n N the bare side of a hill, usually the southern or western side, and often inhabited by rattlesnakes. Cf. ʔiplá·kin the northern or eastern wooded side of a hill.

né·n (abs), nenínne (obj), neímpe (loc)

nenínme rattlesnake (a special word used in myths). Cf. me sts (those who are) from. The word for ‘rattlesnake’ in ordinary speech is wé·x̣pus N.

né·nme (place name) village site located near bend of Lapwai Creek T35N R4W (Schwede 1966:36)

né·n K older sister or older female cousin (of either male or female ego)

péhet (referential abs), pehéne (ref obj), pehétpim (ref np), pehétme (ref pl abs), pehétmepim (ref pl np), neʔníc (1sg poss abs), neʔnícep (1sg poss obj), neʔnícem (1sg poss np), ʔim̓nís (2sg poss abs), ʔim̓nísep (2sg poss obj), ʔimem̓nís (2pl poss abs), né·neʔ (voc), né·neʔme (voc pl)

lepítipx péhet second cousin; possibly a loan translation. Cf. lep Num.

pehéti·n with older sister. Cf. hí·n sts.

pehetmé·ten people with older sisters. Cf. me·ten sts.

né·nek svtss to feel. Added to a noun stem, né·nek formulates a verb stem; possibly related to nekí VS.

lawtiwa·ná·naksa. I am feeling friendly. Cf. láwtiwa· friend, láw N, tiwe· sts.

ˀeneslem̓tu·sné·neksene. I felt competitive toward them. I became their enemy. Cf. lem̓tú·s N rival.

nen̓ix vis (potential suffix). Cf. ˀanwíhnan̓ix AW54.172.

nepi sis in the direction of

kiné·pi this way. Cf. kí· D.

konapí that way. Cf. ko D.

miné·pi which way. Cf. mi D.

néqe N (1) half, (2) half-dollar, (3) one of the two

néqe (abs), neqé·ne (obj)

néqe ˀalláyma half-French

néqe titó·qan half-Indian

wá·qo néqe hitqé·wsenki. It (the moon) is in the first quarter.

neqé·cim only half. Cf. cim sts.

ka· n. pe·qé·x̣pim pá·xnaqana x̣e·lé·witx páhmolnaqana. And the aunt was the only one to see him at play and she was attracted to him (her nephew, Cut-Out-of-Belly-Boy [ˀicat̓óxchacwal]). AW372.25. In this sentence neqé·cim is used instead of néx̣cim only one. Cf. ná·qc Nu.

x̣áx̣a·c n. (man's name) Only-Half-Grizzly-Bear

neqé·kicim with only half

ˀisí·met há·ma hiwe·cé·se, néqe ˀé·te hiˀsé·pe wé·yux ka· n. hiwe·cé·se. Here a man was dancing, half a leg (= one leg) he carried on his back and he was dancing with only half (= with only one leg). AW141.3

neqé·pkin̓ike to one side AW128.7, AW315.207

neqé·px to the half-way point. Cf. k sis.

pennéqe (sg), pipennéqe (pl) a half-breed, a half-caste: "half each"

wisleneqe (man's name) Half-Shorn; name of a chief at Orofino, Idaho. Cf. Wislaneqa (Josephy 1965:391-394, 401), so named because he cut his hair at the neck on one side and braided the other half. Cf. wisle vtp.

neqé·y N the other side of the river

neqé·y (abs), neqé·yne (obj)

ka· mét̓u koná ˀetqewí·wew̓iksix peˀtú· qá·ws keˀitú· koná neqé·y. But there we buried things such as edible roots over the other side of the river. HA97.117

neqé·ykex toward the other side of the river. Cf. kek sis.

ka· wé·t̓u pekúye ka· n. pewé·yike. We did not go, instead we went across toward the other side of the river.

neqé·yi· on the other side of the river. Cf. i· sts.

kínuˀ kí·met ˀé·te·x n. léq̓ex̣cpe, mét̓u ka· ˀé·te nukní·key ˀískit. There they went on the other side of the Muddy Creek but the trail was on this side. HA106.82

neqé·ykin̓ike·y the area on the other side of the river AW173.17

koná hitéw̓yecine luˀqyé·ye ke yóx̣ hiwsí·x n. There lived the Warmweather people who were in the area on the other side of the river. AW325.2

neqey̓mé (abs), neqey̓mé·m (np) (1) (those) from the other side of the river, (2) Yakima (since they are on the other side of the Columbia River)

n. titó·qan. Yakima Indians.

n. hí·wes. He is a Yakima.

ne·s vip (plural object prefix); used when the object is plural. Before a glottal stop, the final *s* is combined with the stop and becomes *c̓*.

hí VC to tell

hiné·sin. He told us.

tiwí· VC to accompany, go with

né·stiwixnuˀkum. Come with us!

ˀené·stiwikce. I am going with them.

ˀinipí VS to seize, grab, arrest

ˀené·c̓inpse. I am arresting them.

ˀise·pí VS to carry on back

né·c̓ise·puˀkum. Carry us on your back!

ne·s, né·s place of an action. See é·s sts, vsts.

né·sx before. See t̓é·sx vsts.

né·t agentive suffix. See ʔe·t vsts.

netí·telwit N human being, people (special word used in myths); possibly related to Chinook forms: Wishram nadidanwit, Wasco (Hymes' notes) nadidánuit 'Indian person'. The ordinary word for this meaning is tito·qan N.

netí·telwit (abs), netí·telwine (obj) AW135.23

wá·qo ná·qc titwatí·sa. titwatityá·ya hitéw̓yecine ʔiléx̣ni qóʔc netí·telwit kál̓a cáʔya. Now I am going to tell a story. Lots of myth age people were living, human beings were not there yet. HA29.1

wax̣ wé·t̓u ʔé· wekúʔ hé·nek̓e ʔé·tx wisi·núʔ piwapciy̓awná·tx kíne netí·telwine ʔapó·pciy̓awnoʔ laʔámna. And you will never be killers again and you will (never) kill all the human beings here. AW384.52

netu sts sort of, kind of

ʔitú·netu a kind of. Cf. ʔitú· what.

ka· táʔc yóx̣ kuʔús ʔawc̓aʔní·qa wewúkiyenm ʔ. ha·nisí·x tá·qma·ł. They used to have nice things, they made some sort of head ornament of elk. HA94.69

netwik or **né·twik** following, after. See etwik vtsc.

né·we N (place name) Lolo Creek, Idaho

né·we (abs), né·wene or newé·ne (obj)

newé·kex toward Lolo Creek. Cf. kek sis.

ne·weʔiyíwewiy (place name) (1) mouth of Lolo Creek, (2) village site located at the mouth of Lolo Creek on the north side of the Clearwater River T35N R2E (Schwede 1966:32). Cf. ʔiyíwewiy N.

new̓é·t agentive suffix. See ew̓é·t vsts.

né·wi svtss. Added to a noun, this suffix forms a verb stem.

hamná·wisa. I am going back from my husband's to my folk's with presents. Cf. há·ma N husband, man.

hamanixná·wisa. I am pretending to be brave. Cf. há·ma N man, nik sts.

ˀipnu·peleypeleyné·wise. I am pretending to be stupid. Cf. ˀipné· vip, we vtp, pé·ley VC.
ˀipnu·wepcuxné·wise. I am pretending to be smart. Cf. ˀipne· vip, we vtp, wé·p vtp, cú·kwe VC.

né·wit sts custom, way, tradition; possibly a nominalized form of the preceding né·wi
tito·qaná·wit Indian custom. Cf. titó·qan N.
so·yapo·ná·wit white man's way. Cf. so·yá·po· N.
selexné·wit Salish custom. Cf. sé·lix N.
tiwelqené·wit (abs), tiwelqenewí·tki (inst) enemy style. Cf. tiwélqe N.

nex̣c one. See ná·qc Nu.

néx̣cim once. See ná·qc Nu.

néx̣sep A different, altered, changed, strange, unfamiliar, other, something or someone else, diverse
néx̣sep (abs), nex̣sé·pne (obj), ninéx̣sep (pl abs)
néx̣sep titó·qan strange person, a stranger, a foreigner
néx̣sep haní·sa. I transform: "I make (myself) different."
hinéx̣sep. He is different. (= hí·wes néx̣sep.)
néx̣sep wé·s mástay. I am pale: "My face is changed."
wé·s néx̣sep tim̓íne. I disagree: "My heart is different."
koná pé·siw̓ene maná· ˀiske kál̓a ninéx̣sep hiwsí·x. Then she did not recognize them, they just looked different. HA92.42
nex̣sepné·wit variety, diversity. Cf. né·wi svts.
nex̣sepníx very strange, terribly different HA92.43. Cf. ník sts.
nex̣sesé·p little by little in different locations AW169.74
pennéx̣sep (abs), pennex̣sé·pne (obj), pennex̣sé·pe (loc) various, each different
wiwé·x̣p ˀú·yit kaka· hipˀímtetum pennéx̣sep qíˀnit ˀéx̣s. Early spring (is the time) when various roots (for) digging grow.
kál̓oˀ kuˀús pennex̣sé·pne hiné·switek̓ene peˀtú·peme núkt kekonyá páˀsak̓iwxqana. Just in this way he (Coyote) distributed the meat which he cut from various parts (of the Monster), to each different (person). HA26.47

q̓oʾ kí·ka· ʾewsí·x ʾimemú·cililpt hiʾné·k̓niksix titó·qan qóʾc pennex̣sé·pe wiwé·tespe. Today Indian people still have (the dreamer) religious rites in various places. HA83.34

pennex̣sé·pkin̓ix from each of different (e.g., band of people) HA81.3

pennex̣sepneʾí each in different ways. Cf. ʾí sis.

ka· koná hipíne pé·ʾniksene paʾnak̓ámksana pennex̣sé·pne koná. ke yóx̣ pé·cepeʾtisene p. Then they placed food, there they gathered different (food), each of which they cooked in different ways. AW402.9

nex̣sú·t N next door, next room, another room

ka· nex̣sú·t ʾé·ksme ʾú·s, ka· kíne ná·qcpa ʾiní·tpe koná hiway̓náhpayka. His sisters were in another room, and he brought his bride into the house. AW253.20

ka· pé·ce "kawóʾ kí· ʾew̓ní·te nex̣sú·tkex cikaw̓í·sna." And she told him, "Now take this next door to the mean one." AW373.40

ney benefactive. See é·y̓ vts.

neyné·k into. See leylé·k VS.

neʾ stp (first-person singular possessive prefix). There are two major groups: (1) neʾ and (2) ʾiním. The members of the neʾ group precede kinship terms designating a consanguineous kin type older than the ego. The members of the ʾiním group precede other substantives, namely, general nouns, affinal terms, and the kinship terms designating consanguineous types younger than the ego. neʾ has one form, except vocalically harmonizing variants. ʾiním loses the [m] before p, changes to ʾinm before h or ʾ, and to freely varying ʾin or ʾiním elsewhere.

(1) neʾ

naʾqalác my paternal grandfather. Cf. qalác K.
neʾél my paternal grandmother. Cf. ʾé·l K.
naʾpláx̣ my maternal grandfather. Cf. piláq K.
naʾqá·c my maternal grandmother. Cf. qá·s K.
naʾtó·t my father. Cf. tó·t K.
neʾí·c my mother. Cf. ʾí·s K.
neʾméx̣ my paternal uncle. Cf. méq K.
naʾcí·c my paternal aunt. Cf. sí·s K.

naˀtáx̣ my maternal uncle. Cf. táq K.
neˀqé·x̣ my maternal aunt. Cf. qé·q K.
naˀyá·c my older brother. Cf. yá·s K.
neˀníc my older sister. Cf. né·n K.

(2a) ˀiní

ˀinípekt my younger brother (female ego). Cf. nípe K.
ˀinípeqiyex̣ my brother's child (male ego). Cf. pé·qiy K.
ˀinípamtin my brother's son (female ego). Cf. pá·mtin K.
ˀinípo·t my brother's daughter (female ego). Cf. pó·t K.
ˀinípitx̣pa my sister's child (male ego). Cf. mám K.
ˀinípeqlis my son's child (male ego). Cf. peqélis K.
ˀinípaplax̣ my daughter's child (male ego). Cf. páplaq K.
ˀinípiptex̣ my son's child (female ego). Cf. píptex̣ K.
ˀinípqex̣ my daughter's child (female ego). Cf. péqeq K.
ˀinípnukin my sister-in-law (male ego), my brother-in-law (female ego). Cf. pinú·kin K.
ˀinípnexsin my daughter-in-law, my parent-in-law (female ego). Cf. piné·xsin K.
ˀinípses my son-in-law (male ego), father-in-law (male ego). Cf. píses K.

(2b) ˀinm

ˀinm̓ásqap my younger brother (male ego). Cf. ˀásqa K.
ˀinm̓ácip my younger sister (female ego). Cf. ˀáyi K.
ˀinm̓í·tx my sister's child (female ego). Cf. ˀí·tk K.
ˀinmá·ma my husband. Cf. há·ma N.

(2c) ˀin, ˀiním

ˀinmiyáˀc my child (female ego). Cf. miya N.
ˀinpáhap, ˀinípahap, or ˀinímpahap my daughter (male ego). Cf. páhap K.
ˀin̓wé·p my wife. Cf. ˀiwé·p K.
ˀincik̓í·wn, ˀinímcik̓iwn my sister-in-law (male ego), my brother-in-law (female ego). Cf. cik̓í·wn K.
ˀinímqanis my younger sister (male ego). Cf. qáni K.
ˀincí·ks, ˀinímciks my sister-in-law (female ego). Cf. cí·ks K.
ˀintiwé·ye, ˀinímtiweye my brother-in-law (male ego). Cf. tiwé·ye K.
ˀinímciwax̣ my son-in-law (female ego), my mother-in-law (male ego) Cf. ciwá·qo K.
ˀinté·q̓is, ˀinímteq̓is my oldest (child), my boss. Cf. té·q A.

neˀé P isn't it, n'est-ce pas?
kál̓a neˀé yóx̣. That's enough, isn't it? HA108.120

neˀí agentive suffix. See eˀí vsts.

neˀny benefactive suffix. See é·y̓ vts.

neˀyik move around to. See e·yi vtss.

ni vts go away
ˀimínicix. We are going away to dig roots. Cf. ˀimícix. We are (here, camped) to dig roots.

ni (dom) vtp leaving behind; always precedes wíhne go. Only the vowel *i*, *a*, or *o* is found with this form. However, Morvillo records a form with *i*, *e*, or *u: nuineze* "forego" DNP78, DNP120, presumably *nuwíhnece, which, in the Upriver dialect, is niwíhnaca.
niwíhnaca. I am leaving (mine) behind. Cf. wíhnece I am going.
ˀí·n n. ˀiní·t. I am leaving my house behind.
hinwíhnaca. He is leaving (me, his) behind.
niwíhnacix. We are leaving (ours) behind.
hinwíhnacix. They are leaving (me, theirs) behind.
panwíhnacix. They are leaving it behind.
niwíhnacaqa. I left (someone, something) behind recently.
hinwíhnacaqa. He left (someone, something) behind recently.
hinwíhnaciqa. They left (someone, something) behind recently.
hiná·sniwihnaciqa. They left them behind recently.
niwíhnanoˀ. I will leave (mine) behind.
wé·t̓u nipé·me, wé·t̓u ˀí·n manmaˀí kínix wé·tes n. míne koná tin̓xnúˀ. No my brothers, never will I leave this land. Somewhere here I will meet my death. HA95.83
ˀanwíhnanoˀ. I will leave it behind.
ˀí·n nekíse ˀ. I am thinking of leaving her.
hipanwíhnanoˀ. They will be leaving (me, theirs) behind.
panwíhnanoˀkom. You (pl) will be leaving me behind.

manáma kex ka· ʔí·n kiyúʔ nicu. wé·t̓u ʔé·tx p. náma kex ka· ʔinciwá·tx̣ kíne. What am I (Coyote) going to do, my child? Don't you leave me. Am I going to be all alone here? HA53.56
ʔanwíhnan̓ix. I could leave him.
maná·nm ka· ʔ. wá·qoʔ ʔé·ten̓mu ka· ʔew̓néhnecix. How then can I leave him? Now we have to take him. AW54.172
niwíhnam. Leave me!
ka· kínm pit̓í·nim pé·xne keʔisí· hí·wes, ka· pé·ne, "wáy̓at kúy. n." And this girl saw who he was and said, "Go away! Leave me!" HA59.12
hipanwíhnaʔnya. They had left for me. AW30.322. Cf. é·y̓ vts.

níc older sister. See né·n K.

nicé·w̓eynu· or **necé·w̓eylu·** coyote. See nisé·w̓eynu· N.

ní·ckaw̓ basket cap. See lí·ckaw̓ N.

nickaʔní·ckaʔ N strawberry
nickaʔní·ckaʔ (abs), nickaʔní·ckaʔna or nickaʔníckaʔna (obj), nickaʔníckaʔki (inst), nickaʔníckaʔpkin̓ix from n.

nícu K (1) younger kinsman, younger relative, (2) "daughter-child" AP268.3, 268.15, 270.17, "pet name used by a parent in addressing child" AP268, n. 1. Phinney gives lícu, a form showing diminutive consonant symbolism.
nícu (abs), nicú·ne or nícune (obj), nicú·me (pl abs), nicú·mene (pl obj), [with diminutive symbolism: lícu (abs), lícunm (np)] nícu (voc)
manáma kex ka· ʔí·n kiyúʔ nícu. What am I going to do, my child? HA53.56

nicwí· as in ʔetx̣ew̓nicwí·se worry about. See ʔic sts, wi· ats, sts.

ník sts (1) an intensifier: very, most, (2) ...-self or ...-selves (with personal pronouns)
(1) hamaníx very brave, very heroic. Cf. há·ma N.
heteʔewníx very lovely, very valuable. Cf. hé·tewi VS.
heheteʔewníx very lovely (pl), very valuable (pl)

kineyníx at this very place. Cf. kíne here, kí· D.

k. wekúʔ. I will stay at this very place.

konayníx at that very place. Cf. koná there, ko D.

so·yá·po·m hiné·sne, “temenikítx,” konayník̓o kál̓a tító·qana. The white man told Indians, “Plant!” right at that very place. HA91.16

kuckucníx or kuckuceníx very small. Cf. kúckuc A.

kule·witníx or kulewiníx very late. Cf. kulé·wit N.

le·heyníx for a very long time. Cf. le·héy A.

ʔí·n wíc̓es kíne l. I have been here for a long long time.

naqsní·x only one. Cf. ná·qc Nu.

ka· koná ʔískit hí·wes yóx̣ n. There is only one trail.

paypayloyaníx an awful tattletale. Cf. paypaylo·ya N.

sayq̓isníx very beautiful. Cf. sayaqí VC.

taʔsníx very good. Cf. táʔc A.

titluníx very big. Cf. titílu A.

wewex̣pníx very early in spring. Cf. wewé·x̣ N.

tatóʔs hiwc̓é·tetu ʔiyá·x̣nin̓ w. Some are found very early in the spring.

ʔey̓sník̓u joyful, very happy. Cf. ʔé·y A.

ʔ. hiʔlé·setetum. It used to ring most joyously.

(2) ʔimníx you yourself. Cf. ʔí·m N.

ʔ. kúy. You go yourself.

ʔinníx I myself. Cf. ʔí·n N.

nik vtss to start; probably related to lí·k vtss

tew̓yenikse. I start to live (at a certain place), I settle to live at a place. Cf. téw̓yece I am living (at a certain place).

nik in connection with hide. See niki vtp.

niké· vtp (1) (often in connection with fiber, sinew, or hide) to pull with hand, (2) “bewilderingly” AP242.11-12. Cf. cal VS, cik̓í·l VC, c̓ak VC, hekí VC, himik VS, hup VS, k̓ilikí VC, k̓o·lli VS, k̓ú·p VC, léht VS, lipí VS, líw VC, meʔéqes N, pukúy VS, stik VS, talaqí VC, tó·sk VS, tpili VS, tuk̓ukí VC, tuq VC, t̓at VC, t̓úxs VC, xeʔey VC, x̣aláp VS, x̣á·p VC, ʔinikí VS, ʔiyá·q VC.

niki vtp in connection with hide; possibly related to niké·
niktipíse. I am tanning (my) hide. Cf. tipi VS.
ˀenkitipíse. I am tanning hide.

nikí vtss. This form appears in the following:
ˀicweˀinikíse. I am chilled. Cf. ˀicwe·y VC.

nikíse N (place name) (1) village site on the east side of the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho T33N R4E (Schwede 1966:30), (2) place where the First Presbyterian Church of Kamiah is located
nikíse (abs)
niksé·pu· people who live at nikíse

nikit vtp drag. nikit appears before a stem beginning with an l, niktéh before others. For examples of nikit see láhsa VS, léhne VS, léht VS, léhyek VS, lí·k VC, líxnik VS. For examples of niktéh see keˀéy VC, q̓uyím VC, wé·lu· VS, wewí·ti VS, wé·yik VS.

niktéh drag. See nikit vtp.

niktí·k VS (1) to get thin, become slender, become weak, "pine" DNP155, (2) to become poor
niktí·kse. I become thin. I become poor.
hiniktí·ks. He became thin. He became poor.
niktí·kin̓ (abs), niníktikin̓ (abs pl) thin, poor
ˀipí hí·wes niktí·kin̓. He is thin. He is poor.
wisí·x niníktikin̓ mú·. My cows are thin.
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyé·nkitidse. I am exhausted from hunger.
hiwyé·nkitikse. He becomes thin as days go by. AW57.221
wiyé·nkitikuˀ. I will become thin as days go by.
ˀé· w. You will become weak (e.g., form lack of food) as days go by.
wiyé·nkitikt gradual loss of weight or strength

nik̓ey̓ sts even (possibly ne sis + k̓e sts)
ˀí·n ˀehípe waw̓ałá·mnik̓ay̓. I ate even the cutthroat trout.

nik̓uxmé·ws Maggie Creek. See nuk̓uxmé·ws N.

nim sis (nominative-possessive case suffix) marks either the subject or the possessor: wiwinípeʔsnim mamáy̓asnim pé·teteẋteqetksix. Crying children annoy him. mamáy̓asnim tí·m̓es. Children's book. Cf. Sahaptin -nɨm subject case marker (Hunn 1990:74)

(1) with general nouns
(a) m after a stem suffix
ciq̓á·mqalm dog. Cf. ciq̓á·mqal N.
ʔicayá·yaqanm young coyote. Cf. ʔice N.
titó·qanm person, Indian. Cf. titó·qan N.
so·yá·po·m white man. Cf. so·yá·po· N.
ni·mí·pu·m Nez Perce Indian. Cf. ni·mí· N.
kínmem these. Cf. kí· D, me sts.
konmá·m those. Cf. ko D, me sts.
tatoʔsmá·m some of them. Cf. tatoʔós N, me sts.
ʔimé·m you (pl), they. Cf. ʔimé N.
(b) im elsewhere after n.
qí·wnim old man. Cf. qí·wn N.
(c) nm elsewhere after a vowel
piswé·nm stone. Cf. píswe N.
waswasnó·nm chicken. Cf. waswásno N.
w. núkt meat of chicken
(d) nim elsewhere
laqá·snim mouse. Cf. lá·qac N.

(2) with kinship terms
(a) em with those designating consanguineous kin types older than the ego, and when the first- or second-person pronominal possessive prefixes (neʔ or ʔim) precedes.
naʔtó·tam my father. Cf. tó·t K.
ʔim̓tó·tam your father. Cf. tó·t K.
neʔí·cem my mother. Cf. ʔí·s K.
ʔim̓í·sem your mother. Cf. ʔí·s K.
(b) im elsewhere after p
piyé·pim elder brother. Cf. yá·s K.
(c) pim elsewhere
piké·pim mother. Cf. ʔí·s K.

(3) with personal pronouns
  (a) ním after ˀipí 3sg
    ˀipním he, his. Cf. ˀipí N.
  (b) ím after ˀí·m 2nd person sg
    ˀimím you (sg), your (sg). Cf. ˀí·m N.
  (c) m after me plural suffix
    ˀimé·m you (pl), your (pl), they, their. Cf. ˀimé N.
  (d) im elsewhere
    ˀí·nim I, my. Cf. ˀí·n N.
    nú·nim we, our. Cf. nú·n N.
(4) with demonstratives
  (a) m after kí· this
    kínm this. Cf. kí· D.
  (b) ím after ko that
    koním that. Cf. ko D.
(5) with adjectives
  nim
    ˀicweˀí·snim cold. Cf. ˀicwé·y VC.

nim vtp see, with the eyes; m after a vowel, nim elsewhere
  nimtiwí·kce. I see (mine) going away. I follow (mine) with the eyes. Cf. tiwí·k VC to follow.
    ˀemtiwí·kce. I see him going away. I follow him with eyes as he leaves.
  nimtáksa. I see (mine) passing by. Cf. ták (do something) as something passes by.
    ˀamtáksa. I see him passing by.
      ˀ. ˀipné hiwlínewise. I see him running by in training. I see him jogging by.
    ˀaná·snimtaksa. I see them passing by.
    pá·mtaksa. He sees him passing by. HA93.57
    ˀamtáksix. We see him/them passing by.
    pá·mtaksix. They see him/them passing by.
      kí·met ka· wá·qoˀ p. so·yá·po·m. Then the white men already saw them passing by. HA93.56

níme sts formant of place names (often names of creeks)
  pá·ynima Big George Flat (near Lenore, Idaho): "coming place." Cf. pá·y VC.
  qeqeyuxníme Moose Creek, Idaho: "brush creek." Cf. qeqé·yux N.
  quyesquyé·sinme Bluejay Place. Cf. quyé·squyes N.

se·weˀsníme Musselshell Creek. Cf. se·wíˀs N.
ˀaysníma Mission Creek (near Lapwai, Idaho): "parsnip place." Cf. ˀayas N.

nimé· vtp to see, with the eyes; possibly related to nim vtp. This form is found before kuni VS.
nimé·kunise. I see (mine) coming.
ˀenmé·kunise. I see him coming.
pé·nmekunise. He sees him coming.
ˀenmé·kunisix. We see him/them coming.
ˀenmé·kunisene. I saw him coming.
ˀ. sik̓é·nme. I saw the horse coming.
hipené·snimekunis. They saw us coming.

ni·mí· N Nez Perce. This word is always followed by pu· tribe, people. Though possibly farfetched, this may be related to the forms in northern Uto-Aztecan, especially in Plateau Shoshonean; cf. the etymology for the name Numic, e.g., Shoshoni nɨmɨ or nɨwɨ person or Indian. The Downriver dialects of the Nez Perce language have nu·mí·, as seen in *numipu* in booktitles by Spalding (1840) and Morvillo (1891, 1895).
ni·mí·pu· (abs), ni·mí·pu·ne (obj) the Nez Perce people
ni·mi·pu·tímt or nimipu·tímt (abs), nimipu·tímtki (inst) the Nez Perce language. Cf. tim VS.
nimí·pu·ye·ye a Nez Perce family. Cf. yé·ye sts.
nimí·pu·qaqan a young Nez Perce. Cf. qan sts.

nimu· sts people. This form is found only in the following example, and may be further analyzable into nime sts (place name formant) and we human classifier.
heyé·ynimu· the Spokane Indians: "steelhead people." Cf. hé·yey N.

ni·n sts with
tilípeˀni·n with fox. Cf. tilipeˀ N.
ˀiceyé·ye t. hitéw̓yecine. Coyote was living with Fox. HA39.1
nícuni·n with a younger kinsman. Cf. nícu K.
ˀíceyé·ye n. Coyote and his child (often used in reference to his daughter). Cf. ˀiceyé·ye páhapi·n Coyote and his daughter.

ninnasí VC to be bored
ninnasíca. I am bored with (mine).
ˀaninnasíca. I am bored with it. It is boring me.
ka· ˀ, kínye wic̓é·nmwe·sne tamawín̓ ninnásic. And this place is boring me, it is too boring. AW352.46
ninnásic or ninnác̓ic boring AW352.47

nin̓ passive participial suffix. See in̓ vsts.

nípe K woman's younger brother or younger male cousin
nípe (voc sg), nipé·me (voc pl), pé·kt (abs), pekíne (obj), pekítme (abs pl), ˀinípekt (1sg poss abs), ˀinípekne or ˀinípektne (1sg poss obj), ˀipé·kt (2sg poss abs), ˀipekíne (2sg poss obj), num̓pekítme (1pl poss abs)
koná hiné·sce, "wé·t̓u nipé·me, wé·t̓u ˀí·n manmaˀí kínix wé·tes niwíhnanoˀ." Then she told them, "No, my brothers, never will I leave this land." HA94.82
pé·kt ˀé·tx wéhyecim (rarely ˀimempé·kt hiwéhyem). Your (pl) younger brother is coming.
num̓pekítme hiwsí·x. They are our younger brothers.

nipéhe N (place name) (1) Graves Creek (also Rocky Canyon) near Cottonwood, Idaho. ˀalwá·nma runs into nipéhe (Shawley 1977:92). The archaeological site of Weis Rockshelter is located in nipéhe (Butler 1962). (2) village site located at the mouth of Rock Creek on the Salmon River T30N R1E (Schwede 1966:46)
nipéhe (abs), nipehéne (obj) Graves Creek
nipehéme (the Nez Perce people) from the Graves Creek area
nipehépu· the Nez Perce people from the Graves Creek area

nís (1) P that describes sound one makes when one inhales smoke, (2) VC (dupl) (with ˀile- fire) smolder
(1) nís nís nís HA15.25
(2) hiˀlenísnisce. It was smoking. AW519.103

nís older sister. See né·n K.

nisé· stp found in the following:
nisá·qapqap small tree with fluttering leaves. Cf. qápqap N cottonwood tree.

nisé·w̓eynu· N coyote (a word used in myths). The ordinary word for coyote is ˀiceyé·ye. Cf. ˀice N.
nisé·w̓eynu· (abs), nisé·w̓eynu·ne (obj), licé·w̓eylu· (a form with belittling connotation showing diminutive consonant symbolism)

nistekí VC (1) to have sinus trouble, (2) to have nose obstructed by a cold.
nistekíce. I have sinus trouble. My nose is stopped up from a cold.

niwalwalqá·tx N (place name) the field above (south of) Stites, Idaho, and below the mouth of Cottonwood Creek on the west side of the south fork of the Clearwater River. Nez Perce people used to live there. According to EPW, the name means 'area of little ripples'. It is possible that an element related to wé·l vtp or wé·le VC is contained in this name. T32N R4E

niwíhna leave behind. See ni vtp and wíhne VC.

niw̓ú· vtss to (go) to forget (?) This rare suffix might be a special form that occurs after a c-class stem.
hikceyniw̓ú·ye. He went to forget his shame. Cf. kicé·y VC to be ashamed.
ˀetx̣ewniw̓ú·se. I go to forget my sorrow. Cf. ˀé·tx̣ew VC to be sad.

níx very. See ník sts.

nixiwlé·tx Bear Mountain. See lixiwlé·t N.

nixyá·wi· N (place name) now the Pendleton area in Oregon
nixyá·wi·x to the Umatilla River country
nixyá·wi·ma Pendleton people. Cf. me sts from.
nixyá·wi·po· Pendleton people, usually in reference to the Sahaptin- speaking native Americans of the Umatilla area. Cf. pu· sts.

nix̣iwlé·kt N (place name) Bear Creek, a tributary to the Selway River (Shawley 1977:92) T31N R14E. Shawley cites "Kne-hewe-lahkt" and explains "'High elevation creek,' anything which is up or high" (1977:92). It is likely that this is a partially modified form to explain the last part by lah VS 'up' and t (participle suffix), but is actually a variant of nixiwlé·tx or lixiwlé·t.

niʔs passive participle suffix. See in̓ vsts.

nké· pull. See niké· vtp.

nm possessive-nominative suffix. See nim sis.

nm ps (first-person plural pronominal suffix). This form is used inclusively as follows: wé·te·nm hitwí·kce 'Can he go with us?' (talking to someone inside the party). This sentence can be contrasted with the following: wé·te·x hiné·stiwikce 'Can he go with us?' (talking to someone outside the party). There are five forms: (1) e·nm after miʔs 'not', wé·t question particle, (2) ke·nm after míne 'where', mác 'how much'. (3) ·nm after qece 'even (when)', ke relative particle (indicating only the subject), (4) nenm after kúʔ 'maybe'; (5) nm after ke relative particle (indicating both subject and object).

(1) e·nm
míʔse·nm not we. Cf. míʔs P. HA116.11
wé·te·nm we? Cf. wé·t P.
w. pawč̓á·t̓ax̣. Should we get married?
(2) ke·nm
míneke·nm where we? Cf. mi D.
m. wisí·x. Where are we?
(3) ·nm
qecé·nm even we. Cf. qece P.
q. nú·n kusí·x. Even we are going.
(4) nenm
kúʔnenm maybe we. Cf. kúʔ P.
k. we·t pekíyúʔ. Maybe we (including you) will go.
(5) nm
kenm which we/us, when we/us. Cf. ke P.
k. ka· hiné·č̓niye tí·m̓es . . . . When he gave us the book . . . .

nmé· see. See nimé· vtp.

nó· vtp meat (?)
nó·tips meat stuff. Cf. tip VS to eat a meal. However, EPW says she has never heard *nó·tipsa.

nó· VC to move to another location for the purpose of obtaining something such as grass for bedding, logs, firewood, tepee poles, moss, and pitch, but not of food items such as salmon, and camas.

nó·ca. I am going to get something.

ʔí·n n. kayá·kaya. I am going to get serviceberry twigs.

ʔi·n n. hé·cu. I am going to get wood.

nó·cix. We are going to get something.

n. lilú·qt. We are going to get rotten pine logs (to smoke and color hides).

n. tíwe. We are going to make tepee poles.

nó·na. I went to get something.

ʔí·n n. ʔísqi. I went to get pitch.

hinó·na. He went to get something. AP286.2

ka· kuʔúsuʔ hikúye x̣áx̣a·c h. ʔísqi ʔúylepeʔce hecú·nm keyóx̣ ke ʔeq̓i·ce wá·qoʔ hiʔnáhpayka. And so Grizzly Bear did. She went to fetch pitch hanging from both kinds of trees. Now she brought it. HA15.22

nó·noʔ. I will go to get something.

n. hé·wsil̓iks. I will go and get grass for bedding.

nó· (let me) go and get

ʔinécepeʔlepeqit̓es kex nó·. Let me go to gather (pitch) for warming myself to pick lice. AP286.1

nó·n̓ax̣ we wish. See ʔaq sis.

nosnó·po· (place name) See nú·snu N.

nóʔs agentive suffix. See óʔs vsts.

nqaw straight through. See qá·w vtss.

nu sts found in the following:

t̓awano that (when one cannot recall the name of the object). Cf. t̓awa N.

nu sts (?). This suffix (if it is a suffix) is found in some names of birds and animals. The effort to isolate this may be comparable to isolating *-er* in English words *beaver* and *otter*. The isolated *-er* may be glossed as a "fur animal suffix," but what can we do with *beav* and *ott*?

qú·ynu pigeon
k̓apk̓ápno bard owl
q̓áxno prairie chicken
ta·mámno hummingbird
ti·ptí·pnu name of a bird
waswásno chicken
waʔáwno loon EPW, helldiver HW
wehwéhnu rusty song sparrow
wek̓íwk̓iwnu Western pileated woodpecker
ʔawí·xno Oregon towhee
c̓í·x̣lu mountain squirrel. Cf. c̓í·q VC.

nu· N first-person plural personal pronoun. This is an archaic form and is found in the following:
no·ciwá·tx̣ we alone. Cf. nonciwá·tx̣ (usual form).
nu· pá·mtin our nephew. Cf. pá·mtin K.
n. hipá·yn. Our nephew just arrived. AW264.40

nu· directed to, toward, for the sake of, on behalf of. See u· vtss.

nucnuhí·n teakettle. See nú·snu N.

nú·kin N this place, this side, here; often used adverbally. Cf. nú·kum in kumnú·kum kum stp; also imlú·kum. AP67.16
nú·kin (abs)
ʔí·m ʔinéhnem n. Bring it here!
n. kú·m. Come here!
nukní·ke·y, nukúnikey, or nukúnike on this side
mét̓u ka· ʔé·te nukní·ke·y ʔískit. But the trail was on this side. HA106.83
pá·x̣at ʔe·tx wiyeyewnetet̓esí·x mex̣sé·mne ka· ʔinekí·x koná histelíxnikuʔ mét̓u wé·t̓u nukúnikey. You are to cross over five mountains and only there he may look around but not on this side (of the mountains). AP71.17
nukn̓í· this side (of a river); antonym of neqé·yi· the yon side of the river. Cf. neqé·y N.
nukn̓í·kepkin̓ike on this side. AW173.16

nú·kini as something approaches. See ú·kini vtss.

nukní·ke·y, nukn̓í· on this side. See nú·kin N.

nukut N meat; possibly related to no· in nó·tips
núkt (abs), nukúne or nukútne (obj), nukúnm (np), nukútki (inst), nukútx than n.
waswasnó·nm núkt chicken meat
cilú·y̓n núkt cooked meat, cold meat
nukúnm ʔiyéqt broth of meat
mét̓u ka· wé·t̓u ʔipí kál̓a nukútki hiwyá·kaʔawnoʔqa. But he (Beaver) never can live on meat. AW88.297
nuknú·t without meat. Cf. nú·t sts without.
kawóʔ ʔiceyé·ye hiwc̓é·ye n. Then Coyote became without meat. AW475.90
pí·snukt meat on backbone HW, sirloin EPW. Cf. pí·s N.

nuk̓uxmé·ws N (place name) (1) Maggie Creek, Idaho. According to HW, this means 'cottonwood' in Flathead. (2) camp site at the mouth of Maggie Creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:27)
nuk̓uxmé·ws or nik̓uxmé·ws (abs)

nume sts suffix that forms place names, probably related to nime sts
ʔiceyé·yenume a creek near Coyote Grade near Lewiston, Idaho. Cf. ʔice N.

nu·mí·pu· Nez Perce people. See ni·mí· N.

num̓ kp (first-person plural)
nom̓yá·sap our older brother. Cf. yá·s K.

nú·n N first-person plural personal pronoun. When used alone, that is, without kíye, the person spoken to is not included: we (but not you). Cf. konyá kíye ʔa·kcí·qa We (you and I/we) saw it. konyá nú·n ʔa·kcí·qa We (but not you) saw it.
nú·n (abs), nú·ne (obj), nú·nim (np)
wé·te·nm kí· wisí·x nú·nim. Is this ours?
kí· kíye wisí·x nú·nim. This is ours (yours and mine).
kí· wisí·x nú·nim. This is ours (but not yours).

nú·nk̓e (abs), nú·nenk̓e (obj), nú·nimk̓e (np) we/us/our too. Cf. k̓e sts.
nú·nk̓e kusí·x. We are going too.
kex kuʔús nú·nenk̓e hinaspaynó·ya koná nukn̓í·x. In this way they came to us too, there, on this side (of the river).
nú·n lepúʔ (abs), nú·n lepúʔne (obj) we/us two. Cf. lep Nu.
nú·n lepúʔ ʔé·tx hakcí·qa. We two saw you (pl).
ʔimelepúʔ ʔahákcinmqa nú·n lepúʔne. You two saw us two.
nú·nk̓e lepúʔ we two too (*nú·n lepúʔk̓e is ungrammatical)
nonciwá·tx̣ we alone; archaic equivalent is no·ciwá·tx̣
nu·nimníx our very own. Cf. ník sts. AW478.4
nó·n̓ax̣ we wish. Cf. ʔaq sis.

nú·snu N nose (of humans), beak, bill (of birds), muzzle. Cf. Sahaptin núšnu (Hunn 1990:115)
nú·snu (abs), nusnú·ne (obj), nusnú·pe (loc)
nú·snu kuhét long nose
nú·snu t̓eyí·t̓eyi· flat nose
nú·snu q̣̓ispeʔení·n concave or curved-up nose
nú·snu k̓úpnin̓ Roman nose
nucnuhí·n teakettle: “with nose”; note diminutive consonant symbolism
nusnuhí·n or nú·snu a person with a big nose
nusnumé·x̣s (place name) camp site above Couse Creek on the west side of the Snake River T8N R47E (Schwede 1966:41). Cf. mé·x̣sem N.
nusnú·setey hair in one’s nostril. Cf. sétey N.
nuznú-tálam “tip of the nose” DNP142; probably *nucnú·talam. Cf. tá·lam N.
nosnó·pa (place name) (1) village site located on the south side of the Snake River about one mile below Bishop Bar, Washington T13N R44E (Schwede 1966:38), (2) village site opposite the mouth of the Grande Ronde River on the east side of the Snake River T32N R5W (Schwede 1966:45)

nú·t sts without, ...-less
ku·snú·t desert: “waterless.” Cf. kú·s N water.
talonó·t castrated: “testicleless.” Cf. tá·lo N testicle.
tampicwanó·t without sinker. Cf. tampícwa under píswe N stone.
ʔiwepné·nut bachelor: “wifeless.” Cf. ʔiwé·pne N wife.

Initial reduplication, which frequently indicates plurality, is found in five different combinations: (1) reduplication of the Ci-type (stem-initial consonant and the *i*-vowel are preposed) occurs only in the plural, (2) reduplication of the Ci-type is used both for the singular and the plural, (3) the reduplicated form is used for both singular and plural, and, besides, there is one unreduplicated form as a free alternant for the singular, (4) reduplicated forms (Ci-) are used for the singular, and doubly reduplicated forms (CiCi-) are used for the plural, (5) reduplication of the CV- type (stem-initial consonant and the first stem-vowel are preposed) is used for the singular, and the similarly doubly reduplicated form (CVCV-) is used for the plural.

(1) stem + nú·t (sg), Ci + stem + nú·t (pl)
weptesnú·t (sg), wiweptesnú·t (pl) wingless. Cf. wé·ptes N wing.
cickánot (sg), cicickánot (pl) without blanket. Cf. cí·ckan N blanket.

(2) Ci + stem + nú·t (sg/pl)
titohónot (sg/pl) pantless, breechless. Cf. tóhon N leggings, pants.
titaqmá·łnot (sg/pl) hatless. Cf. tá·qma·ł N hat.

(3) stem + nú·t (sg), Ci + stem + nú·t (sg/pl)
weptex̣nú·t (sg), wiwepté·x̣nut (sg/pl) gloveless. Cf. wé·ptex̣ N glove.
kicuynú·t (sg), kikcú·ynut (sg/pl) penniless: "moneyless." Cf. kícuy N money.

(4) Ci + stem + nú·t (sg), CiCi + stem + nú·t (pl)
sism̓áx̣not (sg), sisism̓áx̣not (pl) shirtless. Cf. sam̓áq N shirt.

(5) CV + stem + nú·t (sg), CVCV + stem + nú·t (pl)
heˀlepqénut (sg), heheˀlepqénut (pl) shoeless. Cf. ˀilé·pqet N moccasin, shoe. Also there is ˀilepqénut (sg).

nú·twi svtss found in the following:
ˀinciwatx̣nó·twisa. I am feeling all alone. Cf. ciwá·tx̣ sts alone, ˀí·n N.

nú·xc vtp, stp by smelling, in smelling. The form is nú·x before s. Cf. k̓ó·may VC, p̓in̓ix̣ VC, sukí VS, x̣áw A, ˀiyá·q VC.

nú·xsi VS to smell; probably related to nú·xc vtp
nú·xsise. I smell (mine).
ˀenú·xsise. I smell it. AW135.23. Phinney's mother's dialect has "ànúksısà" AP286.15, which was probably *ˀenú·ksise.

pé·nuxsiye. He smelled it. AW545.33
ʔanó·xsisaqa. I was smelling it.
nú·xsit smell, odor
wilé·- run
hiwlé·nuxsise. I am running smelling (as in search for food).
ʔile- fire
ʔew̓lenú·xsise. I smell something burning.

núye· N New Year, loan from English
núye·hisix. I am celebrating the New Year. Cf. hi svtss.
hinúye·hisix. They are celebrating the New Year.
núye·hisiqa, núya·hisiqa. We had New Year celebration.
núye· (abs) HA88.35, núye·ki (inst)
núye·ki hiné·c̓inpe·yikse. At New Year they came to get us. HA88.40

nuʔ future tense suffix. See uʔ vis.

nwe·s vsts place of ...-ing; (1) niwe·s after a c-class consonant-final stem, (2) inwe·s after an s-class consonant-final stem, (3) nwe·s elsewhere
(1) niwe·s
páyniwa·s place for coming. Cf. pá·y VC to come.
cáʔya ʔú·s ʔipním p. He has no place to come to.
ʔé·y̓sniwe·s heaven, happy hunting ground: “place for rejoicing.” Cf. ʔé·y̓s VC to be happy.
(2) inwe·s
cú·yeti·pitkinwe·s planer mill: “place for flattening with an implement” Cf. tí·pit A.
tew̓yenikinwé·s town: “place for settling down to live.” Cf. téw̓ye VC, nik vtss.
wapaʔáyqinwa·s sink. Cf. ʔayq VS to wash.
wap̓áykinwa·s laundry. Cf. p̓áy VC to drain.
we·teqí·kinwe·s airport: “place for coming down.” Cf. teqí·k VS to come down, land.
ʔá·likinwa·s fireplace. Cf. ʔá·lik VS to make fire.
ʔá·tinwa·s toilet. Cf. ʔá·t VS to go out; possibly a loan translation of English ‘outhouse’

ˀel̓wínikinwe·s winter lodge. Cf. ˀelíw vtp, ˀí VC, nik vtss. Also see
ˀelwíte·s N.

ˀicpéˀqinwe·s lumber mill. Cf. ˀic vtp, péˀq VS to split.

(3) nwe·s

hipínwe·s dining hall, restaurant: “eating place.” Cf. hipí VS.

hité·menwe·s school: “place for reading.” Cf. hité·me VC.

pí·ten̓wenwe·s court house: “place for discussion or talking to each other.”
Cf. pí· vtp, ten̓iwé· VS.

siyekinwé·s lookout. Cf. siyekí VS.

talapó·sanwa·s church. Cf. talapó·sa VC.

taˀlamyó·nwa·s temple, place of worship (of non-Christian religion). Cf.
taˀlamayó· VC.

temé·yenwe·s mud bath. Cf. temé·ye VC.

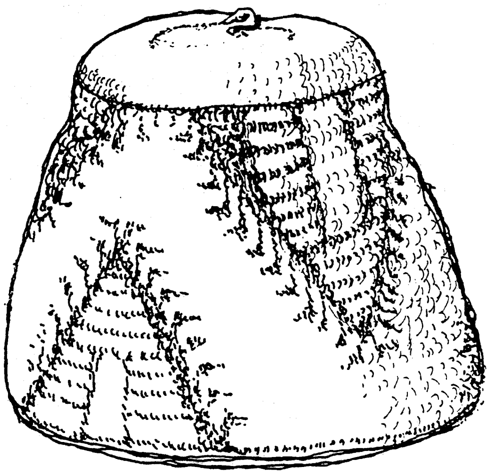
weqí·nwe·s city dump, hell. Cf. weqí· VC.

wic̓é·nwe·s residence. Cf. wic̓é· VS.

ˀipsimé·t̓enwe·s wash basin. Cf. ˀipsimé·t̓e VS.

ˀitam̓yá·nwa·s store. Cf. ˀitam̓ayá· VS.

nx̣ to (move) around. See la·nx̣ under lixnik VS.



H. Aoki

Figure 9. lí·ckaw̓ basket cap (p.360)

n̓

n̓es an object for ...-ing. See eˀs vsts.

n̓é·y̓ not, un-..., ...-less. See ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

n̓ipec or **n̓ipé·c** desirous of. See ˀípec sts.

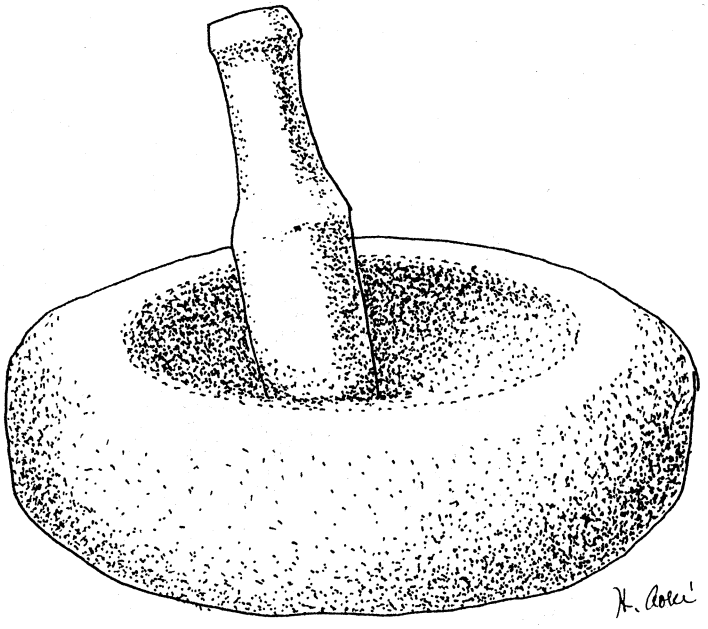


Figure 10. pískut stone mortar (p.548), píley pestle (p.539)

O

ó·yalo·t sts (suffix found in women's names). It is possible that ó·yalo·t contains lu· VS to be underwater.

wiskaʔynató·yalo·t (woman's name) Migrating-Bird-Landing-in-Water; derivative of wiskeʔyné·t migrator. Cf. keʔéy VC.

wisixnikató·yalo·t (woman's name) Traveler-Landing-in-Water; probably related to wisíxniktetu I used to move my camp around.

óʔqa vis (1) conditional suffix, at least now used in both protasis and apodosis, as in (i), (ii), (iii), (2) can, be able to, as in (iv). After a vowel, *y* is inserted, resulting in yoʔqa. This may be further analyzable into uʔ, future tense suffix, and qa, imperfect suffix.

(i), (ii), (iii) all mean 'If he came yesterday, I would have seen him.'

(i) c̓alawí hipá·ynoʔqa ʔipí watí·sx, ka· ʔa·xnóʔqa.

(ii) c̓alawí hipá·ynoʔqa ʔipí watí·sx, ka· ʔa·kín̓ax̣.

(iii) c̓alawí hipá·y̓nax̣ ʔipí watí·sx, ka· ʔa·xnóʔqa.

(iv) wé·t̓u ʔa·xnóʔqa. I cannot see it.

(1) yoʔqa (after an s-class stem ending in a vowel)

ʔaʔp̓t̓á·yoʔqa. I could hit him. Cf. ʔipt̓é· VS.

óʔqa (after other s-class stems)

ʔa·póʔqa. I could have eaten it. Cf. hipí VS.

(2) nóʔqa (after a c-class stem)

ʔa·xnóʔqa. I can see it. Cf. hekí VC.

óʔs vsts (inanimate agentive) object for ...-ing; nóʔs after a c-class theme; t̓óʔs elsewhere. All these variants may take extended forms noʔós, oʔós, or t̓oʔós before other suffixes. Vowel harmony does not always reach all the way to the front end of the word.

(1) nóʔs

ʔiyehnenóʔs pole (for a canoe). Cf. léhne VC.

(2) óʔs

wislipóʔs snow shovel. Cf. wislipí VS.

wahiloskóʔs whip. Cf. hí·lusk VS.

(3) t̓óʔs

saʔpatat̓óʔs handle. Cf. seʔpete VS.

cuk̓eymit̓óʔs bone instrument for scraping the inner pine bark used for food. Cf. k̓é·ymi VS.

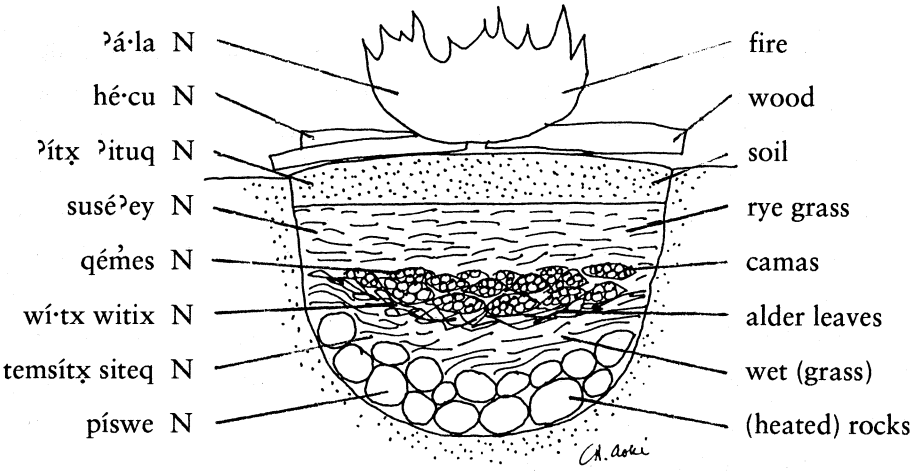

ʔá·la N
hé·cu N
ʔítx̣ ʔituq N
suséʔey N
qém̓es N
wí·tx witix N
temsítx̣ siteq N
píswe N
fire
wood
soil
rye grass
camas
alder leaves
wet (grass)
(heated) rocks

Figure 11. té·me·s camas pit (p.712)

p

p sts (referential suffix). This form occurs only with kinship terms and is found in the following forms:
ʾásqap younger brother, younger male cousin (of male ego). Cf. ʾásqap K.
ʾácip younger sister, younger female cousin (of female ego). Cf. ʾácip K.
pitáx̣p man's sister's child. Cf. mám K.
pí·yep older brother, older male cousin. Cf. yá·s K.

p sts (locative suffix); probably related to pe sis. Besides some analyzable forms, there are a few place names that end in p.
c̓éyne·sp (place name) a spring between Kooskia and Stites, Idaho
sapáʾca·sp (place name) a cave near Grangeville, Idaho. Cf. ʾá·c VS.
si·kíʾmap Big Island, once located near Bruce's Eddy, which is now submerged in the man-made lake near Orofino, Idaho. Cf. sí·kiʾ badger; ʾáma island, lit. "badger island place."
timí·map Bruce's Eddy, near Orofino, Idaho. Cf. Lynch, Wilkinson, and Warren (1965). The etymological breakdown is not clear.
x̣uyé·łp Olympia, Washington
qémyex̣p Kamiah, Idaho

p stp (kinship prefix). Many referential forms of kinship terms begin with a p-, which may be a prefix and may be related to ʾipí N. Cf. píst, píke, píyep, péhet, piláqaʾ, peqélis, píptex̣, péqex̣, pé·kt, peqíyex̣, pitáx̣p, pá·mta, pó·t, píses, piné·xsin, pinú·kin.

pacó·paco N small chicken
pacó·paco (abs)

páhap K daughter of male ego

páhap (ref abs), pahápna (ref obj), pahápim (ref np), paháma (ref pl abs), pahámana (ref pl obj), pahápi·n or páhapi·n with p., ˀinpáhap, ˀinípahap or ˀinímpahap (1sg poss abs), ˀinpáhapna (1sg poss obj), ˀipáhap (2sg poss abs), ˀipahápna (2sg poss obj)

ka· ˀiceyé·yenm ˀewé·ke pá·x̣at paháma. Coyote had five daughters.

hitéw̓yecine ˀiceyé·ye pahápi·n, táˀc ˀewé·ke tító·qan páhap. Coyote was living with his daughter, the daughter was a good-looking person. HA50.1

kawóˀ tilípeˀne pé·ne "kuˀús ˀené·skus pahámana." Then he (Coyote) told Fox "that is what I did to (my) daughters." AW434.67

pakká· P (1) sometimes, (2) (at) different times; possibly analyzable into peH and ka·

péˀwiyetwikcix pakká· q̓oˀ tim̓íne ka· konwacá·n kúˀwe·t naqcnikí cé·pki ka· hitqawqí·noˀqa koq̓á·lx̣. Sometimes they shot right through the heart as they pursued (the bison), and for that the bison would die with only one arrow. HA78.30

kál̓a "łúk̓" hitqí·xqana pakká· "súk" pennéx̣sep tax̣sáwkt. Just with a "thud" they (the household items that Cixcixícim had swallowed) came down, at different times each of them (falling with) a "thud." AW83.199

pakk̓o P each

ka· koná patx̣yá·lacana yoq̓opná wepté·sne, pakk̓o konmá ˀewsí·ne. And they aimed at those eagles and each of them did like that. AW79.141

pá·k̓ P that describes call of pinion bird AW174.29

palláx̣c each. See ná·qc Nu.

paló·t N green, dark green

paló·t (abs)

paló·t ku·s green water (in reference to the deep, still part of a river)

paló·tpa (place name) (1) village site located on the north side of the Snake River on a bar just below Truax, Washington T13N R43E (Schwede 1966:38), (2) village site thought to be located around the mouth of Getta Creek on the east side of the Snake River T28N R2W or Jones Creek T28N R2W or Snake River Canyon T27N R1W T26N R1W (Schwede 1966:49)

paló·tpalot (abs), paló·tpalona (obj) (1) green (as the color of deep water) EPW, (2) yellow gray (such as the color of nasal mucous) HW
paló·tpalot píswe a bluish-purplish variety of agate
paló·tpo· (woman's name)

pálpal N a crossbill
pálpal (abs), palpálna (obj)

pálq̓allay P (to make a guess) outside. In the stick-game (cf. Thwaites 1904-1905, 5:26) there are two small pieces of bone hidden in four fists. There are four possible ways in which the bone pieces (ló·x̣om) can be hidden: (in the following, O indicates an empty fist and X fists with ló·x̣om) (1) X O X O, (2) O X O X, (3) O X X O, (4) X O O X. Of these (3) is hé·pey and (4) is pálq̓allay. Cf. ló·x̣mi VS. The gesture for a guess is made by stretching the thumb away from the other fingers which are placed side by side as though one is wearing mittens. Some Nez Perce people use this word to translate English 'mitten'.
pálq̓allay t̓áwn guess (that ló·x̣om are) outside
wepelí·xnin̓ pálq̓allay decorated mittens

pá·lwit P perhaps
kí·met ná·qcki lé·heyki wá·qoʔ hé·nek̓e ʔiceyé·ye kúʔ míne ʔitú· ʔipné·x̣eleleyce ʔipnalaqá·cisa pá·lwit. Then one day Coyote was again busy doing something for himself, perhaps he was catching mice. AW431.17

pálx̣ love-perfume. See p̓álax̣ N.

pálx̣c N snowshoe rabbit
pálx̣c AP1.6 (abs), pálx̣cna (obj), pálx̣cnim "paláx̣clim" AP1.5 (np)

palx̣ó·ckin̓ N owl
palx̣ó·ckin̓ (abs), palx̣ó·ckiʔsnim (np), palx̣ó·ckiʔsna (obj) palx̣ó·ckin̓
weyé·cet or palx̣ó·ckiʔsnim weyé·cet owl dance. According to EPW this dance was brought from the Plains.
palx̣ó·ckiʔspa (1) locative form of p., (2) (place name) Ferdinand T33N R1E (Shawley 1977:95)

pá·l̓a N honeycomb type mushroom
pá·l̓a (abs), pá·l̓ana (obj)
palauákos "the head of a screw" DNP182. Probably *pa·l̓awá·koˀs: "mushroom-like (thing)." Cf. wé·kuˀs sts.

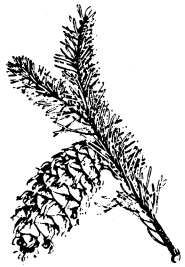
pam you-us. See pe, ps, m ps.

pamná· P possibly, maybe, probably, predictably
pamná· k̓upíp hikiyúˀ. It may break.
ˀe· wé·s wikut̓ípec. You are probably prone to make mistakes. HA47.11
ˀiceyé·ye pamná· ˀé· wé·s wikut̓ípec. Coyote, you are always making mistakes. AW501.22

pá·mta nephew. See pá·mtin K.

pá·mtin K (woman's) brother's son pá·mtin (ref abs),
pá·mtana (ref obj), pá·mtinma (ref pl abs), pá·mta (voc),
pá·mtama (voc pl), ˀinípamtin (1sg poss abs),
ˀinípamtina (1sg poss obj),
ˀipá·mtin (2sg poss abs), ˀipá·mtina (2sg poss obj)

papá·c P (nursery word) eating
kúy papá·c. Eat! (e.g., to a baby)



papas N Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*; (Marshall 1977:190) Cf. Sahaptin papš Douglas fir (Hunn 1990:334).
pá·ps (abs), papásna (obj), papásnim (np), papáspa (loc), papáslaykin near p., papspípam among p.
pá·pspal̓o· (abs), pá·pspal̓o·nm (np) (1) cannibals. A mythical cannibal is created when any person accidentally has a taste of himself; lit. "fir people." (2) Okanagon Indians. Cf. pel̓u· sts.
tu·qé·x míne pá·pspal̓o·nm titm̓á·yim hipamc̓íyoˀ. I wonder where the Fir people's girls will hear me (words in a song in the Cannibal myth). HA34.86
papcˀícqi or papc̓ícqi (abs) fir pitch, very pure pitch. Cf. ˀísqi N.

pápay N (1) vein, artery, (2) "pulse" DNP162
pápay (abs), papáyna or pápayna (obj)

papcátx̣ N salmon fry
papcátx̣ (abs), papcátx̣na (obj)

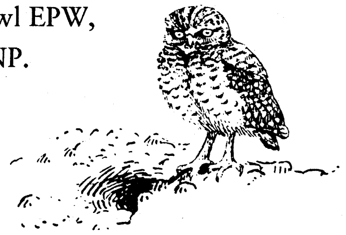
papcˀícqiy fir pitch. See papas N.

papc̓ícqi fir pitch. See papas N.

páplaq K man's daughter's child; probably related to piláq mother's father
páplax̣ (ref abs), papláx̣na (ref obj), papláx̣ma (ref pl abs), paplaqí·n with p., piláqa (voc), ˀinípaplax̣ (1sg poss abs), ˀinípaplax̣na (1sg poss obj), ˀinipaplax̣ní·n with my p., ˀipáplax̣ (2sg poss abs), ˀipáplax̣na (2sg poss obj)

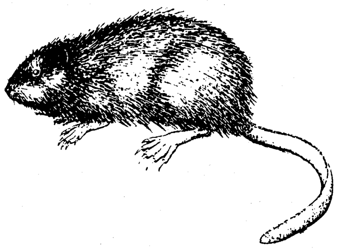
páplawa·m N (place name) village site located at the mouth of creek on Garden Gulch on both sides of Lapwai Creek T35N R4W (Schwede 1966:35)

papó· N (1) ground owl HW, (2) a bird but not an owl EPW, (3) burrowing owl SW. This form is not listed in DNP. Cf. Sahaptin papú/ppu burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (Hunn 1990:323)
papó· (abs), papó·na (obj)



pá·ps fir tree. See papas N.

páptic N muskrat. Cf. Sahaptin ptis muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) (Hunn 1990:328).
páptic (abs), paptí·sna (obj). pápticna is also possible but less favored.
paptí·cpa (1) locative form of p., (2) (place name) "region of present location of Moscow, Idaho" (Shawley 1977:102)



paptí·sci·wi·n (place name) Muskrat Bend; village site on the east side of the Clearwater River below Kooskia, Idaho T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:29); place opposite side of "The Rock" in Kamiah Valley along the Clearwater River near where Ben Arthur lived (Shawley 1977:97). Cf. cí·wi·n N.

páp̓a N a spring, an issue of water from the earth, a well

páp̓a (abs), pap̓á·na (obj), pap̓á·pa (loc), pap̓á·px to a p.

pap̓ahí·n with a spring. Cf. hí·n sts.

p. wé·tes land that has a spring

pap̓anó·t without a spring. Cf. nú·t sts.

pap̓aníma spring place (used as a place name). Cf. níme sts.

pap̓á·pa (1) locative form of páp̓a, (2) (place name) place above Captain Johns Creek on the east side of the Snake River T32N R5W (Schwede 1966:41)

paq Nu five

pá·qack̓iwpa five days before, five days after. Cf. cík̓iw N.

pá·qack̓iwx to the fifth night. AW158.82

pa·qáham five times. Cf. éhem sts.

pá·qata·s (personal name) Five-Wounds: "five places." Cf. é·s sts.

paqaˀála or pá·qaˀala five pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts.

paqaˀalwayná·kt five winters. Cf. ˀelíw vtp, leylé·k VS.

paqaˀinwí·ma from five years ago AW110.27. Cf. ˀínwim N, me sts.

pá·qaˀptit or pa·qáˀptit fifty. Cf. eˀéptit sts.

paqaˀptitáham fifty times. Cf. éhem sts.

p. wáwya fifty lashes

pá·qaˀptitx fiftieth. Cf. k sis.

páqik̓ay five buckets. Cf. hí·k̓ay N.

pá·qo·sos five hundred. Cf. hú·sus N.

pá·x̣at (abs), pá·x̣atina (obj), pá·x̣atipa (loc) five. Cf. t sts neutral classifier.

pa·x̣atiká·ˀawn Friday: "fifth dawning." Cf. ka·ˀaw VC.

pá·x̣atipx fifth. Cf. k sis.

pá·x̣atˀipelí·kt (personal name) Five-Clouds

pá·x̣lo· (abs), pá·x̣lo·m (np), pá·x̣lo·ma from p. five (people). Cf. lu· sts human classifier.

pax̣lo·níx only five (people). Cf. ník sts.

pá·x̣lo·pama of the five (people). Cf. pe sts, me sts.

ˀóypax̣lo· (abs), ˀóypax̣lo·na (obj) all five (people). Cf. ˀúy stp.

páq A shallow, superficial, "sunk down; below the usual level of the tide" DNP126; antonym of liméq A páq̓ic (abs), paq̓í·sna (obj), pipáq̓ic (dist abs), pipaq̓í·sna (dist obj)

paq̓isníx very shallow. Cf. ník sts.

pá·q VS brown, color (something) light bay.

pa·x̣pá·x̣ (abs), pipa·x̣pípa·x̣ (dist abs) brown, light bay (of horse's color)

ˀilapá·qin̓ buckskin horse, light bay horse, lit: "browned by fire" Cf. ˀile vtp, in̓ vsts.

paqax̣páqax̣ N small rattlesnake; toxin often fatal, small when fully grown. Cf. peqex̣péqex̣ A.

paqax̣páqax̣ (abs), paqax̣páqax̣na (obj)

paq̓ P that describes "cry of a marten"

paq̓ paq̓ paq̓ "cry of a marten" AP477.7

paq̓áw A hard, bony, stiff (e.g., potatoes, bed, pillow)

paq̓áwpaq̓aw (abs), pipq̓áwpipq̓aw or pipq̓awpípq̓aw (dist abs) hard Antonym is hip̓ú·x A.

té·w- at night, in sleep

táwpaq̓awtato. I feel the hardness of the bed at night. Sleeping on a hard bed hurts me. AP388.16-389.1

wé·m̓u- with head, in bed

wá·m̓opq̓awksa. I am lying and feeling the hardness (of the bed).

hiwá·m̓opq̓awtato. He used to sleep in a hard bed.

ka· kuˀús hine·snúˀ cí·ksme hi·núˀ "ˀimam̓yá·s h. wax̣ ki· ˀu kál̓a ˀew̓néhney̓se tax̣c ˀehéwsil̓ikeˀnyuˀ táˀc." And thus she will tell them, to her sisters-in-law, "Your brother sleeps in a hard bed and I am taking this (grass) to make his bed better." AW255.50

pasaqí VC to be hungry for meat

pasqíca. I am hungry for meat.

hipasqíca. He is hungry for meat.

hipasqcí·x. They are hungry for meat.

hipapsáx̣na. They were hungry for meat.

kuˀús q̓oˀ wá·qi ka· hipe·yé·x̣ne titó·qan ka· nukúne pé·wewluqsene h. Things went on like this and people wanted meat and they were hungry for meat. AW243.84

pasáqin hunger for meat

pasax̣ N balsamroot, sunflower, especially stalk of sunflower, *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Marshall 1977:190). The prepared sunflower seeds were called wé·wit. Roots, stalks and seeds were eaten. Cf. Sahaptin pášx̣aš balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza careyana/Balsamorhiza sagittata*) (Hunn 1990:170, 335)
pá·sx̣ (abs), pasáx̣na (obj)
pá·sx̣a (place name) (1) Boise, Idaho EPW, (2) Walla Walla, Washington HW. T7N R36E, (3) Walla Walla Valley (Swadesh 1930:3.89). Cf. e sts.

pasó·x̣pasox̣ A swampy
ka· té·kin keyóx̣ hiwé·ke pasó·x̣pasox̣ koná hiqí·ke ʔilú·tki. And (in) the meadow which was swampy, there she (Frog) landed, on her belly. HA21.43

paspasí VC to make riffles, flutter
hipaspasíca. It is making riffles. It is fluttering.
paspásin riffle, flutter

paspasí· VS to be rancid, be moldy, be sour, be almost spoiled
hipaspasí·sa. It is rancid.
paspasí·n rancidness, rancidity, moldiness

pasqí to be hungry for meat. See pasaqí VC.

passasó·nam N (place name) camp site two to three miles east of Winona, Idaho T32N R3E (Schwede 1966:30); place or region above Doty and Wilson Ridges near Kamiah (Shawley 1977:95)
passasó·nam (abs)

pá·sx̣ sunflower stalk. See pasax̣ N.

patáha N (place name) (1) Pataha Creek, Garfield County, Washington, (2) camp site at present location of Pomeroy, Washington, on the south side of Pataha Creek, a tributary of the Tucannon River T11N R42E T12N R42E (Schwede 1966:39). Etymolgized by some as "bush creek." Cf. pátan N, he sts.
patáha (abs), patahána (obj)

pátan N bush, brush, twigs
pátan (abs), patána (or less good patá·nna) (obj), patápa, pátapa or patánpa (loc), patánx to p., patápx into bushes, patanpípem (vowel sic) among p., patálaykin or patánlaykin near p.
la?ám̓ hecú·ne pé·wqi·cene ka· koná c̓íxc̓ix ka· pátan pé·?niksene ka· koná tá·m̓am. They (the egg hunters) threw out all the wood, then they placed grass and twigs and (they placed) eggs there. AP452.4
?í·n ?ine·sepelú·ke patápa hé·le·kin̓ike. I hid myself behind bush.
patnín "shrubby, full of shrubs" DNP188; probably *patní·n. Cf. hí·n sts.

"patáqs" N "slender sticks used for a meat drying rack" AP192.5 and n. 3. A common word for this gloss is ?itiyekscáway; cf. ?itiyé·k VS.

pató·sway N balsam fir, *Abies grandis*; identification by Alan Marshall. This tree has the property of scaring ghosts away; possibly polymorphemic. Cf. sáway N, pá·toy N. Cf. Sahaptin patátwi balsam fir (*Abies* spp.) (Hunn 1990:185)
pató·sway (abs), pató·swayna (obj), pató·swaynim (np), pató·swaypa (loc), patoswaypípam among p., pato·swaynó·t without p.
pató·swaypa (1) locative form of p., (2) (place name) Joseph Plains (Shawley 1977:96): "place of balsam fir"

pá·toy N (1) common small fir, used in flavoring roasted bear meat, (2) "limb, a branch of a tree" DNP123, (3) "palm." This word is used to translate palm tree and compounds involving a palm, such as Palm Sunday. DNP150
pá·toy (abs), patóyna (obj), patóynim (np)
patóynim halx̣pá·mit Palm Sunday
pató·yin̓ with common small fir. Cf. hí·n sts.
"patóysiwey" subalpine fir, *Abies lasiocarpa* (Marshall 1977:192)

pattakláy taking turns. See takalay VC.

pat̓ók VS (1) to be smooth, be flattened out (as with an iron), (2) to stretch out (e.g., from drowsiness)
pat̓óx hikú·se. It becomes smooth.
pat̓óx kú·se. I feel drowsy.
pat̓xpát̓x (abs), pipat̓xpípat̓x (dist abs) smooth

pat̓xpát̓x hí·wes. It (mine) is smooth.
pipat̓xpípat̓x ˀewsí·x. They are smooth.
reflexive prefix + niké· pull
ˀimamá·nkapt̓okan̓ixna. They stretched themselves out.
ka· wá·qoˀ ˀ. kí·me waptá·cqan. Then these eaglets stretched themselves out.

pat̓xpát̓x smooth. See pat̓ók VS.

paw̓í·c P occurs with ˀetye and means ‘you are always’ with a tone of censure
paw̓í·c̓etye you always
p. kí·. You are always (doing) this.
p. hi·ˀlá·yna. You are always lazy.
p. hiwí·n̓ax̣. You are always crying.
p. hi·páx̣. You are always eating.
Note: In these examples above a third-person prefix is used in reference to a second person.

pá·x̣am VC to dance the war dance
pá·x̣amca. I am dancing the war dance.
pá·x̣amtaca. I am going away to dance a war dance. Cf. té· vtsc.
pá·x̣am (abs), pá·x̣amna (obj), pá·x̣amnim (np), pá·x̣amx to p. (Spinden 1908:264-265). See Plate 17.
pá·x̣amnim hú·sus the war dance chief, the leader of the war dance
ˀí·n kú·se pá·x̣amx. I am going to a war dance.
pa·x̣amsí·s mush eaten at a war dance. Cf. sí·s N.
pax̣amnaw̓á·t war dancers. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

pá·x̣at, pá·x̣lo· five. See paq Nu.

pa·x̣pá·x̣ brown. See pá·q VS.

pá·x̣s VC to snort (of white-tailed buck)
pá·x̣sca. I (a white-tailed buck) am snorting.
pá·pax̣snaqana. He snorts (since then).
ka· p. koní·x. And it (white-tailed buck) snorts from that time on. AW99.13
pá·x̣sin snorting

páy P that describes puffs of smoke or air

páy páy in clouds, in puffs (as in smoke signals)

p. p. hitú·qise. He is smoking in puffs. He is puffing on his pipe.

payí· in a puff. Cf. i· sts.

p. hiqí·tce. Smoke is coming up.

paypayló·ya a compulsive talker, a person who cannot be trusted with a secret, tattletale, a radio. Cf. lú·ye vsts.

paypayloyaníx a horrible tattletale. Cf. ník sts.

pá·y P (1) (with kú· VS) to appear, (2) (with kú· VS) to open hand or fingers

pu·lé·kcix kúˀwe·t míne titó·qan pá·y hikú·se. They watched where the Indian appeared. HA79.45

hé·nek̓e pá·y hikú·se. He appears again.

pá·y kú·se. I open my hand.

pá·y VC to come, arrive

pá·yca. I am coming.

ˀí·n p. ˀetke ˀí·n heyé·qce. I am coming because I am hungry.

hipá·yca. He is coming (in historical present). He came.

wá·qoˀ ka· qí·wn h. kuˀstí·t. The old man came in the same way (as before). HA41.36

pá·ycix. We are coming.

hipá·ycix. They are coming.

cik̓é·tpe wá·qoˀ h. yox̣má c̓é·wc̓ew. Now at night those ghosts came. HA53.71

pá·yn. (1) I just came. (2) (Let me) come.

hipá·yn. (1) He just came. (2) (I wish) he would come.

néˀcmiˀs nóyc h. I wish Noyts (personal name) would come.

hipapá·ynim. They came.

h. qeqé·win̓. They came drunk.

pá·yna. I came (indefinite past).

hipa·yna. He came.

kí·met q̓oˀ sisisáw̓ wé·t̓u q̓oˀ h. Then no one was there, he did not come.

q̓oˀ qóˀc h. ˀipí hickili·toqt̓ipá·cwiya. As soon as he came he was anxious to return.

papá·yna. He came (and stayed).

hipapá·yna. They came.

kawóˀ koná pá·ˀyax̣oˀya, capá·ypa h. há·cwal qí·wni·n. Then there he (Fox) waited and after a while the boy and the old man came. HA40.15

kí·met ná·qcki kulé·witki pilepwé h., cáˀya pí·yep. Then one evening four (of them) came (back from the hunt) but not the older brother. HA29.5

pá·ycaqa. I came (recent past).

hipa·ycaqa. He came.

pá·yciqa. We came.

papá·ynikiqa. They came to a place away from here.

hipapá·ynikiqa. They came to a place away from here.

pá·ycana. I came (remote past).

pá·ynoˀ. I will come (future).

ˀí·n ˀesepu·ˀnikú·ye ˀipné ˀí·n p. I promised him I would come.

hipá·ynoˀ. He will come.

ˀipním hisepu·ˀnikú·ye ˀí·ne ˀipí h. He promised me he would come.

hipá·ynax̣. He would have come (conditional present).

c̓alawí hiwakó·qa táˀc lé·heyn watí·sx ka· ˀipí h. If it had been fine yesterday, he would have come.

c̓alawí ˀipí h. watí·sx, kawóˀ ˀí·n ˀakiyóˀqa. If he had come yesterday, I could have done it.

c̓alawí ˀé·te h. ˀipí watí·sx kawóˀ ˀa·xnóˀqa. If he had come yesterday, I could have seen him.

hipá·ynoˀqa. He would have come (if...) (conditional past).

c̓alawí h. ˀipí watí·sx, ka· ˀa·xnóˀqa. If he had come yesterday, I would have seen him.

hipá·ynaqana. He used to come (frequentative remote past).

nominal forms

pá·yn coming, arrival. Cf. n vsts.

páyniwa·s place of arrival. Cf. nwe·s vsts.

cáˀya ˀu·s ˀipním p. He has no place to come.

pá·y̓nas for coming. Cf. eˀs vsts.

pay̓ná·t one who arrives, comer, stranger. Cf. ˀe·t vsts.

páynaq̓itpa (loc) after arrival. Cf. naq̓i vts, t vsts.

páynima (place name) Place of Arrival; camp site located above Lenore, Idaho on the south side of the Clearwater River, straight up hill about 300 to 400 yards T37N R2W (Schwede 1966:33)

paywawí·ma (woman's name) Place-of-Coming.

(with thematic suffixes)

-é·yi move around in order to

páynayiksa. I come and go here and there.

hipáynayiksa. He comes and goes here and there.

-tet̓é· about to

hipaytat̓á·sa. He is about to come.

wá·qoˀ mí·w̓acpa netí·telwit h. Now in a short while the human being will be about to come.

paytat̓asá·nki. I will soon be there.

-toq back

pá·ytoqsa. I am coming back.

hipá·ytoqsix. They are coming back.

ˀitú·wecet wé·t̓u h. Why aren't they coming back?

hipá·yptoqa. He came back.

kaká· ˀipí hipnímsene, ˀipí h. Then while he slept, he returned home.

hipá·ytoqsina. They came back.

kúˀ mac haˀáyat hiˀnéhnene, ka· koná "ˀé·tx po·pá·yatayoˀkom." háham kúˀ mac kaká· hiwsí·ne qóˀc wé·t̓u h. He took some women, there they helped them, some men were not yet back. HA117.16

papá·ytoqoˀ. We will come back.

-u· toward, directed to

papaynó·sa. He is coming to someone. He is coming to see someone. He is coming toward him.

papaynó·sam. He is coming to (see) someone.

p. ˀá·yato·na. They (collectively, hence the singular verb ending) came to the woman.

ˀapapaynó·s. We just came upon him.

ˀapaynó·ya. I came to him. I approached him.

ˀí·n ˀ. qí·wne. I approached the old man.

papaynó·ya. He approached him.

koná p. so·yá·po·m ka· pé·ne, "kúckuc pí·ˀnim kex ˀí·nk̓e temení·ks." There the white man approached him and said, "Give me a little (land) and let me plant also." HA91.18

hinaspaynó·ya. He came to them. HA39.6

ˀapaynó·ma. I came toward him. I approached it.

ˀí·n ˀ. stáycna. I approached Stites.

papaynó·ma. He came toward it (indefinite past).

kí·met p. kínuˀ tex̣peˀémne kúˀwe·t hí·wes weˀnikí·n kí·ka· tipaˀx̣líwam. Then they came toward the prairie, perhaps what is now called Tolo Lake. HA68.21

ˀapaynó·kika. I went toward him. I went up to him.

papaynó·sana. He came toward it (remote past).

koná wá·qoˀ ka· ˀú·yit p. pé·timmiyucene. There he came upon them, he wondered about them.

hipaynó·yoˀ. He will come toward someone.

-u· toward + -é·yi move about

paynó·yiksa. I am coming toward it as I wander here and there.

(with thematic prefixes)

cepé·- by pressure

capá·payksa. (1) I am squeezing it out with my hand. I am making it come out by pressure. (2) I am showing (e.g., my hand at the stick-game).

mé·y- in the morning, early

himá·ypayna. He came early. He came in the morning.

niké·- pull

niká·paykt discovery, disclosure

hinká·payka. He discovered it. He revealed it.

hinká·paykima. He uncovered his.

kí·ˀú hipec̓í·x̣ne ka· wá·qoˀ sax̣sá·x̣nim pé·ne, "kál̓oˀ wé·t̓u ˀitú· wisí·x, kí· kalóˀ," ka· hiˀnekéhtime h. ˀilé·pkuykin̓ix. Here now they talked and now Fish-hawk said to him, "Just we do not have anything, this is all," and he uncovered (a ring of branch) which he had put in the coals. (Ah, he took out a ring of intestine perfectly cooked and sizzling and dripping of grease.) AP441.13

hipanká·payka. They uncovered. AP287.16

quqú·- gallop

qoqópayksa. I am coming galloping.

hiqqópayks. He just came galloping.

paqqópayks. We just came galloping.

qoqópaykoˀ. I will come galloping.

sepé·- causative prefix

hisapá·paycix. They make me come over.

ˀasapá·payna. I make it come.

ˀ. ˀipné. I make him come.

ˀ. ˀí·n wé·qine. I made the rain come.

ˀ. ˀí·n mé·qeˀne. I made the snow come.

ˀ. ˀinláwtiwa·na. I made my friend come.

sé·p- causative + tiyé·- obstructive + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀanassaptiyapáykay̓sa. I am driving them (e.g., horses) in.

té·l- run (of hoofed animals)

hipatá·lpaykim. They came running.

wá·qoˀ ka· h. ˀitam̓yá·nwa·spa wá·qoˀ hiné·steqekiyu·six. Now they came galloping to the store and then they came to us. HA94.78

temé·- place, put

tamá·payksa. (idiomatic) (1) I am reporting. I am revealing or disclosing. I am swearing under oath. (This was used to translate 'confess' by Catholic priests.) (2) I am telling on someone. I am informing someone about someone else. I am denouncing or impeaching someone.

tamá·paykt (1) reporting, disclosure, revelation, testimony, confession, (2) impeachment, denunciation, acting as an informer

tamapaykaw̓á·t reporter, witness, impeacher, informer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

teqe- quickly, briefly

taqapáycix. We are here to stay for a little while.

taqapáycina. We dropped in long ago.

taqapáynoˀ. I will come briefly. I will drop in.

patqapáynoˀ. We will drop in.

hipatqapáynoˀ. They will drop in.

té·w- at night

hipatáwpayna. They came at night.

té·w- at night + tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

hitawtiw̓alapáyksaqa. He came last night in rain.

weye- move quickly, fly

hiwayapá·yka. He came quickly. He came flying.

hé·nek̓e ná·qc h. kunmé·ywi. Again next morning one came flying.

wayapáykinwa·s (abs), wayapáykinwa·sna (obj) train depot, airport

weye- move quickly, fly + stem + -u· directive

pó·yapayko·n̓ixna. They hit him. AW26.259

wí·- distributive

wí·payca. Each of them are coming.

wis- travel, camp, move

wispáyksa. I am here to camp.

hipawspáyka. They came to camp.

kíne ˀé·te h. Here they came to camp.

wispá·ykoˀ. I will come to camp. I will move here.

wispáykt camping

wispayká·s (abs), wispayká·sna (obj) camping ground

ˀile- talk, cry, sing

hiˀlapá·yna. He came crying. AW13.33

hiˀlapá·ynikika. He went on crying. AW13.32

ˀile- fire

hiˀlapáyksa. (1) There are northern lights. (2) It is emitting rays of light. It radiates. It glows.

ˀilapáykt (1) northern lights, aurora borealis; considered sign of war when there were red streaks in it HW, (2) emission of light, radiation of light

ˀiló·tkola- in pain

ˀiló·tkolapayka. I arrived in sickness.

ˀinek- carry, accompany

ˀináhpayksa. I am bringing (mine).

ˀ. qém̓es. I am bringing (my) camas.

hiˀnáhpayksa. He is bringing his.

hipaˀnáhpayka. They brought (theirs) (indefinite past).

ˀimé h. watí·sx. They brought yesterday.

pá·ˀnahpayksina. They brought it (remote past).

kawóˀ koná p. táˀc wic̓é·nwe·s cóqoy ˀeˀpé·tn̓ix ka· ˀiléx̣ni núkt ˀimé·snim. They (the five Wolf brothers) brought her (Coyote's daughter) to a nice house (with) a tepee frame and (with) lots of deer meat. HA51.34

ˀináhpaykoˀ. I will bring (mine).

ˀaw̓náhpaykoˀ. I will bring it.

wé·tmet q̓oˀ ˀitú·ne máwa ˀ., wé·t̓u. Don't ever bring anything, no. AW468.46

hiʔnáhpayxqana. He used to bring (his).
kawóʔ ʔiceyé·ye hiq̓oyímnaqana ʔipnalaqá·ciqana. kawóʔ kúʔmac h. koná ka· wiwá·q̓ic payax̣wayikó·qana tilípeʔne yúʔsne. Then Coyote used to go up hill and look for mice. Then he used to bring some home and toss them alive to the poor Fox. HA39.2
ʔaw̓náhpaykt̓a. Let me bring it. Cf. t̓e vis.
qóʔc kex ka· ʔ. Let me go and bring it.
ʔinek- carry + stem + -toq back
ʔináhpaytoqsa. I am bringing (mine) back.
ʔaw̓náhpaytoqitx. Bring it back. AW606.34
ʔinek- carry + stem + -u· to, toward
paʔnahpaykó·ya He (Coyote) carried it (Sun's body) to him. AW157.66
hiʔnahpaykó·ya He (Coyote) carried to him. AW157.67
ʔinek- carry + weye- quickly, fly
hiʔnáhwayapayxkika. He quickly brought (it).
kaká· piʔimné·t h. Then a young man brought the news. AW341.67
ʔinek- carry + wilé·- run
hiʔnáhwilapayka. He brought it running.
h. tamtá·yn. He came running with the news.
hipaʔnáhwilapayxkika. They brought it running to a place away from here.
hiʔnáhwilapayksina. They came carrying (news). HA74.9
ʔipsqí- on foot
ʔipsqípaynoʔ. (1) I will come on foot. (2) Come here! Walk here!
ʔiyele- fly (in a group)
hiʔyalapáyksa. They (e.g., geese) are coming flying in a group.
reflexive prefix + temé·- place, put
ʔiná·tamapayksa. I report about myself. I give my own testimony.
ʔipná·tamapayksa. He discloses about himself.
ka· c̓alawí wé·t̓u hine·c̓inpú·kiniyey̓se yóqoʔ ʔ. qóʔc wé·s lem̓tú·s ʔimé·mx. And if he does not receive theirs (their peace pipe) he indicates that he is still their enemy. HA74.23

páynima (place name) Place of Arrival. See pá·yn VC.

payo VC (with ʔile- talk) to defend, protect with words, stand up for
ʔilá·payoca. I am standing up for (mine). I am speaking up for (mine). I am defending (mine).

ʔ. miyáʔc. I am standing up for my child.
hiʔlá·payoca. He is standing up for (me/you).
pá·ʔlapayocix. They are protecting him.
kí·met ka· p. konamaníxnim kúckuc miyáʔc. Those (Indians) from that very area were protecting the small child. HA103.28
ʔilapayonaw̓á·t mediator, defender, patron, helper by words

pá·yo A (1) loud (of color), (2) strong or sharp (in taste or smell), (3) fast (in running), (4) bright, (5) hurting, (6) "sour" DNP198
pá·yo (abs), pipá·yo (pl abs)
pá·yo hití·wece. It smells terrible.
payoníx very loud, very strong. Cf. ník sts.

payó·payo· N bird; a general word. Downriver dialect form is pyúpyu (Swadesh 1930:1.51)
payó·payo· or payó·payo (abs), payó·payo·na or payó·payona (obj), payó·payo·nm or payó·payonm (np)

páyos N snake, except rattlesnakes. Cf. Sahaptin pyuš (Hunn 1990:166). For rattlesnake, see wé·x̣pus N.
páyos (abs), payó·sna (obj)
ku·spé·me páyos water snake. Cf. kú·s N.

paypayló·ya tattletale, radio. See páy P.

payxpáyx A straight (of hair), not curled
payxpáyx (abs)

páy̓s P (1) maybe, perhaps, (2) (with pronominal suffix and met sts) no wonder. It is pronounced either páy̓s or pá·y̓s.
páy̓s ʔo ʔí·n há·maniyoʔ kí· tiyamí·wit. Maybe I will get married this summer (a girl speaking).
páy̓se·x met wé·s mimílu·. No wonder I am stupid.
páy̓sem met ʔe· wé·s mimílu·. No wonder you (sg) are stupid.
páy̓s met hí·wes mimílu·. No wonder he is stupid.
páy̓se·x met wisí·x mimímlu·. No wonder we (excl) are stupid.

páy̓se·nm met wisí·x mimímlu·. No wonder we (incl) are stupid.
páy̓sepem met ˀé·tx wisí·x mimímlu·. No wonder you (pl) are stupid.
páy̓s met hiwsí·x mimímlu·. No wonder they are stupid.
ˀé· ˀímet ˀiceyé·ye hiwaqá. pá·y̓s met ˀoqsó·qs. Oh he was just Coyote. No wonder he was ornery. AW32.362

paˀám VC (1) to lose flavor, become tasteless, (2) (dupl) A tasteless, weak (e.g., coffee), faint (e.g., of perfume)
hipaˀámca. It is losing flavor. It becomes tasteless.
cepé·- press + ˀiyé·- in water
ˀacapa·ˀyapáˀamksa. I am making it tasteless by washing.
ˀé· ˀ. You are making him tasteless by putting him in water too long. AW342.93
paˀámpaˀam (abs)
písqu tamawín̓ p. The tea is too weak.

paˀak VS to crack open
ˀile- fire
ˀilapáˀkoˀ. I will crack up in fire.
hiˀlapáˀkoˀ. He will crack up in fire.
paˀáx kú·se. I will crack open (as shells).
paˀxpáˀx (abs), pipaˀxpípaˀx (pl abs) easy to crack open

"paˀmá·po" N village site located on the west side of the Snake River at Clarkston, Washington T11N R46E (Schwede 1966:37)

páˀx̣paˀx̣ N (1) rump, hip bone HW, (2) flat part between tíks EPW. Cf. tikis N.
páˀx̣paˀx̣ (abs)

pe kinship reference prefix. See p stp.

pe stp (with interrogative words) some, any
peˀtú· anything, something. Cf. ˀitú· what.
ˀí·n ˀew̓nisé·ne p. hípt. I gave (someone) something to eat.
ka· mét̓u koná ˀetqewí·wew̓iksix p. qá·ws keˀitú· koná neqé·y. But each of us quickly buried something such as roots (qá·ws) over on the other side (of the river). HA97.117

pe ps (plural suffix for particles). found with m ps second-person suffix

Compare kem whom you (sg) and kepem whom you (pl):

kí· hí·wes miyáʾc kem konkí ʾawcá·qa ʾipné. This is the child you (sg) told him about.

kí· hí·wes miyáʾc kepem konkí ʾawcí·qa ʾipné. This is the child you (pl) told him about.

pe vip (plural prefix for verbs). This prefix occurs when suffixes do not distinguish number.

(1) Examples without pe:

kú·se. I am going (present). hikú·se. He is going.

kusí·x. We are going. hikusí·x. They are going.

ʾaʾwíyoʾqa. (If I) shot.

(2) Examples with pe:

kiyúʾ. I will go (future). hikiyúʾ. He will go.

pekiyúʾ. We will go. hipekiyúʾ. They will go.

ʾapaʾwíyoʾqa. (if we) shot.

c̓alawí ʾ. wewúkiyene watí·sx, ka· wisí·n̓ax̣ ʾiléx̣ni núkt. If we had shot an elk yesterday, we would have lots of meat.

pe sis (locative suffix). This appears as (1) e after demonstratives kí· ‘this’ and ko ‘that’ and at the end of a word, (2) ey elsewhere after demonstratives, (3) pe elsewhere at the end of a word, and as (4) pey elsewhere.

(1) e

kíne here. Cf. kí· this.

koná there. Cf. ko that.

(2) ey

kineyníx at this very place. Cf. ník sts.

konayníx at that very place

(3) pe

tohónpa in leggings. Cf. tóhon N.

mex̣sé·mpe at the mountain. Cf. mé·x̣sem N.

waqí·pa long time ago. Cf. waqí· N.

(4) pey

waqí·paynik̓ay̓ even after a long time. Cf. nik̓ey̓ sts.

pé· deep. Cf. pitpílu· N.

pé· vip pronominal prefix indicating that neither the subject nor the object of the verb is in the first or second person or possessed by or related to the first or second person. The number of the subject is always indicated (either by the presence or absence of a plural affix) but the number of the object is always ambiguous.
pé·wewluqse. He wants it. Cf. wéwluqse I want (mine).
pa·ttiwatíyoˀ. He'll tell him a story. Cf. titwatíyoˀ I'll tell a story.
peˀénpse. He seizes him. Cf. ˀinpíse I seize (mine).

pé·ce he tells him. See hí VC.

peH stp each; occurs frequently with numerals
panná·qc. Cf. ná·qc Nu.
pellepít two each. Cf. lep Nu.
pammitá·t three each. Cf. mita Nu.
pepí·lept four each. Cf. pí·lep Nu.
papá·x̣at five each. Cf. paq Nu.
paˀoylá·qc six each. Cf. ˀoylá·qc Nu.
peˀuyné·pt seven each. Cf. ˀuyné·p Nu.
paˀoymátat eight each. Cf. ˀoymata Nu.
pekk̓úyc nine each. Cf. k̓úyc Nu.
pepú·timt ten each. Cf. pú·tim Nu.
pepú·timt wax̣ panná·qc eleven each
pelleˀéptit twenty each. Cf. lep Nu.
péhi·semtukspe each month, every month. Cf. hí·semtuks N.
pé·lleheype each day, every day. Cf. lé·hey VC.
pemmé·y̓ every morning. Cf. mé·y N.
pammí·w̓acpa every now and then. Cf. mí·w̓ac N.
paqq̓atát close to each other. Cf. q̓atatí VC.
pawway̓atníx very far away from each other. Cf. wá·y̓at A.
péwwetes all over, many. Cf. wé·tes N land.
pé·ˀinwim or péˀinwim every year. Cf. ˀínwim N.

péhet elder sister or female cousin. See né·n K.

pé·kt woman's younger brother or male cousin. See nípe K.

pelelé·y more and more confused. See pe·lé·y VC.

pé·ley VC (1) to become crazy, (2) to be stupid, be intellectually deficient, (3) to be wrong, be mistaken
    pé·leyce. I am going crazy.
    peléypeley foolish, odd, abnormal, half-witted, mentally retarded, "insipid" DNP109
    peleypeleyné·wise. I am half-witted. Cf. né·wi svts.
    peleypeleyné·wit foolishness, half-wittedness, stupidity
    peléypeleytimse. I am talking or behaving stupidly. Cf. tim VS.
    peléyc̓iqce. I talk stupidly. Cf. c̓í·q VC.
  tamá·- (?)
    tamá·pa·layksa. You are making a mistake. AW400.48
  reflexive prefix + reduplicated stem + -né·nek feel svtss
    ʾinepeleypeleyné·nekse. I feel I am stupid. I know I am stupid.
  reflexive prefix + we- with words
    ʾinu·peleypeleyné·wise. I say that I am stupid. I pretend to be stupid.

pe·lé·y VC (1) to be lost, be confused, go astray, lose one's way, (2) to be invisible, vanish from sight
  pelelé·y more and more confused
    p. wéhye peʾúykin̓ix. I became more and more confused as to where I am. I am getting more lost.
  pe·lé·yce. I am getting lost.
  pa·láycan̓ax̣. (You) should vanish. (You) should get away. AW185.53
  pa·láy̓nax̣. (You) will vanish (in the future). (You) will get away.
    míne ʾe· pa·láycan̓ax̣ míne ʾé· pa·láy̓nax̣. You are not getting away from me nor will you ever get away from me. AW185.54
  hipe·lé·yn. He is lost.
  peléyleʾckin confused, in a state of being confused. Cf. leʾckin vts.
  peleyné·yikse. I am roaming lost. I am going here and there being lost. Cf. e·yi vtss.
  pe·léy̓c hidden, secretly AW115.99, AW166.12, out of sight, incognito, hard to see, undetected, obscure, unobserved, unseen, "causing to wander or to get lost" DNP126. Cf. ʾic sts.

kawóʾ le·héy hiwc̓é·ye hiʾní·ke koná, q̓oʾ lik̓ípc hiqó·qawnikika wá·qoʾ p. ka·ʾipné·cuxeʾyke sác̓as. Then for a long time he (Porcupine) remained there lying down until he (Coyote) was completely out of sight, then secretly Porcupine raised himself up. AW115.99

p. ʾinikím. Put me out of sight. Put me where they can not see me. AW256.64

ka· p. ʾé· tax̣c ʾimé·ʾnikuʾ ka· qóʾc watí·sx kaxká· kíne taq̓íyoʾ ka· qóʾc ʾé·k̓ey̓íx wic̓é·yuʾ. Place yourself where you cannot be seen, wait until I come back ashore tomorrow, then you can come into sight. AW263.16

pe·leʾí·ckin̓ix secretly: "from being lost"

pe·leʾí·cpe secretly: "in being lost," in a hidden manner, in secret

mis- hear

mispé·leykse. I don't understand (mine).

ʾemspé·leykse. I don't understand him.

mispé·leykin̓ wrongdoer

múx̣c- in swallowing

múx̣cpeleykt to swallow incorrectly

pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·- talk

pí·tepe·leyksix. We get lost in talking to each other.

pí·- reciprocal prefix + teye·- ~~push, crowd~~ tiyee

pí·tiyepe·leyksix. They got lost in crowding each other.

koná ʾetke p. qoq̓á·lx̣ peʾtú·. There the bisons and others would lose one another in the crowding. AP72.6

aoki said this should be changed to tiyee 1-21-05 [teyee a misprint]

pí·- reciprocal prefix + ʾinek- carry

piʾnehpe·leyké·t (1) the one who leads astray, (2) name of a bird. "A bird whose call was, o·óy, o·óy. A hunter was often deceived by this call, and believed it to be another person hailing him, would follow it until he got lost" AP397.10 and n. 1.

silím- see

silímpeleykse. I am confused in sight.

té·- talk

té·peleykse. I am leading (mine) astray by speaking. I am perplexing, puzzling or embarrassing (mine) by speech.

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·pe·leyce. Each of them is getting lost.

wis- travel

wispe·léykse. I am getting lost as I travel.

hiwspe·léykse. He is taking the wrong trail.

wistuk- shoot

wistukpe·lé·ykse. I shoot and lose (the arrow).

wití- work

witípeleyce. I am confused in my work.

ʔinek- carry, accompany

ʔinehpe·léykse. I am misguiding (mine) or leading (mine) astray.

reflexive prefix + té·- talk

ʔinétepeleykse. I am getting confused by talking too much.

ʔinátapalayksaqa. I was getting confused by talking too much.

reflexive prefix + wití- work

ʔiné·wtipeleykse. I am getting confused by working too much.

pelqé·y N (1) pair, (2) both, (3) both sides

pelqé·y pair, both, both sides

ʔú·s p. wé·ptes. It has a pair of wings.

ka· wó·litki yoq̓opí pa·ʔcat̓átkaʔnya p. He (Coyote) made cuts on both sides (of the face) for him (Gopher) with an arrowhead . AW153.7

pelqé·ykex or pelqé·kex on both, both ways

p. ʔekíce. I see it on both sides.

p. hiné·skuye. He squeezed them from both sides.

p. sílu (1) a delicate looking pink snake with blunt ends: “eyes on both (ends)” EPW, (2) garter snake HW

pelqé·ykin̓ix or pelqé·kin̓ix from both

ka· “hó·ʔ” pé·nen̓ixne kínix kál̓a p. They answered “ahoy” from here, and from both sides. AW228.16

pepelqé·y HW, pipelqé·y EPW each of the two

hiʔsa·psí·qa p. They were carrying it on both sides.

ʔasapaʔsá·psiqa p. They were packing it on both sides (e.g., of a pack animal).

ʔené·ssepeʔse·px p. Load them on both sides.

sepéʔse·pin̓ hiwsí·x p. They (e.g., pack animals) are standing loaded on both sides.

pelú·c N (place name) Palouse T16N R45E (Washington)

pelú·c (abs), pelú·sne (obj)

pelú·cpu· Palouse people

pel̓u· sts people, inhabitants of
cú·pn̓itpel̓u· the Nez Perce people. Cf. cú· vtp, pin̓í· VS to emerge.
ku·spél̓u· Kutenai. Cf. kú·s N water.
mex̣sé·mpel̓u· mountain people HA88.31. Cf. mé·x̣sem N mountain.
pá·pspal̓o· cannibal: "fir people." Cf. papas N pá·ps fir tree.
pik̓ú·npel̓u· people from river. Cf. pí·k̓un N river.
qem̓é·spel̓u· Kalispel. Cf. qém̓es N camas.
sik̓é·mpel̓u· cavalryman. Cf. sík̓em N horse.
tikeˀéspel̓u· the Sk̓in tribesman. Cf. tikéˀs N baby board, papoose.
tiˀlá·pal̓o· people living to the north of Lawyer's Canyon in Kamiah, Idaho Cf. tiˀíla N crawfish.

pem second-person plural. See pe ps, and m ps.

peme from. See pe sts, and me sts.

pemmé·y̓ every morning. See mé·y N.

pé·ne he said to him. See hí VC.

pé·pe he ate it. See hipí VS.

pepyú·mes N (1) sea monster, AP40.1, AP44.14, AP349.14, (2) mermaid, a beautiful woman with long hair living in water and having a fish tail EPW (Euro-American influence?)
pepyú·mes (abs), pepyú·mesne (obj), pepyú·mesnim (np)

peqélis K (1) man's son's child, (2) man's sibling's son's child. For vocative, see qaláca under qalác K.

peqélis (abs), peqlísne (obj), peqelísme (pl abs), ˀinípeqlis (1sg poss abs), ˀinípeqlisne (1sg poss obj), ˀipeqélis (2sg poss abs), ˀipeqlísne (2sg poss obj)

peqes N (1) bunchgrass (species), (2) relatively long wild grass, (3) wild wheat, wheat, (4) straw
péqs (abs), peqésne (obj), peqésnim (np), peqéski (inst)

koná ka· ˀisú·s ha·níya peqésnim. And he make a crown of grass.
takláy címey hisú·pne peqéski. On the other hand, Whitefish ate it (porridge) with a straw. AW132.13
paqsáyn for wheat. Cf. ˀáyn sts.
p. ˀiní·t a barn: "a house for wheat"
walí·mpeqs or walí·mpaqs (abs), walí·mpaqsna (obj) wild bunch grass: "common peqs." Cf. walí·m vtp, N.

peqet N (1) bark of trees, (2) peel or rinds of fruits, (3) "scale of fish" DNP181
pé·qt (abs), peqéne (obj)

péqex̣ K (1) woman's daughter's child, (2) grandson's wife. Cf. qá·ca K.
péqex̣ (abs), peqé·x̣ne (obj), peqé·x̣me (pl abs), ˀinípqex̣ (1sg poss abs), ˀinípqex̣ne (1sg poss obj), ˀipéqex̣ (2sg poss abs), ˀipqé·x̣ne (2sg poss obj)

pé·qex̣ mother's sister, stepmother. See qé·q K.

peqex̣péqex̣ A unlucky
peqex̣péqex̣ (abs), peqex̣péqex̣ne (obj), pipqex̣pípqex̣ (pl abs), pipqex̣pípqex̣ne (pl obj)

"peqi" VS "to pick lice" AP286.1. Phinney has ˀinécepelepeqit̓es glossed "for warming myself to pick lice." This form is probably reflexive prefix + cepé·- + ˀile- fire + stem + -t̓es (s-class).

"péqiy" N *Lomatium triternatum* var. *triternatum* (Marshall 1977:54)

pé·qiy K (1) man's brother's child, (2) stepchild
peqí·yex̣ (abs), peqiyé·x̣ne (obj), pé·qiynim (np), peqiyé·x̣me (pl abs), ˀinípeqiyex̣ (1sg poss abs), ˀinípeqiyex̣ne (1sg poss obj), ˀipé·qiy (2sg poss abs), ˀipeqiyé·x̣ne (2sg poss obj), pé·qiy (voc)
peqiyé·qi·n with his nephew. Cf. hí·n sts.

péqs bunchgrass, wheat, straw. See peqes N.

pé·qt bark of a tree, peel, rind. See peqet N.

pé·tis N (1) limb, branch, (2) joint in the stem of a plant, a knot
pé·tis (abs), petí·sne (obj), petí·nm (np), petí·spe (loc), pipé·tis (pl abs), pipetí·sne (pl obj)
peticpé·tic (diminutive) little twig
ʾé·k̓petis (abs), ʾé·k̓petine (obj) good limb, good wood for making fire Cf. ʾé·k̓ stp.

pé·tit N (1) branch, up to about eight inches in diameter, (2) "rind, the exterior covering of trees" DNP11, "rind" DNP175
pé·tit (abs), petí·ne (obj)

pewis N tongue
pé·ws (abs), pewíski (inst)
ʾiní·se pewíski. I make a promise to give: "I give with my tongue."
péwûc wiyetwá "clitoris" (Everette 1883), possibly *pé·ws wiyé·twe·: "vulva tongue". Cf. tiwé· VC.

pé·ws tongue. See pewis N.

péwwetes all over the land. See wé·tes N.

pe·xnúʾ. We will see. See hekí VC.

pé·x̣ck part, separate. See pé·x̣s VC.

pé·x̣s VC to part, separate
hipé·x̣sce. (E.g., two hills) are separating.
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·pex̣ckim. Part (my hair).
cepé·pex̣ckt (1) parting line of hair, (2) (man's name)
weye- fast
hiné·sweyepex̣ske. He came between us as we went.
used adverbially
pé·x̣s (sg), pipé·x̣s (dist) separately, apart
kál̓a pé·x̣s pá·koqana. It (an arrow) just fell apart. AW388.44
c̓áyn pipé·x̣s ʾa·wíya ʾa·hóʾ. (Pieces of) excrement separate from one another [words of Squawfish's song]. AW268.97

pex̣selí· VS to separate (as two branches); possibly related to pé·x̣s VC
pex̣selí·se. I am separating (as two branches).
pex̣selí·n̓ separated
wec̓éʔkeʔs p. a clawed hammer: "separated hammer." Cf. c̓éʔ V.

pex̣uʔúye N thief; probably related to pé·x̣wi VS
pex̣uʔúye (abs), pex̣uʔúyene (obj)

pé·x̣wi VS to steal, pillage
pé·x̣wise. I steal.
hipé·x̣wise. He steals.
ʔené·spex̣wiye. I stole from them.
ʔ. núkt ʔimu·né ka· hípe. I stole meat from them and ate it.
ʔepé·x̣wiye. I stole from him.
ʔ. wewúkiyenm núkt ʔipné. I stole elk meat from him.
hipá·x̣wisaqa. He stole (recently).
ʔepé·x̣wisene. I stole from him (long ago).
hipé·x̣wisene. He stole (long ago).
hipé·x̣wiyuʔ. He will steal.
pepé·x̣wiyuʔ. We will steal.
hipepé·x̣wiyuʔ. They will steal.
hina·spax̣wiqana. He used to steal from them.
pé·x̣wit theft, stealing. Cf. t vis.
pex̣wit̓ípec given to theft, kleptomaniac, rapacious. Cf. ʔípec vts.
-te· go away, move in order to
pé·x̣witeme. I came to steal.
pepé·x̣witeme. We came to steal.
hipepé·x̣witenuʔkem. We will come to steal.
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·pex̣wisix. (1) We are stealing from each other. (2) I am running away with another's woman.

"péyewit" N "death-spirit" AP282, n. 1. It is possible that the form is related to yiyé·wi VS, and it might be *pé·yyewit.

pé·ykt N (1) the stem portion of a smoking pipe. See Figure 1 (p.2). (2) stove pipe EBW

pé·yu N hoof
    pé·yu (abs), peyú·ne (obj)
    peyupé·yu bells made from dried dewclaws (usually of deer)

peˀékstiwe· co-wives, women married to brothers, rivals. See ˀé·ks K.

peˀk VS to hit (with a blunt instrument), punch, bump, kick, pelt
    té·m- throw
        té·mpeˀkse. I throw rocks. I pelt (something with something).
    tukʷé·y- forehead
        tukéypeˀkse. I hit my head (and severely hurt it).
            tukéypeˀks. I just bumped my head.
            hitkúypeˀks. He just bumped his head.
            hitkúypeˀke or hitkú·ypeˀke. He hit his head (and died). AW629.53
    tulé·- foot
        ˀetulé·peˀke. I kicked him (to death).
    we- club
        wepéˀkse. I hit (it) hard with a club or a stick.
    wew- club repeatedly
        wéwpeˀkt beating someone up
        Swadesh recorded a word, which can be retranscribed *pewewpéˀksene, and glossed it 'she hit him'.
    ˀipti- fist
        ˀeˀptipéˀke. I punched it. I hit him with a fist.

péˀq VS to split, crack, break
    cepé·- by pressing
        cepé·peˀqe. I broke it by pressing with my hand.
    cimí- lie
        cimípeˀqs. I broke it by lying on it.
    hí·tim̓- knee
        hí·tim̓peˀqs. I broke it with (my) knee.
    ke·- teeth
        ké·peˀqe. I broke it with (my) teeth.
    niké·- by pulling + ˀic with knife
        nikeˀcpéˀqse. I cut it nervously.

sé·p- causative + teqe- quickly

hisepteqepéˀqe. He broke it with his hand.

té·m- throw (many)

ˀepeté·mpeˀqs. We just split it by throwing (rocks).

ˀapatá·mpaˀqoˀqa. We should break apart. AP400.2

pé·mpeˀqt splitting by throwing (rocks). Cf. té·mpeˀkt attacking by throwing (rocks)

temé·- throw (one)

temé·peˀqe. I broke it by throwing (a rock).

tukʷé·y- forehead

tukéypeˀqs. I split it with (my) forehead.

hitkúypeˀqs. He split it with (his) forehead.

tulé·- foot

tulé·peˀqe. I broke it with (my) foot.

wáw̓- (?)

wáw̓paˀqoˀ. (You) will crack (something).

wé·tmet máwa w. pí·ps. Do not ever crack bones. AW209.4

hiwáw̓paˀqa. He cracked (something).

h. yoq̓opí pí·ps. She cracked the bones. AW209.7

we- stick, ax (sg obj)

wepéˀqse. I break it with a stick. I split it with an ax.

ˀu·péˀqse. I split it.

wepéˀqimtx. Split (me) (to pl)!

ka· hiné·sne táx̣cpolm "kawóˀ ˀí·ne wepéˀqimtx ka· kuˀús ˀé·tx tax̣c peˀnikúˀkum koná kú·cˀallay k̓ey̓íx hekín̓es." Then Beaver told them, "Split me in half, and put me like that by the shore of the river where it's easy to spot me." AW88.289

wepéˀqt railing: "splitting with an ax."

wé·m̓u- head

wé·m̓upeˀqs. I just broke (it) with my head.

ˀewé·m̓upeˀqe. I broke it with my head.

wew- stick, ax (pl obj)

wéwpeˀqse. I am splitting (it) (into many pieces) with an ax.

ˀewéwpeˀqse. I am splitting it (into many pieces) with an ax.

wey- or weye- fast

hiweypéˀqse. It (the ground) is cracking open. AP394.9

hiweyepéʔx̣peʔqce. It (the ground) is gaping open and closing. AP393.10

ueyepékse “to get divided into two parts, to get rent” DNP53; probably *weyepéʔqse

wicle- with wings

pewclepéʔqime. He slashed it apart (with his wings).

koná wepté·ski p. wé·tesne, hiwc̓é·ye kál̓a kuʔ míne sáqan, himé·q̓is póhol hiwc̓é·ye. There he (Eagle) slashed the ground in two; there appeared a gorge of unknown depth, and there was a huge valley. AP232.16

wicle- trace

wiclepéʔqse. I make a mark and split it (along the mark).

wix̣suʔ- sit

wix̣cuʔúpeʔqs. I broke it by sitting.

ʔic- with blade (pl obj)

ʔicpéʔqse. I am slicing.

ʔicpéʔqinwe·s a sawmill. Cf. e·s vsts.

ʔicpeʔqew̓é·t a mill hand. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

ʔicpéʔqin̓ lumber HA62.3. Cf. in̓ vsts.

ʔice- with blade (sg obj)

ʔicepéʔqse. I cut (one).

ʔeʔcepéʔqse. I cut it.

ʔ. cicyuk̓í·sne. I cut a watermelon.

izipékt “plank or timber sawed lengthwise, board” DNP19, DNP156; probably *ʔicepéʔqt

adverbial and adjectival forms

peʔéx̣ crack

p. kú·se. I am cracking it open.

peʔx̣péʔx̣ easy to crack, having a tendency to crack

p. hí·wes. It is easy to crack.

ka· p. hipewí·kiyuʔ. Then each one (of Musselshell women) will crack open. AW49.83

pipeʔx̣pípeʔx̣ (dist)

p. hiwsí·x. They are easy to crack.

peʔtit V to wake (someone) up. This form is followed by k. Cf. pipeʔtit.

we- hit with a stick

wepéʔtitkse. I am going to wake (mine) by hitting.

pú·peʔtitke. He woke him up by hitting him. He pecked him awake.

wepé·- with hand

wepé·peˀtitkse. I am going to wake (mine) up by touching.

pú·pepeˀtitke. He woke him up by touching him.

peˀtú· N (1) property, goods, (2) anything; probably from peH each + ˀitú· anything

peˀtú· (abs), peˀtú·ne (obj)

peˀtú·ki (inst) because of various things AW544.22

peˀtú·peme from various parts HA26.48

peˀtú·qes A (1) unthinking, foolish, silly AP8.16, mischievous, out of line, wild, impudent, insolent, brazen AP179.4, (2) man-crazy, lecherous, immodest. N (3) toadstool EPW, (4) a kind of slender mushroom that grows on the prairie and was cooked and eaten HW, (5) poisonous mushrooms, which are yellow, red, or green in color and later turn gray HW.

peˀtú·qes (sg abs)

p. ˀé· wé·s ˀiceyé·ye. A brazen fellow you are, Coyote. AP179.4

p. hí·wes. He is without any sense. He is wild.

pipéˀtuqes (dist abs)

p. hiwsí·x. They are without any sense.

peˀtuqéˀswise. I act silly. I am out of line.

hipeˀtuqéˀswise. He acts silly.

maná· h. What is this he does in craziness? AP186.3

hipeˀtuqéˀswiye. He went wild, He got into trouble.

paˀtoqáˀswisaqa. I was acting silly. AP8.16

peˀtuqéˀswit wrongdoing, impropriety

peˀwyelé·x P in single file

nú·n p. pekúye. We went in single file.

peˀx̣selí· VS to be a fork, be divided into branches; possibly related to peˀq

peˀx̣selí·se. (Mine) is forked. I divide (as branches of a tree).

hipeˀx̣selí·se. It is forked.

peˀx̣selí·n forked (e.g. of a stick)

peˀx̣selí·ski with a forked stick AP396.4

peʔx̣selí·t (abs), peʔx̣selí·tpe (loc) a fork
p. kú·s Payette Lake, Idaho: "forked water"
wicle- shave, whittle
wiclepeʔx̣selí·se. I am making a fork by whittling.
ʔewclepeʔx̣selí·se. I am making it into a fork.
ʔice- with blade
ʔicepeʔx̣selí·se. I am making a fork with a knife.

pi sis through
miné·pi through any place
ka· q̓oʔ wé·t̓u m. ʔé· hipawáwnoʔ. There is no way for them to pass you. AW49.80
konapí through there. Cf. ko D.

pi or **pe**, **pe·**, **pi·** kinship prefix. See p stp.

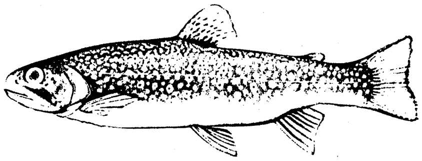
pi· vtp, stp (reciprocal prefix)
ló·x̣misa. I play stick-game.
pí·lox̣misix. We play stick-game with each other.
peʔéks women married to brothers. Cf. ʔé·ks.
pí·peʔks rivals
p. wisí·x. We are rivals. We are jealous of each other.

pí· vtp occurs also as pi and co-occurs with the suffix m, as in the following examples:
pí·ktiwim. Cf. kitíwi VS to leave someone out in eating.
ʔé· p. ʔé·tem. You have left me out. AW273.25
pí·ʔyax̣oʔtam. Cf. ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS to wait.
q̓oʔ ʔimáhinaq̓i·. kamká· koná ʔé·mti p. qóʔc ʔináhinaq̓isa ʔí·n tukelixné·sx. Get ready and wait for me outside, I still have to get ready for the hunt. HA20.27
pitamtá·ynim. Tell me the news. HA32.47. Cf. tamtá·y VC.

pic N cat
pícal̓o· (nursery word) kitty-cat
pícpic (abs), picpícne (obj), picpícnim (np), picpícpe (loc), picpíccim only p., picpicpípem among p., picpic̓áyn for p.

piccáx̣ P stingingly, with stinging effect
piccáx̣ kú·se. I feel a stinging sensation. It stings.
kál̓a piccáx̣ piccáx̣ péʔwyen̓ixne. They (little birds) just shot them (grizzly bears) with a stinging effect. AW200.53,54

pí·ckatyo N brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*
pí·ckatyo (abs), pí·ckatyona (obj)



"pickis" N *pizkis* "image, portrait" DNP104, "likeness" DNP123; probably either misprinted or metathesized form of pikcis, from English *pictures*. Cf. *pikzis* "the drawn or painted likeness of a person" DNP158.

pícpic N white fir or grand fir, *Abies grandis*; identification by Archie Lawyer
pícpic (abs), picpícne (obj), picpícnim (np)

pícquʔyet N (1) monkey, ape, (2) imitator AP8.12. Cf. suquʔyé· VS. The pronunciation is not pícquy̓et but pícquʔyet.
pícquʔyet (abs), pícquʔyetne (obj)

pictíwe· siblings related through the father. Cf. píst under tó·t K, tiwe· sts.

picwéʔni·t rock house, stone house. Cf. píswe N, ʔiní·t N.

píkcis N photographs, paintings, from English *pictures*. Cf. "pickis."

píke mother. See ʔí·s K.

"pikéks" A (dupl) "over-done, cooked."
"pikékspikeks" Phinney gives"pikéx̣łpikex̣ł" as this word is spoken by a bear AP339.13-14.

pik̓é·xs VC to be unlucky
pik̓é·xsce. I am unlucky.
pik̓é·xsne. I was unlucky.
pik̓exspík̓exs out of luck

pik̓ikí VC to be unlucky

pik̓íxpik̓ix unlucky

pik̓ikíce. I am unlucky.

hipk̓ikíce. He is unlucky.

ˀesepé·pk̓ikce. I make him unhappy. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.

pik̓í·x A hollow, empty (e.g., eye socket without eyes); possibly related to pik̓ikí VC

pik̓í·x

ˀe·kíce p. It looks hollow.

kál̓a p. ˀetqéwse t̓awa sílu. The eyes suddenly became hollow.

pik̓í·xpik̓ix (dist)

p. nú·snu nose with prominent nostrils

pí·k̓un N river

pí·k̓un (abs), pik̓ú·nne (obj), pik̓ú·npe (loc), pik̓ú·nkin̓ix from p., pik̓ó·nlaykin or pik̓ó·laykin next to p. HA17.3, pik̓ú·ni· along the river AW27.281

pik̓unmaˀayq̓á·l or pik̓onmaˀayq̓á·l season that roughly corresponds to September, when Chinook salmon go downriver, trout go into deeper holes, and steelheads come upriver

pik̓ú·nen (abs), pik̓ú·nenne (obj), pik̓ú·nenix to p. Snake River

pik̓ú·nenpu· people of the Snake River area

pik̓ú·npel̓u· the river people. Cf. pel̓ú· sts.

pila vtp prefix peculiar to tasíˀ, water buffalo or some horned mythical animal

pilahahahaha laugh of tasíˀ's sisters

pilayá·caˀ. Older brother (to tasíˀ)!

pilaˀácqa. Younger brother (to tasíˀ)!

piláq K (1) mother's father (MF). (2) man's daughter's child (mDaCh).

piláqaˀc MF (abs), piláqaˀ MF (voc), piláqaˀcma MF (pl abs), naˀpláx̣ MF (1sg poss abs), naˀpláqap MF (1sg poss obj), naˀpláqam MF (1sg poss np), ˀipláx̣ MF (2sg poss abs), ˀipláqap MF (2sg poss obj), piláqaˀci·n with MF, naˀpláqi·n with my MF, naˀpláqayo· my MF and others. Cf. eyu· sts, piláqa mDaCh (voc).

píle N head louse. Cf. Sahaptin apin human head louse (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) (Hunn 1990:313).

píle (abs), pilé·ne (obj), pilé·nm (np)
ʾí·n píle miyáʾc kiyé·yse. I pick head lice for my child.
ʾacá·pkil̓aksa pilé·ne. I am picking lice.
pilewí·se. I am getting lousy.
hipilewí·se. He is getting lousy.
pilehí·se. I am picking lice.
ʾepilehí·se. I am picking lice for him/her.

pí·lep Nu four; probably analyzable into pí· (reciprocal prefix) and lep two
pí·lept (abs), pí·leptine (obj) four. Cf. t neutral classifier.
pú·timt wax̣ pí·lept fourteen
pí·lept(h)ika·ʾawn Thursday
pí·leptipeme one-fourth, a quarter
pí·leptipx fourth
pileʾéptit forty
pí·leptitx or pileʾéptitx fortieth
pilepú·sus four hundred
pí·lepuʾ or pi·lepúʾ four (people)
pilepwé only four (people)
pilepweníx only four, just four
pilepéhem four times
pilepeʾéle four pairs
pilepíck̓iw (abs) AW158.81, pilepíck̓iwpe (loc) in four days, four days before, four days later

pilespíles N bedbug
pilespíles (abs), pilespilé·sne (obj)

pilex̣ N (1) back of head, (2) (idiom) to hit (ʾipt̓é· VS) back of head = travel, start traveling, (3) (idiom) (with lik̓ípc) out of sight. The verb kú· VS is used to express ‘to go out of sight’
pílx̣ (abs), piléx̣ne (obj)
pílx̣ ʾipt̓é·yuʾ. I am going on a trip.
pílx̣ lik̓ípc out of sight
kaká· hitn̓úxne ka· péʾnehnece koná petemikíse kál̓a tú·skin̓ike kuʾús qóʾc pílx̣ lik̓ípc tilípcxiʾnim ʾekú·kike wá·qi ka· ʾipnetemikéhte. When he (Coyote) died he (Fox) carried him and buried him just near the surface like that and when Fox was out of sight he (Coyote) unburied himself. AW295.25

piléx̣pe (loc)

ka· peˀénpe ka· sepelú·ke p. Then he took him and hid him in the back of his head.

wáˀpilx̣ ponytail (an expression of derision used by Coyote) AW276.72

waˀpilx̣tuˀúynu or waˀpilx̣toˀóyno pigtail. Cf. tuˀúynu N.

ˀewé·ke w. konmá wé·pses. He had a braided pigtail.

pilx̣c̓ásnin̓ spreading of hair as one lies down. Cf. c̓as VC.

pilx̣seqseqí·n (man's name) Scabby-in-the-Back-of-Head. Cf. séx̣ N.

píley N pestle. See Figure 10 on p. 500. Cf. Sahaptin pnáy pestle (Hunn 1990:123).

píley (abs), piléyne (obj)

talí·play a short pestle

pilíwt̓ip VS to level off a part of a hill, make a cut in an embankment

pilíwt̓ipse. I am leveling off the side of a hill.

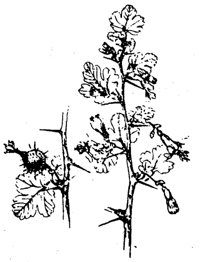
pilíwt̓ipt flat part made on a slanting surface (e.g., of an embankment)

pilpil̓ú·s N (1) stomach, (2) small intestines, (3) tripe, which was also called tí·m̓es or "the bible," so called because of the book-like multiple folds in the lining. The referent is greenish and was eaten. pitpil̓ú·s is a variant.

pí·lus N (1) sour gooseberry, *Ribes inerme*; identification by Leda Scrimsher, (2) blue-colored swelling after a sliver has been removed, (3) blood poisoning, also called "the run around" Coale (1958:142). Cf. Sahaptin pínuš swamp gooseberry (*Ribes lacustre*) (Hunn 1990:129).

pí·lus (bas), pilú·sne (obj)

pilú·ssiway gooseberry bush. Cf. saway N.



pílx̣ back of head. See pilex̣ N.

pim kinship suffix. Cf. nim sis.

pim P that describes sound of a small drum

wá·qoˀ ka· pá·mc̓isix kiwkiwíl̓ec pímpim hihíce.

Now they hear the drum, it went pimpim. HA82.21

pím··· P that describes sound of sudden burst of flame or burning
wá·qoˀ ka· pím··· ˀiní·t hikúye. Now “puff” the house went up in flames. HA52.50

piméx̣me, piméx̣pe paternal uncle. Cf. méq K.

pí·mneks K (1) son-in-law or daughter-in-law, (2) father-in-law or mother-in-law, (3) child’s spouse’s parent or grandparent
pí·mneks or pí·mnexs (abs), pí·mnexsme (pl abs), ˀinípimnexs (1sg poss abs), ˀinípimnexsne (1sg poss obj), ˀipímnexs (2sg poss abs)
pí·mnexs ˀetn̓úxne cá·nnim. John’s parent-in-law is dead.

pí·mx̣ paternal uncle. Cf. méq K.

pí·n, pí·ne they said to each other. Cf. hí VC.

“pinatítko” V? “she jumps from fright” AP389.5-6. Phinney notes that “this is not a native [Nez Perce] word but one probably borrowed from the *ilex̣éyu* [Downriver] dialect” AP389, n. 1. EPW noted that *pina-* is possibly a prefix peculiar to tasíˀ. Cf. pila stp.

pinawá·wiy N (place name) village site at Penawawa, Washington on the north side of the Snake River T14N R41E (Schwede 1966:39)

pínc N beans, from English. Cf. pí·ns.

pí·nem N (1) a little opening among the timber, (2) (place name) a little meadow where Indians used to dig camas halfway between Kamiah and Glenwood (tá·qta), Idaho, (3) Nicomas, Meadows, near Camp 58 (Shawley 1977:95)
tukpemepí·nem a camas digging-ground on a bench above Harpster, near Newsome Creek, Idaho. Cf. tukúpe N.

piné·xsin K (1) husband’s parents, (2) son’s wife
piné·xsin (abs, voc), piné·xsipe (loc), piné·xsini·n with p., ˀinípnexsin (1sg poss abs), ˀinípnexsine (1sg poss obj), ˀipné·xsin (2sg poss abs), ˀipné·xsine (2sg poss obj)

piním VS (1) to be asleep, (2) (with -lí·k vtss) to go to sleep, fall asleep

pinímse. I am asleep.

hipnímse. He is asleep.

táʔc h. He is sleeping peacefully.

pinímsaqa. I was asleep (recently).

hipnímsene. He slept (long ago).

kaká· ʔipí h. hipá·ytoqa ʔiní·tpe. When she was asleep he went home.

wí·- distributive prefix

hiwí·pnimsix. Each of them was asleep. AW481.58

ʔinek- together, with

hitqeʔnéhpinimse. He slept with her. AW54.166

(with stem suffix -lí·k vtss)

pinmí·kse. I am going to sleep. I am going to bed.

wé·te·x p. May I go to sleep?

hipinmí·kse. He is going to sleep.

pinmí·ks (perfective)

kex p. Let me sleep.

pinmí·ke. I fell asleep. (Mine) fell asleep. AW157.79

pá·y̓s ʔí·nim p. kaká· ʔimé pittiwatisí·na. Maybe I went to sleep while they were telling stories to each other.

hipinmí·ke. She fell asleep. He fell asleep. AW52.138

yóx̣ ʔá·yat h. lé·qew. The woman slept among the trees.

hipinmí·ktetu. He used to go to sleep.

ʔipí h. halx̣píʔs. He sleeps all day.

-ʔípec desiderative suffix + -wi verbalizer suffix

pinmikt̓ipé·cwise. I am anxious to go to sleep.

pinmí·ke·s or pinmí·kinwe·s (1) bed, (2) dormitory, inn. Cf. é·s vsts.

pinmikey̓é·y̓ sleepless, without sleep. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

pinmí·kt going to bed (active participle)

pinmikt̓á·l sleeping time, bedtime. Cf. ʔa·l sts.

wá·qoʔ kíye peck̓é·tin. ka· kíye wá·qoʔ wé·t̓u ʔe·kcí·x. kawóʔ ke· ʔepetemé·lkili·ks patáwtaliks wá·qoʔ hinú·nim p. It's dark now, we can't see. Let's encircle him and go to sleep, since it's our bedtime now. AW191.154

té·- by talking

té·pinmikse. I put someone to sleep by talking.

teqe- briefly, quickly

teqepinmí·ks (perfective)

kínuʔ kex t. Here I am going to sleep. AW157.77

wix̣cuʔ- sit

wix̣cuʔúpinmiks. I fell asleep while sitting down.

reflexive prefix + té·- by talking

ʔipné·tepinmikime. He cried himself to sleep. AP264.8

reflexive + we- with mouth = pretend

ʔinú·pinmikse. I am pretending to be asleep.

pí·ns N beans, from English. Cf. pínc.

pinú·kin K (1) husband's brother, husband's male cousin, (2) man's brother's wife, man's male cousin's wife, (3) wife's sister, wife's female cousin, (4) woman's sister's husband, woman's female cousin's husband. Cf. Sahaptin pnuk (Hunn 1990:362).

pinú·kin (abs), pinukúpim (np), pinukúpe (loc), pinukúnme (pl abs), ʔinípnukin (1sg poss abs), ʔinípnukune (1sg poss obj), ʔinípnukunm (1sg poss np), ʔipnú·kin (2sg poss abs), ʔipnukúne (2sg poss obj), pinukúni·n with p.

pin̓í· VS (1) to come out (e.g., of forest, bushes, ice), (2) to pour out

pin̓í·se. I am coming out of the forest.

hipn̓í·se. He is coming out of the woods.

hipn̓isí·x. They are coming out of the bushes.

hipn̓í·kike. He went on out of the woods. AW36.435, AW394.22

hipepn̓í·me. They came out of (the woods) in this direction.

kí·met pá·x̣lo· qilá·sx̣ titeʔéx̣et h. Then five young otters appeared out of (the ice). HA50.16

cú·- with a pointed object (sg obj), in single file

cú·pn̓ise. I sew.

hicú·pn̓isix. They are coming out of the forest single file.

cú·pn̓itpel̓u· the Nez Perce people

cuc- with a pointed object (pl obj)

zuzpinítkse "I sew by long stitches" DNP186; probably *cucpin̓í·tkse. This form is unusual; the expected form is *cucpin̓í·se.

niktéh- drag

hinktéhpin̓im. He dragged it out in this direction. AW459.19

sé·p- causative prefix

sé·pn̓ise. I ask. I question. I make an inquiry.

ʔesé·pn̓ise. I ask him.

pé·sepn̓ise. He asks him. AW122.28

hiné·sepn̓ise. He asks them. AW122.27

sé·pn̓isix. We ask.

ʔesé·pn̓iye. I asked him.

hisé·pn̓iye. He asked (his). AW374.49

pé·sepn̓iye. He asked him. AP4.9, AW446.122

ʔené·sepn̓iye. I asked them.

hiné·sepn̓iye. He asked them. AW134.10

ʔasá·pn̓isaqa. I was just asking him. HA14.5

ʔesé·pn̓iyuʔ. I will ask him.

pá·sapn̓iqana. He repeatedly asked it. AW75.71

hiná·sapn̓iqana. He repeatedly asked them.

ka· ʔinekí·x h. “míne naʔqá·c hitéw̓yece” ka· kál̓a pé·cepinmiyen̓ixne. Even though he asked them, “Where does my grandmother live?” they just made fun of him. AW446.119

sé·pn̓isem. Ask me (to sg)!

sé·pn̓isinm. Ask me (to pl)!

ʔesé·pn̓itx. Ask him (to pl)!

sé·pn̓it asking, question, inquiry

se·pn̓it̓ípec curious, questioning. Cf. ʔípec desiderative suffix.

sepé·- causative (sg obj) + timí·- heart

sepé·tmipn̓ise. I remind (mine). I make (mine) remember.

te·- by talking + timí·- heart

té·tmipn̓ise. I remind (mine) by talking.

pé·tetmipn̓iye. He reminded him by talking.

hérinm p. cánna misteqeʔénpt. Harry reminded John of the answer.

teqe- quickly, temporarily

hitqepn̓í·se. It pours out. It flows out.

koná ʔé·te ná·qc póhol h. weʔnikí·n ʔelwé·sinme. There a creek called Elwesinme pours out.

teqe- quickly + timí·- heart

teqetmí·pn̓ise. Suddenly I remember.

hitqetmí·pn̓iye. He suddenly remembered. AW291.10

timí·- heart

timí·pn̓ise. I remember (mine). I think of (mine). I worship silently.

ˀetmí·pn̓ise. I remember it. I think of it.

ˀí·n ˀ. ˀipné. I remember him. I am thinking of him.

ne ˀitóˀayn ˀ. Oh, why do I think of it? AW105.16

ˀené·stimipn̓ise. I remember them. I am thinking of them.

hitmí·pn̓isix. They remember.

timí·pn̓iye. I remembered. I felt.

k̓omáy̓c ˀí·nk̓e q̓oˀ t. ˀiske ˀá·yatom wí·msemitki. I also felt bad because of the woman's lying. AW444.91

hitmí·pn̓iye. He felt. He thought.

wé·t̓u h. He was unconscious.

ˀarmí·pn̓isaqa. I remembered him.

timí·pn̓iyuˀ. I will remember. I will not forget.

pa·tmípn̓iqana. He thought of him.

kínm há·cwalm p. kínye pit̓í·nine. This boy kept thinking about this girl. HA59.10

timipn̓iyú·se. I have unkind feelings toward (someone). Cf. ú· vtss.

pé·tmipn̓iyeˀnye. He remembered someone else's (e.g., words). Cf. é·y̓ vts benefactive suffix.

timí·pnin̓ thoughtful, sober, sane

timí·pn̓it memory, judgment, understanding

kál̓oˀ kuˀús hiwé·t̓u c̓aˀá kúnk̓u ˀú·s t. Thus the judgment is not always proper. AW534.65

timí·pn̓it̓es to remember, to understand

wé·t̓u t. unrecollectable, incomprehensible

timipn̓iy̓é·y̓ inconsiderate, thoughtless. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

weye- move, flow

hiweyepn̓isé·nki. It (e.g., river) flows out. AW394.19

weyepín̓it outlet (e.g., of a creek) AW394.19

wí·- distributive prefix + sé·p- causative

hiwí·sapn̓iqana. He used to ask (about) each.

ka· píke h. peˀtú·ki "ˀitú· we kí·." And he (Coyote disguised as a baby) used to ask his (adopted) mother about everything (saying), "What is this?" AW25.239

wí·- distributive prefix + timí·- heart

wí·tmipn̓ise. I remember each of them.

wicle- with poking motion

wiclé·pin̓ise. I am digging into (it) (to get something out).

wis- travel

wispin̓í·tpe as one travels out of the timber, “upon coming over the divide” AP85.1

wiyé·- as one goes + sé·p- causative prefix

wiyé·sepn̓ise. I repeatedly ask.

hiné·swiyesepn̓ise. He went around asking them. AW570.37

wiyé·- as one goes + timí·- heart

hiwyé·tmipn̓iye. He thought as he went.

h. ʔí·n̓ax̣ ka· hipéx̣ne ʔehíps hitim̓né·neke. Then she thought as she went, “I wish I could eat some fat” she thought. AW239.27

pípem sis among

láwtiwa·pipam among friends

pipé·x̣ N body louse

pipé·x̣ (abs), pipé·x̣ne (obj)

pípey N cheat grass HW

pípey (abs), pipéyne (obj)

pipeʔtít VC (1) to wake up, (2) (with some prefixes) to awake, wake (someone) up. Cf. peʔtít.

pipeʔtít form often used with kú· VS ‘to do’ to mean ‘to wake up’ AW210.21

p. kú·s ʔí·n. I just woke up.

p. hí·kus. He woke up.

q̓oʔ wé·t̓u ʔitóʔayn p. kú·t̓es. He was not going to wake up for anything. AW257.88

wé·t̓u ʔitú·nm p. kú·t̓es. Nothing was going to wake him up. AW468.54

hippéʔtitne. He woke up.

koním kaká· h. ka· koní·x hikúye kál̓a qepsqéps ʔipé·tqetewyeke ka· hickilí·ne. When he woke up, he felt strong, he went from there, and returned home.

hí·t- causative prefix
hí·tpipeˀtitkim. (You) woke me up. AW32.368
h. ˀé·. Shucks! You woke me up at the wrong time. AW45.16
we- with a stick or beak
wepípeˀtitkse. I am waking (mine) up by pecking.
pú·pipeˀtitkse. He wakes him up by pecking. AW47.62
wepípeˀtitks. I just woke (mine) up by hitting.
ˀu·pípeˀtitks. I just woke him up by hitting.
pú·pipeˀtitke. He woke him up by hitting him with a stick or pecking him. AW32.367, AW45.13
ka· koná pú·y̓pew̓yey̓se silímtasx̣ koná ka· p. There he pecked his eye-fat and woke him up. AW32.367

pipicí·x̣ N flycatcher, kingbird
pipcí·x̣ (abs), pipcí·x̣ne (obj)

pipis N bone
pí·ps (abs), pipísne (obj), pipísnim (np), pipíspe (loc), pipísx to p., pips(h)í·nex even p.
pipísnim wehéyqt necklace of bone pieces
pipísnim wé·ˀikt bone fat
ka· wá·qoˀ pú·k̓u·pe ka· ˀipí hiˀnekéhte té·pul. He broke the bone and took out the marrow.
pipíscim only bones, skeleton
hipipíscim. He is only bones. AW339.36
ké·- with teeth
ké·pips leftover bone, bones left after eating meat off from them AW338.27
ˀé·t- very
ˀé·tpips (abs), ˀé·tpipspe (loc) (place name) (1) Pete King Creek on the Lochsa River in Idaho: "very (ancient) bones". (2) camp site at the mouth of Pete King Creek on the Lochsa River T33N R7E (Schwede 1966:29). Cf. ˀe·t P, stp

píptex̣ K (1) woman's son's child, (2) grandson's wife
píptex̣ (abs), pipté·x̣pe (loc), pipté·x̣me (pl abs), ˀinípiptex̣ (1sg poss abs), ˀinípiptex̣ne (1sg poss obj), ˀipíptex̣ (2sg poss abs), ˀipipté·x̣ne (2sg poss obj), ˀé·le (voc)

pípu·x gray horse. See pípu·y N.

pípu·y N (1) gray horse HW, (2) gray medicinal plant, the whole of which was boiled whole and drunk as tea as a cure for diarrhea or fever EPW, (3) grayish color
pípu·y, pípuy, or pípu·x (abs), pípu·yne (obj)
pipú·ynime (abs), pipú·ynimepx or pipú·ynimex to p. HA70.66 (place name) (1) Big Canyon Creek at Peck, Idaho, (2) Peck, Idaho T36N R1W

piqí·x N hole, den (e.g., of gopher) HW

pís VC to rain mistily, drizzle. Cf. c̓ís a drop here and there.
pís hikú·se. It is drizzling a bit.
hipísce. It is raining mistily.

pí·s N (1) sinew, (2) "nerve, one of the bundles of fibers in the animal body" DNP140
pí·s (bas), pí·sne (obj)
pí·snukt muscle on backbone HW, sirloin: "sinew meat" EPW

pisáq A (1) tart, (2) bitter, (3) peppery, (4) spicy, (5) "of pungent taste" AP241.16
pisáq̓is (abs), pisq̓í·sna (obj) as nouns (1) pepper HW, EPW, (2) same as łit̓á·n (bitter root) EPW, (3) same as qá·ws (roots) HW, (4) "mustard, as prepared for seasoning" DNP138; as adjectives: tart, bitter, peppery, spicy, pungent

pisásq VC (1) to feel pain, hurt, (2) to irritate, (3) to taste bitter
pisásqca. It hurts. I feel pain.
ʔapsásqa. He is hurt.
hipsásqca. He is irritating.
pisásx̣nin̓ bitter
ka· qí·wnim hinqá·na "qetu p. ʔé·te ʔo·qá." Then the old man said, "It was sort of bitter." AW157.68

píses K (1) wife's father, wife's uncle, (2) man's daughter's husband, man's niece's husband
píses (abs, voc), pisé·sne (obj), pisé·spim (np), ʔinípses (1sg poss abs), ʔinípsesne (1sg poss obj), ʔipíses (2sg poss abs), ʔipsé·sne (2sg poss obj)

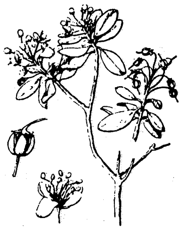
pisex̣ N wood tick
písx̣ (abs), piséx̣ne (obj), piséx̣nim (np), pisx̣pípem among p.
piséx̣nim keʔnípt tick bite
pisx̣níme (place name) Catholic Gulch, Idaho
pisx̣ní·sa (abs), pisx̣nisá·na (obj) (place name) (1) name of creek AW180.16, (2) village site located at bar at the mouth of Catholic Gulch, including island above Gulch, on the north side of the Clearwater River T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:35)
pisx̣yé·ye tick (personified)
pisx̣yá·ya deer tick AP294.9. This form shows diminutive vocalism.

pí·sis paternal aunt. See sí·s K.

pískis N door, gate, entrance. See Plate 9.
pískis (abs), piskísne (obj), piskíspe (loc), piskisáyn for p.

pískut N (1) stone mortar. See Figure 10 on p.500. (2) hopper mortar. Probably (1) is the original meaning and (2) is a later meaning by extension. Cf. k̓ápoy N.
pískut (abs), piskútne or pískutne (obj)

pispíswepe N (place name) rock formations near Three Devils Campground on the middle fork of the Clearwater River which produced very rough rapids in high water where rocks jutted out into river (Shawley 1977:96). This appear to be the locative form of reduplicated píswe rock.



písqu N (1) leaf, (2) cabbage, (3) tea, mountain Labrador tea, *Ledum glandulosum* (Marshall 1977:32)
písqu (abs), pisqú·ne (obj)
mex̣sem̓é písqu tea made of princess pine: "mountain tea"
pisquhí·snime (place name) camp site located in the general area of Asotin, Washington and down the Snake River T35N R6W (Schwede 1966:40)

píst father. See tó·t K.

piswá·lwa Rock Creek, Idaho. See píswe N.

píswe N stone, rock

píswe (abs), piswé·ne (obj), piswé·nm (np), piswé·ki (inst), piswé·pe (loc)

    paló·tpalot píswe a kind of bluish-purplish agate
    lemlé·mt píswe a kind of reddish agate
  piswá·lwa Rock Creek, Idaho
    piswá·lwapo· people from piswá·lwa
  pisweníme (place name) Rock Creek on the Montana side of Divide, north of El Captain T4N T3N R23W R22W, located on the other side of Bear Creek, a tributary to the Selway River (Shawley 1977:96)
  piswéˀni·t rock house. Cf. ˀiní·t N.

tampícwa sinker on a fishing line

  tampicwahí·n with a sinker
  tampicwanó·t without a sinker

té·mpiswe (abs), té·mpiswene (obj) rocks used to cook camas

písx̣ wood tick. See pisex̣ N.

pít VC (1) to pass by, (2) to kick one's heels

pít kú·se. I kick my heels.

hipana·spítnaqawn. They just passed by.

pít VC (dupl) to cut (meat) into strips (for smoking)

ˀic- with knife

  ˀicpítpitce. I am cutting (meat) into thin strips.
    ˀicpítpitin. Cut (meat) into thin strips (to sg)!

pí·tamwacaqawn (man's name). See we·cé· VS.

pí·tamyalon N chicken hawk. The Downriver dialect form is pí·tamyanon; possibly polymorphemic, including hayá·la *struggle*.

pí·tamyalon (abs), pí·tamyalona (obj)

pitax̣ N flatland, level land

pítax̣ (abs), pitáx̣pa or pítax̣pa (loc)

pitáx̣pitax̣ flat, level

pitáx̣p man's sister's child, man's female cousin's child. See mám K.

pí·te N (place name) Cottonwood Creek near Stites, Idaho, T32N R3E. This place is not to be confused with Cottonwood Creek near Peck, which is called qapqápi·n.
pí·te (abs), pité·ne (obj), pité·nm or pí·tenm (np)
pí·te ʔiyíwewiy, pí·te ʔeyíwewiy, pí·teʔiyiwewiy, or pi·teʔiyíwewiy mouth of Cottonwood Creek T32N R4E
pité·nm wá·w̓am head of Cottonwood Creek
pí·tepu· people who live on Cottonwood Creek

"pitícin" N *pitízin* "beetle, a very small kind of scarab" DNP13

piticqá·wacya (meaning unknown). This word is found in a song sung by the Urinator: "ʔí·wc̓iwacya piticqá·wacya" in Adventures of Pissing-Boy (e.g., AW185.57).

pitpílu· P that describes owl's cry

pitpílu· N calf (of leg). Phinney recorded a form that is probably pitpílu·s AP15.5.
pitpílu· (abs), pitpílu·ne (obj), pitpílu·pe (loc)
pitpílu·pe ʔewyí·n (man's name) Shot-Through-Calf
pé·pitpilu· calf-deep. Cf. pé· stp.

pitpil̓ú·s stomach. See pilpil̓ú·s N.

pítwit K (1) great-great-grandparent. (2) great-great-grandchild
pítwit (abs), pítwitne or pitwí·ne (obj)

pí·tx̣ mother's brother. See táq K.

pítx̣pitx̣ N grand fir, *Abies grandis* (Marshall 1977:30); same as pícpic N.
pítx̣pitx̣ (abs), pítx̣pitx̣ne (obj), pítx̣pitx̣nim or pitx̣pítx̣nim (np)

pit̓í·n̓ N girl
pit̓í·n̓ (abs), pit̓í·nine (obj), pit̓í·nim (np), pit̓í·nipe (loc), pipít̓in̓ (pl abs), pipít̓inm (pl np) AW161.8, pipt̓iní·nex even girls. Cf. hí·nek sts.
pit̓in̓í·m̓yac (abs), pit̓in̓í·m̓yacma (pl abs) daughter: "girl child"

pí·t̓wani disturb. See t̓awa N.

piwsaʔmkná·si·n (place name). See ʔamokí VC.

piwsaʔmxniwá·sp (place name). See ʔamokí VC.

pixwew̓é N bull snake
pixwew̓é (abs), pixwew̓é·ne (obj)

"piyáha" N (place name) village site located in the flat area at the mouth of Coyote Gulch on the north side of the Cleartwater River T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:36)

piyám P peel, lose fur or hair
piyám
p. hikúye. It became peeled (e.g., hair or fur falling away from skin).
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ téhey p. ʔekúye, ʔú·yit yehétkin̓ix. At last his hair peeled, first from the neck. AP392.16
piyiyám gradually peel
p. hikú·se. It is peeling off gradually.
p. téhey q̓oʔ ʔóykala ʔekú·me hitqé·wse x̣ayx̣áyx̣. All of his hair gradually peeled and he was suddenly white. AP392.17

pí·yep older brother. See yá·s K.

piyéx̣c̓ini·t (place name) Mt. Idaho. See píyex̣s N.

píyex̣s N (1) rawhide rope, (2) untanned hide
píyex̣s (abs), piyéx̣sne (obj), piyé·x̣ski (inst)
ʔiceyé·yenm píyex̣s hóneysuckle: "coyote's rawhide rope," so named because this is the vine Coyote used to tie himself to mountains in the Kamiah Monster story (e.g., HA23-29, AP18-29).
piyéx̣cwe·keʔykt or piyeqcwé·keʔykt flying squirrel: "flying rawhide"; "a large species of bats" DNP12
piyéx̣c̓ini·t (abs), piyéx̣c̓ini·tpe (loc) (place name) Mt. Idaho T30N R3E: "rawhide tepee"

piyó·piyo N a crane-like bird that is now extinct, not a pelican

piyó·piyo (abs), piyó·piyona (obj)

piyó·piyo x̣ayx̣áyx̣ (man's name) Whitebird

piyó·piyo maqsmáqs (man's name) Yellowbird. Cf. Peo Peo-mox-mox.

piyopyó·tamtaqikt (woman's name) Bird-Landing. Cf. teqí·k VS.

piyopyó·t̓alikt (man's name) Birds-in-Flocks

piyú·tut N shifting rocks, sliding gravel HW

piy̓úx̣te VS to stick (something) in between, place (something) around waist under one's clothing

piy̓úx̣tese. I put (something) in between (e.g., inside shirt along the belt).

p. kícuy. I put money around (my) waist.

hipy̓úx̣tese. He holds it around (his) waist.

ka· wá·qoˀ qásqas hicá·pkil̓axqawnikika ka· yoq̓opí h. And now he (Coyote) picked up a green hard rock as he swiftly moved away and put it inside his shirt along the belt. AW168.51

h. miyáˀc. She is pregnant.

piy̓úx̣tet placing in between

cepé·- by pressing

cepé·piy̓ux̣tese. I am making a pie.

cepé·piy̓ux̣tin̓ (abs), cepé·piy̓ux̣tiˀsne (obj), capá·piy̓ox̣tiˀsayn for c. pie

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·py̓ux̣tey. Put each of them around waist.

ka· pé·ne "wepsé·spe wí·stax píswe, ka· w. tax̣c ka· kíye patamá·talqoˀ." He said, "Tie rocks to your braids and put rocks around your middle, then we will stabilize it (the canoe) in this way." AW138.70

wí·py̓ux̣teyuˀ píswe. Put each of the rocks around your waist. AW617.51

piˀím VC to grow, increase (e.g., of animals), multiply

piˀímce. I am growing.

hipˀímce. He is growing.

piˀímne. I grew.

ˀepˀímne. His grew.

ˀipním ciká·wn ˀ. lepé·let. His fear increased twofold.

ˀ. qoq̓á·lx̣. His herd is increasing.

hipʔímne. He grew.

h. q̓oʔ há·ma. He grew to be a man.

piʔímnaq̓is. I have stopped growing. Cf. naq̓i vts.

piʔimlá·wlaq̓it an adult, a grown-up. Cf. lá·w vts.

piʔimláwlaq̓in̓ fully grown AW611.120.

(noun forms)

piʔím (abs), piʔímne (obj), piʔímnim (np), pipʔím (pl abs), pipʔímne (pl obj) young, youthful

piʔím há·ma young man

pipʔím háham young men

piʔimné·t (abs), piʔimnetú·ne (obj), piʔimnetú·nm (np), pipʔimné·t (pl abs), pipʔimnetú·ne (pl obj) young person, youth

ka· kínmem x̣áx̣a·snim ʔací·matan pé·wewluqen̓ixne ná·qsna piʔimnetú·ne. And these Grizzly Bear sisters wanted (to marry) one young man. AW204.8

(with stem affixes)

-t̓uyi start, begin

piʔímt̓uyise. It is budding. It is beginning to grow.

sepé·- causative prefix

sepe·piʔímce. I raise (mine). I propagate (mine).

s. táʔc. I educate (mine): “I raise (mine) good.”

pe·sepepiʔímcene. She raised him. AW494.21

té·w- at night

táwpiʔim̓nax̣. (mine) must have grown over night.

ʔí··· kuʔúsuʔ t. tít. Oh! My teeth must have come in over night! AW53.148

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·piʔim (1) through generations, (2) lineage, genealogy, pedigree

koná w. kuʔúsuʔ hipeʔétx̣ewnuʔ kex kuʔús kí· ʔí·n ʔé·tx̣ewce. Then for generations they will be saddened by the loss of their children as I am sorrowful now. AW426.150

piʔlá· VS to dig (e.g., hole, grave, mine, but not roots); not [l̓]

piʔlá·sa. I am digging.

ʔapʔlá·sa. I am digging it.

hipʔlá·sa. He is digging.

hipʔlasí·x. They are digging.

píˀlat or piˀlá·t (1) digging, (2) grave, (3) hole
kál̓o piˀlá·tx ˀatk̓áycix célmene yóx̣. We just watched the Chinese (miners) dig. HA88.30
piˀlá·nwa·s mine: “digging place”
piˀlá·nwa·spa (1) locative form of p., (2) (place name) Florence, Idaho and vicinity; this name was used after non-native Americans started mining in the area
-té· go away to (do something)
hipˀlá·taca. They (collectively) go mining.
hipapˀlá·tana. They went mining. HA102.4
teqe- suddenly
pá·tqapˀlaya. He suddenly dug. AW155.43
tu·c- with hoof
tó·cpiˀlasa. I am digging with my hoof.
hitó·cpiˀlasa. It is digging with his hoof.

piˀlí· (dom) VS to dig; probably related to piˀlá· VS. This form may have started out as the Downriver dialect equivalent of piˀlá· VS.
piˀlí·sa. I am digging.
piˀlyí·n (passive participle) dug AW622.22
piˀlyaw̓á·t a miner
leylé·k into
piˀliwayná·ksa. I am digging down.
ˀisí·met hí·wes hipˀliwayná·ksa koná. There it was. A hole was dug through. AW229.29

pk or **px**. See k sis.

pkuy N found in the following, possibly related to pukuy P
ˀilé·pkuy (abs), ˀilé·pkuyne (obj), ˀilé·pkuype (loc) (1) ashes, cf. poxpoxs N, (2) great-great-grandparent, cf. ˀilé· fire.

plaq or **plax̣** maternal grandfather, man’s daughter’s child. See piláq K.

pló·ya VC (with prefix tickaˀ or tiskeˀ) to turn somersault. This form is always preceded by a prefix.

ticka˒pló·yaca I am somersaulting.
hiticka˒pló·yaca He is turning somersault. AP147.16, AW80.158

pnexsin daughter-in-law, a woman's parent-in-law. See piné·xsin K.

pnim to be asleep. See piním VS.

pn̓í· to come out. See pin̓í· VS.

pnukin woman's brother-in-law, man's brother's wife. See pinú·kin K.

póhol N (1) valley, ravine, gulch, (2) gully with water in it, creek, small stream HW
póhol (abs), pohóla, pohólna, or "póhola" AP233.4 (obj), pipóhol (dist abs) AW180.17, pipohóla or pipohólna (dist obj) AW28.288
poholpóhol (abs), poholpóholna (obj) (1) small valley HA63.10, (2) small creek

póhos N (1) mountain mahogany hardwood, (2) hardwood in general. Cf. Coale (1958:138).
póhos (abs), pohósna (obj)
pohóspa (1) locative form of póhos, (2) (place name) place across from Hatwai Creek on the south side of the Clearwater River T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:36)

póhoy N (1) snow, fine snow HW, (2) hard snow, a fresh layer of shallow snow EPW
póhoy (abs), pohóypa (loc)

pok̓át P that describes sound of Magpie pecking Coyote's eye-fat
pok̓át AP52.2, AP56.2-3, AP64.8

póq VS to break, dissolve. Cf. púq VC.
wis- travel, camp
wispóqsa. I am leaving camp.
piwspóqsix. They are breaking camp. Cf. pi· vtp.

pó·s A (dupl) dull gray
po·spó·s (abs), pipo·spípo·s (dist abs)

pó·sa VC (with tele-) worship
talapó·saca. I worship.
talaposaná·wit religious ceremony. Cf. né·wit sts.
talapó·sanwa·s a church. Cf. nwe·s vsts.
-té· go away to
talapó·sataca. I go to worship. I am going to church.
té·w- at night
tawtalapó·sacaqa. I went to an evening service.

pó·t K woman's brother's daughter. Cf. Sahaptin pawát, páway (voc) (Hunn 1990:361).
pó·t (abs), pó·tna (obj), pó·tma (pl abs), pó·y (voc), ʔinípo·t (1sg poss abs), ʔinípo·na (1sg poss obj), ʔipó·t (2sg poss abs), ʔipó·na (obj)

poxpokál̓ac N screech owl, night owl
poxpokál̓ac (abs), poxpokl̓á·sna (obj) AW89.315, AW378.119

poxpok̓ála N ball made of deer hair covered with buckskin
poxpok̓ála (abs), poxpok̓lá·na (obj)

poxpok̓alí· VS to play a ball game. Cf. poxpok̓ála N.
poxpok̓lí·sa. I play a ball game.
poxpok̓lisí·x. We play a ball game.
nú·n ʔapoxpok̓lisí·x qémyex̣pu·ne. We are playing a ball game with the Kamiah people.
poxpok̓lisá·qa. I was playing a ball game.
poxpok̓álit (1) playing a ball game, (2) a ball game
poxpok̓lí·sway a club (or stick) for playing a ball game

poxpoxs N (with ʔalá·- fire) ashes
ʔalá·poxpoxs (abs), ʔalá·poxpoxsna (obj) ashes that contain pieces of wood. Cf. ʔilé·pkuy powdery ashes.

pox̣ P that describes sound of fish splashing. Cf. mox̣ P.

póx̣ A (dupl) grayish. Cf. pú·x A.

poх̣póx̣ grayish colored

pé·nmekunye, ˀí· hiwéhyem p. himaq̓í·cnacoˀx̣. He saw him coming, oh, here came a grayish-colored great salmon. AP448.9

póx̣c K great-grandparents, ancestors MB

póx̣c (abs), póx̣snim (obj)

pox̣póqc K (1) great-grandparents, (2) great-grandchildren

pox̣póqc (abs), pox̣poqácna (obj), pox̣poqácpim (np), pox̣poqácpa (loc), pox̣poqácma (pl abs), ˀinípox̣poqc (1sg poss abs), ˀinípox̣poqcna (1sg poss obj), ˀinipox̣poqácnim (np), ˀipox̣póqc (2sg poss abs), ˀipox̣poqácna (2sg poss obj)

lepípox̣poqc (1) two great-grandparents EPW, (2) great-great-grandparent DA

pox̣poqácpkin̓ix hipá·yna. He came from his great-grandparent's place.

pox̣poqácpa hí·wes. He is at his great-grandparent's.

pox̣póx̣s N gun powder

pox̣póx̣s (abs), pox̣póx̣sna or pox̣poqásna (obj)

"pox̣s" VC *pógsza* "console, comfort under affliction, as by occasion of the death of dear ones" DNP35

pó·y woman's brother's daughter. See pó·t K.

pses, psé·s man's father-in-law, man's son-in-law. See píses K.

pt̓oq VS to stretch

cé·p- by pressure + weye move quickly

có·yapt̓oqsa. I am ironing.

có·yapt̓oqt ironing

niké·- by pulling

niká·pt̓oqsa. I stretch by pulling (e.g, vine or wire).

tulé·- with foot

tolá·pt̓oqsa. I am stretching (it) (e.g., a new pair of shoes) with my foot.

wí·- cloth

wí·pt̓oqsa. I am smoothing cloth by stretching (it).

reflexive prefix + niké·- by pulling
ʔiná·nkapt̓oqsa. I stretch myself out.
ʔipná·nkapt̓oqsa. He stretches himself out (as when one is skydiving). He arches his back.
ʔiné·x ʔ. ka· quymíʔs wé·t̓u minmaʔí ʔiʔyéwki kú·t̓es. Though she stretched herself out, she could not slow down (her fall through the air) very much. HA21.42

pu· sts people, people from; probably analyzable into the locative suffix pe, and we, which is a variant of me 'from'. The form is probably a cognate of Sahaptin pam.

puhuhúx P gray (e.g., as the landscape looks after a light snowfall)
puhuhúx hiweyéhne. It snowed a little.
kí· ná·qc lé·wliks hiʔnpíme x̣áx̣a·c ka· q̓oʔ mé·x̣kuʔc puhuhúx ʔitú·x̣ki ké·twen̓es pé·kume. Here Grizzly Bear took one salmon and she made it gray a little bit with dirt, she seasoned it. AP340.2

puhus N inner skin, meaty skin
púhs (abs), puhúsne (obj)
koná pammí·w̓acpa pá·ʔyaqca puhúsne ka· konyá pé·pse. There, from time to time, he finds meaty skin and that he eats. AP134.15

puk VC (1) to loosen, (2) to scatter, separate after a meeting. Cf. pukúy.
púkce. (Mine, e.g., hair) is loosened.
cepé·- by pressing + ʔiyemí- run + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
cepé·ʔyempukey̓sem. You are making them run in all different directions.
we- with stick (possibly with a comb in this case)
wepúkse. I let my hair hang loose.
wepúkin̓ (personal name) Loose-Hair
wepúxpukce. (1) I winnow. (2) I stir ashes.
reflexive prefix + we- with stick
ʔinú·puxpukce. I take a sand bath (as chickens do).

pukúy (1) P undone, untied, loosened, (2) VS (with k) to untie, loosen, unlace, unpack, disentangle, unwrap pukúy or pukkúy (emphatic form)

kí· hiná·stak̓ayna kí·met koná yóx̣ ke sam̓wá·spa ʔeʔsé·ptukeylikli·ce tax̣cpolyá·ya yóx̣ pukúy ʔakú·me ʔanó·qt timá·y̓pa hipetqehú·x̣elekeʔykime pá·x̣lo· tax̣cpolyá·ya. There she (Modest Maiden) watched, enchanted, when suddenly the old man's belt came untied and the five Beaver brothers stepped forth from the sash, stood up right in front of her. AP432.9

pukúy hikú·se. It is getting loose.

pukkúy hikú·se. It is getting completely undone.

ʔípsus pukúy kú·se. I open my palm.

pukúypukuy (dist)

p. hí·wes. It is all untied.

ké·- with teeth

kepkúikse loose with the teeth, as a knot DNP227; probably *ké·pkuykse

niké·- by pulling (e.g., a rope)

niké·pkuykse. I am untying (it). I am setting (mine) free.

pá·nkapkoyxqana. He untied him.

ka· páʔpawana ka· p. k̓í·mac̃im ka· kiwáyl̓oʔ p. q̓oʔ wé·t̓u ʔóykahallix. She put him in a baby board and unlaced it only halfway and never unlaced it all the way down. AW242.64, 65

tulé·- with foot

tulé·pkuykse. (Something) comes loose while walking.

we- with a stick

wepúkuykse. I am unbraiding, disentangling (my hair).

welé·- in running

welepúkuykse. I (e.g., a horse) get loose.

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·pkuykse. I untie each of them.

wicx̣- defecate + wí·- distributive prefix

wicx̣wí·pkuykse. I unpack each while defecating.

wis- camp, travel + wí·- distributive prefix

wicwípkuykse. I am unpacking. I am unwrapping.

reflexive prefix + niké·- by pulling

ʔimé·nkepkuykuʔ. You will free yourself. AW15.67

kínki ʔé· kínye ʔé· ʔenké·qittiyuʔ ka· ʔ. With this you will pull hard and you will untie yourself. AW15.69

puk̓ P that describes sound of Coyote dropping dead AW573.11

puk̓umtí·n N grape, raisin. The oblique forms show that it is at least bimorphemic containing hí·n.
puk̓umtí·n (abs), puk̓umtí·snim (np), puk̓umtí·spe (loc), puk̓umti˒snú·t without p., pipk̓umtí·n (dist abs)

pú·luy N found in the following:
so·x̣pú·luy (abs), so·x̣pú·luyne (obj) wooden spoon. Cf. só·x̣ N spoon.

púq VC to scatter, spread, dissolve, disperse, disband. This form is probably related to puk and poq by symbolism.
pú·x̣ scatteringly
p. pí·kusix. They spread out.
p. hipé·kusix. They are breaking camp.
púqce. I go separate ways.
pí·pux̣ne. They went away from each other. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix.
wí·- distributive prefix (changes the stem to VS)
wí·puqse. (1) I am distributing it. (2) I "squander, expend foolishly." DNP200. I "lavish." DNP118
wí·puqt distribution of dead person's property
wis- camp, travel
wispúqce. I scatter in departing (from a place of camping).

pú·su˒ P off, (go) off, (cut) off, (break) off
kí·met tá·lam tu˒úynu pú·su˒ pe˒énye. (He beat Weasel, his younger brother, so hard) that he whipped off the tip of his tail. AW388.38

pú·t ten. See pú·tim Nu.

pú·tim Nu ten
pú·timt ten (people and things)
p. wax̣ ná·qc eleven
pú·timpx tenth
pú·timt wax̣ ná·qcipx eleventh

pú·timwe ten (people). Cf. we sts human classifier.
  pú·timt wax̣ ná·qcwa, pú·timtwe wax̣ ná·qcwa eleven (people)
  pu·timwenı́x only ten (people). Cf. nı́k sts.
  pu·timt wa naqswanı́x only eleven (people)
pú·timcik̓iwpe ten days before, ten days after
pu·time'éle or pu·timte'éle ten pairs
pu·timéhem or pú·tmehem ten times
putmi'inwı́·me ten years old: "from ten years (ago)." Cf. 'ı́nwim N.
pu·te'éptit or pú·te'ptit one hundred
  pu·te'éptitx one-hundredth
pu·tmú·sus one thousand
  pu·tmú·suskipx one-thousandth

pux P that describes sound of blowing on something
ka· lepı́t qó·tqot hicé·pew̓ye. ka· konı́·x púx pé·kiye ku'ús ka· coqóypa konı́·x tú·sti hitqetemé·yeqikecesix lepı́t wé·ptes wé·pta·cqan. And he picked out two feathers. Then he blew on them. There sitting high up on the top of the tepee were two eagles, (I mean) eaglets. AW78.130. In this passage the blowing refers to an act of magic transforming feathers to live eaglets, but the word may not be necessarily so specified.

pux N (dupl) dust
púxpux (abs), puxpúxne (obj)
puxpuxnı́me (place name) place on Race Creek of Salmon River; site where white chalk was obtained for cleaning clothing (Shawley 1977:96): "dusting place."
'ilé·puxpux (abs), 'ilé·puxpuxne (obj) ashes; same as 'ilé·pkuy Cf. 'ilé· fire.

pú·x A (dupl) (1) gray, (2) dull brown, mouse brown, (3) "of gray color nearly black, dark gray" DNP89. Phinney uses "pox̣póx̣ grayish colored" for a Chinook salmon AP448.9. Cf. póx̣ A.
pu·xpú·x, pipu·xpı́pu·x (dist)

púxnin̓ N shawl. The oblique case form suggests that this is a passive participle of puk VC. See Plate 2.
púxnin̓ (abs), púxni'ski (inst)

puxsi VS to glance off (of arrows)
tex̣- shoot
tex̣puxsí·se. I shoot and miss.
ˀetx̣puxsí·se. I shoot at it and miss.
pé·tx̣puksiye. His arrow glanced off.
ˀé·te p. mét̓u meˀqéscim x̣á·t pé·kiyeˀnye. He shot at him and hit him but it tore off only his skin. AP478.5
ti- (?)
tipúxsise. It glanced off of me.
hitpúxsise. He was not seriously hurt (but the arrow left markings).
tipúxsit glancing off (of arrows)
tipuxsí·n̓ (man's name) Glanced, Shot-but-Unhurt

pú·xstey VC to swell (e.g., from an insect bite)
ˀepú·xsteyne. His swelled up. AW577.6
pú·xsteyn swelling, tumor

pyó·c VS found in the following:
ˀicapyó·ckt a strip of tanned hide. Cf. ˀice with knife.

py̓úx̣te to place between, insert. See piy̓úx̣te VS.

pˀlá· to dig. See piˀlá· VS.

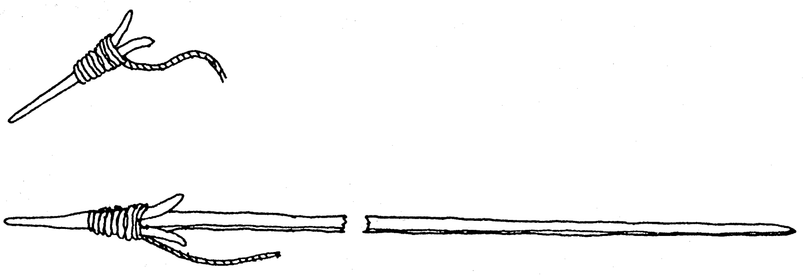


Figure 12. sistóˀs leister (p.649)

p̓

p̓ác VC raise hind end

p̓ácnin̓ (horse's name) One with Short Tail

p̓alax̣ N love potion, perfume. A powdered plant which was mixed with beaver musk and smeared on the body.

p̓álx̣ (abs), p̓aláx̣na (obj)

káł̓a p̓aláx̣na táˀc pé·nuxsime. She smelled the sweet fragrance of love-perfume. AP206.9

k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ (1) love potion, (2) the plant from which love perfume is made (with pink flowers and with berries), camomile. Cf. k̓ú·sey̓n N.

p̓á·l̓a VC to dislike, hate, find repulsive, reject

p̓á·laca. I dislike (mine).

ˀap̓á·l̓aca. I dislike it.

ˀ. konyá sik̓é·mne. I don't want that horse.

pá·p̓al̓ana. He did not like him. AW450.184

hiná·sp̓al̓ay̓sa. He detests theirs. He finds theirs revolting. AP269.3 Cf. -é·y̓ benefactive suffix.

himke- with mouth

himkap̓ál̓aca. I dislike the taste of it.

sepé·- causative prefix + ˀile- sing or talk

sapá·ˀlap̓al̓aca. You will not like the song: "(Mine) makes you dislike the song."

ka· pé·ce, "kál̓a ˀé· s. láwtiwa· weˀnípt." He (Squawfish) answered, "The song is not good enough for you to hear." AW267.94

we- talk

ˀo·p̓á·l̓aksa. I talk about someone in negative terms. I make slanderous remarks. I destroy his reputation.

reflexive prefixes
ʾino·p̓ál̓aksa. I make myself unlikable by words. Cf. we vtp.
ʾinaʾlap̓ál̓aca. I talk despisingly about myself. Cf. ʾile vtp.

p̓atx̣ VC (dupl) found in the following:
ʾile- fire, smoke, warmth
hiʾlap̓átx̣p̓atx̣canki. The blue haze of warmth looms.
tóqa ʾitú·ne pé·kuse ʾinláwtiwa·m hey̓ú·xchacwalm ke koná ʾetye. I wonder what my friend Cottontail Boy could be doing there where the blue haze of warmth looms. AP1.8

p̓áy VC to be drained, be dry
p̓áyca. It is drained (e.g., of blood in dead animals). (This expression can also be used in reference to loss of sexual potency.)
p̓áyn draining, wringing
sepé·- causative prefix
cap̓á·p̓ayksa. I wring (e.g., wet clothing): “I make it drain.”
sepé·- causative prefix + we- with stick
capó·p̓ayksa. I make someone do washing.
tulé·- with foot
tolá·p̓ayp̓ayksa. I trample it dry.
hitoláp̓ayp̓ayka. He trampled it dry.
hiná·stolap̓ayp̓aykima. He trampled out (the content of their bellies). AP233.8-9
we- with stick
wap̓áyksa. I wash (a load of clothes).
po·p̓áykoʾ. We will wash (a load of clothes).
wap̓áyx. Wash (to sg)!
wap̓áykitx. Wash (to pl)!
wap̓áykaʾs laundry soap
w. hí·k̓ay basin for washing clothes
wap̓áykinwa·s (1) a washing machine HW, (2) laundry (place)
we- with stick + stem + -té· move away to
wap̓áyktanoʾ. I am going to wash (some clothes).
wap̓áyktax. Go and wash (to sg)!
wap̓áyktatx. Go and wash (to pl)!

p̓éq VC to be the middle (e.g., of day, night, river)

p̓éqce. I got there just at noon: “I nooned.”

hip̓éqce. It is noon.

hip̓éqin. It just became noon.

-naq̓i completive suffix

p̓áqnaq̓itkin̓ix after noon: “from completing noon” HA82.17

p̓áqnaq̓itpa or p̓ax̣ná·q̓itpa just after noon

-t̓é·sx before

p̓ex̣né·sx before noon

p̓éqpe (loc) (1) at midday, at noon AW110.18, (2) at midnight

kúʔ p̓éqpe about noon: “sort of noon” AW110.19

p̓éqipx until noon

ʔipí hipinmí·ktetu mé·ywi q̓oʔ p̓. He sleeps until noon.

p̓éqipkin̓ix after midpoint

ka· koná cik̓é·tin p̓. konmá ka· koná ʔimáwyatolatalqoʔ. And then, after midnight, slow down (in your walking). AW48.79

peH- exactly, each

pepp̓éx̣ right in the middle. AW110.18, AW175.61

wá·qoʔ q̓oʔ p. ka· koná pó·hawayka ʔallá·y hitqí·xkike. When (Grizzly Bear was) in the middle (of the bridge), he (Coyote) tipped it (the bridge), and Grizzly Bear landed far below. AW175.61

ka· konmá pá·to·lo·qawnaʔnya hú·sus ʔiweté·m p. kúʔ míne. There he threw his head into the middle of the lake. AW257.95

peH- exactly, each + stem + -e·y (?)

pepp̓éqe·y down the middle, along the center line

kax ká· wiyé·wikt̓e p. Then let me float down the middle (of the river). AW493.11

ʔelíw- winter + peH- exactly, each

ʔelíwpepp̓ex̣ midwinter

kaká· hipahínaq̓iya ka· ʔ. kuʔ q̓oʔ mínki ka· koná hiwe·cesí·x. When they finished (building a longhouse) sometime in the middle of winter, they held a dance there. AW219.2

ʔipél- plant, stick up

ʔeʔpélp̓eqse. His is sticking up in the middle.

kál̓a ʔ. wé·tespe cé·p. Just in the ground his arrows were sticking up around. AP134.12

cik̓e·tinp̓éx̣ (abs), cik̓e·tinp̓éqpe (loc) midnight

p̓íł VC to be a hole

p̓íłin a hole

mac̓yó·p̓iłin ear opening

nusnú·p̓iłin nostril

p̓íł used with the verb kú· VS to do

p̓íł kú·se. I just thought of it. I remember. I see. I understand: "I hit a hole."

p̓íł hikú·se. There is a hole.

p̓íłce. (1) There is a hole (in relationship to me). (2) I go through a hole.

ˀep̓íłcix. We go through a hole.

hip̓íłce. There is a hole.

cú·- with a pointed object

cú·p̓iłkse. I make a hole (e.g., with an awl).

cú·p̓iłkeˀs a prickle, a goad, an awl: "(a tool) for perforation"

ké·- with teeth

ké·p̓iłkeˀs for biting, for biting through

ná· ˀetke heyé·x̣nin̓ kí·met kál̓a kannán pékeˀnpe wé·ŧ̓u ˀitú·ki k. Oh he (Coyote) was so hungry, so he just bit into (the meat) but he could not bite through it in any way. AW51.130

mis- with ear

misp̓íłkse. I understand what is said. It gets through to me: "There is a hole in my hearing."

te- speak + mis- with ear

temisp̓íłkse. I make (mine) understand.

we- with stick

hiwep̓íłke. There was a hole. He pierced it.

wá·qoˀ ka· koná h. tehéspe. Already there was a hole in the ice. AW628.42

wep̓íłkeˀs an auger, a gimlet, a tool to bore holes

wep̓íłkt (1) piercing right through, (2) a hole AW628.42

weye- as it goes

weyep̓íłkeˀs for making a hole

koná ka· hiné·sce "kuˀús ˀé·tx ka· pé·ˀnisix kínki hipené·c̓ewyuˀ kál̓a pe·tí·nm kuˀitú· wó·lit há·nit q̓oˀ wé·ŧ̓uˀ w. ˀitú· maná· kú·ŧ̓es ˀéhew haní·ŧ̓as x̣áx̣a·sna." There he (Coyote) told them (Grizzly Bears), "They're really going to give it to you with this arrowhead, but actually it's only made out of stick. It really couldn't even make a hole in anything, let alone a grizzly bear!" AW198.14

wí·- distributive + tukʷé·p- with fingernail + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive
pe·witkupp̓íłkeˀnye. He made holes in each of someone else's with his fingernails.
met̓é·te yox̣ ˀipné ˀípsus p. kikahallakí ˀesé·ki. But he (Eagle) punched holes on each of her hands with his talons so long. HA21.35
wisle- by shaving or whittling
wiclep̓íłkt making a hole by boring
ˀile- fire
ˀilep̓íłkse. The flame breaks through, making a hole. It burns through.
ˀise- with a knife
ˀicep̓íłkt (1) making a hole with a knife, perforate by cutting, (2) a hole cut or bored

p̓in̓í·ses N snout (e.g., of dog, cow, deer, elk)
p̓in̓í·ses (abs), p̓in̓isé·sne (obj), p̓in̓isasláykin near p.
p̓in̓isé·sin̓ having a snout: "snouted"

p̓in̓ix̣ VC (dupl) (with nú·xc) to sniff
nú·xc- with nose
hinó·xcp̓in̓ix̣p̓in̓ix̣naqana. He sniffed.
ka· h. "mínix ˀá·t hití·wece ˀisí· hí·wes." Then he (Coyote) sniffed (and said), "Where does the smell of excrement come from? Who is it?" AW213.73

p̓ip̓lá·c N (1) a species of tree, (2) "willow" AP173.14, (3) dogwood, *Cornus* spp.; identification by Alan Marshall.
p̓ip̓lá·c, "píplats" (abs) AP173.1, p̓ip̓lá·cna (obj), "píplatspa" (loc) AP173.14

p̓is VC to expose buttocks and adjacent areas
p̓ís hikú·se. She exposes herself (e.g., as the clothes accidentally fly up).
p̓ísnin̓ (passive participle) exposed
sepé·- causative prefix + we- with stick
pé·sepu·p̓iske. He placed him buttocks up.
kí· ˀipnáwyawwana ˀá·yat ka· há·manm hú·sus paˀsak̓iwkaˀnya, péˀseqú·lilke ka· kí· cilá·kt p. pé·sepu·tiskeˀpelehte piskískin̓ix. Here the woman got ready while the man cut off its (ram's) head and set the body in such a position that the buttocks were uppermost and pointing out from the door. AP390.13-14

té·w- at night
hitéwp̓isce. He is lying hind-end up.
we- with a stick
wep̓ískse. I am hunching down with my buttocks up.
hiwep̓ísksem. He hunching down with his buttocks up.
kál̓a cickúp pé·tqe·xne ˀisí·met h. ˀeqquléhtse hé·cu koní·x. She was shocked to see him with his hind end sticking up and a piece of wood sticking from there. AW258.101
tísqeˀ hiwep̓ískse. Skunk is hunching down with his buttocks up.

p̓iyó·c A (dupl) shiny and slippery
p̓iyocp̓iyó·c, p̓ip̓yó·cp̓ip̓yoc (dist)
kál̓a p̓iyocp̓iyó·c kuˀuspé ˀinekí·x pá·capaqicxqana kál̓a quyyís. She (Brown Bear) was just shiny and slippery like this, and even though she (Grizzly Bear) tried to grab her, she went “slip.” AW215.99

p̓ú·l̓em VC to swell, rise, become bloated, leaven
hip̓ú·l̓emce. (1) (Dough) is rising. (2) (Stomach) is bulging. (3) There is a swelling on the skin. (4) (Cow) is bloated.
cepé·p̓ul̓em̓nes (1) baking powder, (2) “yeast” DNP241. Cf. sepé· vtp.
ˀiyé·p̓ul̓emkt dropsy. Cf. ˀiyé· water.

p̓uxp̓uxwí· VS to be moldy
p̓uxp̓uxwí·se. It is moldy.
p̓uxp̓uxwí·n a moldy one (a term of insult)

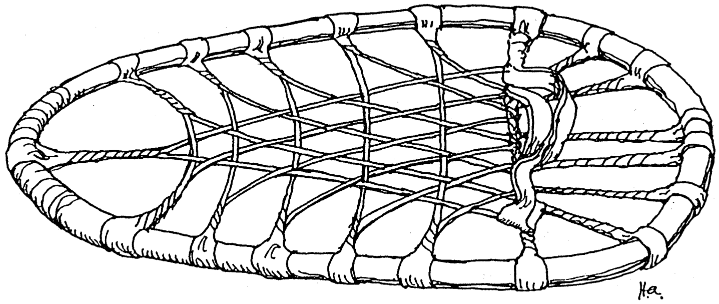


Figure 13. sé·p̓in snowshoe (p.633)

q

q vis (frequentative indefinite past)
capalú·nx̣. I worked all the time. Cf. eʔnix for pl ending.

qa vis (indicative recent past)
wiskeʔéyce. I travel.
wiskaʔáycaqa. I traveled recently.
wiskeʔéycene. I traveled long ago.

qá·c maternal grandmother. See qá·s K.

qacanó A versatile, competent, capable, fearless
qacanó or qacanó·t (sg abs), qiqacanó or qiqacanó·t (dist abs). The forms qacanó·t and qiqacanó·t might be results of interpreting the last part as nú·t sts, a possible case of folk etymology.

qáccayqan. See qí·ccayqan P.

qáhas N (1) udder, teats, nipple, (2) milk
qáhas (abs), qahásnim (np), qaháspa (loc)
qahásnim wé·ʔikt butter: "milk's grease"
wé·ʔikt qahásnim cream
qahásnim ʔiní·t dairy: "house of milk." Cf. ʔiní·t N house.
qaháspa or qahácpa (place name) (1) Udder-Place near Kamiah, Idaho (cf. HA 13), believed to be the breasts of ʔilcwé·w̓cix (Kamiah Monster) HA26.57, (2) village site on the east side of the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)

qalác K (1) father's father, father's uncle (FF), (2) man's son's child, man's nephew's child (mSoCh). Cf. peqélis K.

qalácaˀc (abs) FF, qalácaˀcma (pl abs) FF, qalácaˀcmana (pl obj) FF, qalácaˀ (voc) FF, qalácaˀma (pl voc) FF, naˀqalác (1sg poss abs) FF, naˀqalácap (1sg poss obj) FF, naˀqalácam (1sg poss np) FF, ˀim̓qalác (2sg poss abs) FF, qaláca (voc) mSoCh

naˀqalácam ˀú·s há·nit. My (paternal) grandfather made it.

ˀí·n ˀe·kíce naˀqalácap. I see my grandfather.

ˀí·n ˀaná·sakcaqa qalácaˀcmana. I saw grandfathers.

qalámqalam N lodgepole pine, *Pinus contorta* (Marshall 1977:30)

qalámqalam (abs), qalámqalamna (obj), qalámqalamnim (np)

qalátq VS to spread one's legs

ˀawawciqalatqó·ta. (Let) spread legs.

ka· q̓oˀ kem q̓atát ˀ. konyá p̓íl̓ine. And you spread your legs close to the hole (where Grizzly Bear is). HA15.30. Cf. u· vts.

wawciqalátqt to spread the legs apart

qam P that describes the manner of hopping (e.g., of coyote)

qamóhoł N baby beaver AW

qamóhoł or qamóhoy (abs), qamohółna or qamohóyna (obj)

qá·msit N (1) fresh roots of cous, *Lomatium cous* (Marshall 1977:52). The same roots, when dried, are called qá·ws (qawas N). (2) "camas root" AP340.11, wrong in the Upriver dialect usage

qá·msit (abs), qá·msina or qá·msitna (obj), qá·msitnim (np), qá·msitpa (loc), qá·msil̓ayn for q.

qá·msitsi·s (abs), qá·msitsi·sna (obj) mush made from biscuit root; same as ˀapá·si·s. Cf. ˀápa N.

qá·msk VS to eat raw; possibly related to qamskaˀí N

qá·msksa. I eat (something) raw.

hiqá·msksa. He eats (something) raw. AW157.69

hiqá·msxqana. He used to eat (something) raw.

kamálaham hí·semtuks hiʾsé·pece ʾitú· ka· q̓oʾ yox̣niq̓óʾc̓oʾ q̓oʾ sí·kstiwa· paʾsak̓íwkaʾniqana ka· yóx̣ h. qí·wn. Whatever he (the Sun) brought back from the killing, the old man used to cut off the private parts and eat them raw. AW155.30

qamskaʾí N (1) turnip, rutabaga, (2) parsnip EBW; possibly related to qá·msk VS. Cf. eʾí vsts.

qamskaʾí (abs), qamskaʾí·na (obj)

qám̓t̓a·l camas season. See qém̓es N.

qam̓aʾál July. See qém̓es N.

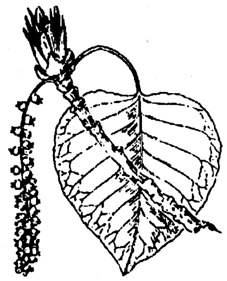
qan sts young (person or animals), small being. This form has an alternate form qaqan and its diminutive form qal.

ʾicayá·yaqan a young coyote AP40.2. Cf. ʾiceyé·ye N coyote.
ciq̓á·mqal a dog. Cf. sík̓em N horse.
nimí·pu·qaqan a young Nez Perce. Cf. ni·mí· N Nez Perce.

qana vis (frequentative remote past)

qánis K man's younger sister, man's younger female cousin

qánis (abs), qanísna (obj), qaní·snim (np), qaní·sma (pl abs), qáni (voc), qaní·ma (pl voc), ʾinímqanis (1sg poss abs), ʾinímqanisna (1sg poss obj), ʾinímqanisnim (1sg poss np), ʾimqánis (2sg poss abs), ʾimqanísna or ʾimqáni·sna (2sg poss obj), qaní·si·n with q.



qápqap N cottonwood tree, *Populus trichocarpa*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin x̣apx̣áp, x̣px̣áp, x̣ápx̣ap cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) (Hunn 1990:345).

qápqap (abs), qapqápna (obj), qapqápnim (np)
qapqapí·n (place name) Cottonwood, Idaho T31N R1E
qapqapaʾá·l, qapqapaʾál or qapqapaʾála (place name) (1) Boise, (2) Boise River
"qapqaptoyí·n" (place name) village site on the northwest side of the Grande Ronde River T7N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:42)
nisá·qapqap small tree with fluttering needles, aspen; identification by Alan Marshall

qáptqapt N thigh bone
qáptqapt (abs), qaptqáptna (obj)

qaqa vis (frequentative recent past)

qaqan young one. See qan sts.

qáqil N (1) fish egg dried for food or bait, (2) salmon roe
qáqil or qáqił (abs), qaqí·lna (obj)
qaqilqáqil mountain ash (because the berries look like small salmon roe). Cf. qeqé·yux N.

qáqsa N (archaic) (1) twig of hardwood, (2) "brushwood" AP212.17. In Coyote stories this is the wood used to repair the broken legs of Meadowlark.
qáqsa, qaqsá, or qáqsat (abs), qaqsána (obj), qaqsá·nm or qaqsánm (np)
taqc̓é· qóˀc qaqsánm wé·yux hanyaˀnyóˀ. Later soon I will make a leg for you out of hardwood. HA32.49

qá·s K (1) mother's mother, mother's aunt (MM), (2) woman's daughter's child, woman's niece's child (fDaCh)
qá·caˀc (abs) MM, qá·qaˀcpim (np) MM, qá·caˀcx to MM, qá·caˀci·n with MM, qá·caˀ or qa·caˀá (voc) MM AW81.176, náˀqa·c (1sg poss abs) MM, naˀqá·cap (1sg poss obj) MM, naˀqá·cam (1sg poss np) MM, ˀim̓qá·s (2sg poss abs) MM, qá·ca (voc) fDaCh
wá·qoˀ ˀekiyú·se naˀqá·cap. I am going to my grandmother's. AW78.116
koná hipá·yna qá·caˀcpa. Then he came to his grandmother's place. AW78.118
naˀqá·cayo· my grandmother and others. Cf. eyu· sts.

qá·s A (dupl) (1) milky, murky (of river), blurry, (2) roan, dapple grey; probably a cognate of qa·sqá·s 'strawberry roan' in Sahaptin
qa·sqá·s hiwé·lece. The river flows murkily.

qa·síˀ N bumblebee
qa·síˀ (abs), qa·síˀna (obj)

qásqas N greenish hard rock used for stone tools HW
qásqas (abs) AW168.49

qatat (1) VC to be hardened, be compressed, (2) VC to be constipated, (3) A (dupl) solid, compact
qatatíca. I am constipated.
hiqtatíca. It is getting solid. He is constipated.
qatátin constipation, hardening (active participle)
qatátnin̓ compressed, solid (passive participle)
temé·- throw
tamá·qtatksa. I throw to make something solid.
ˀile- heat, fire
hiˀlaqátatka. It was hardened by the sun.
qatatqátat, qiqtatqíqtat (dist) solid, compact, hard (e.g., of the ground from baking in the sun)

qat̓áw (1) VC to dry, evaporate, (2) A waterless, dry, absorbent
qat̓áwca. It is drying. It is evaporating. (E.g., a well) is going dry.
hiqt̓áwca páp̓a. The spring is going dry.
cepé·- by pressing
capá·qt̓awksa. I wipe something dry.
capá·qt̓awkaˀs a towel. Cf. eˀs vsts.
sepé·- causative prefix + ˀile- heat, fire
sapá·ˀlaqt̓awksa. I cause something to wither by heat.
we- with stick
waqát̓awksa. I wring something.
waqát̓awkinwa·s a wringer
weye- as days go
wayaqát̓awksa. It is getting dry as days go by.
ˀile- heat, fire
ˀilá·qt̓awksa. (Mine) is withering.
hiˀlaqát̓awka. It is dry from being in the sun (the water is gone).
reflexive prefix + cepé·- by pressing
ˀimá·capa·qt̓awx. Dry yourself.
qitt̓á·w̓ (used adverbially) dry, dryly

qaw vtsc straight through, do something without stopping. Its form is qaw after an s-class stem and naqaw after a c-class stem.

ʾá·cqawn. Go right in! Cf. ʾá·cx Go in!; ʾá·c VS.
ʾicasóʾpqawna. I cut it right through. Cf. ʾicesúʾpe I cut; suʾup VS.
hiká·ʾawnaqawna. He stayed until morning. He stayed on straight through the night. Cf. ká·ʾaw VC.
laʾámnaqawca. (Mine) is completely gone. Cf. laʾám VC.

qáw (1) P that describes sound of pounding or knocking, (2) VC (dupl) to knock
qáw qáw qáw sound of, for example, someone pounding as he tries to break apart the bison heads AP150.4
qawqawíca. I am knocking.
tawqawqawíca. I am knocking at night. Cf. té·w vtp.

qawas N cous, peeled and dried qá·msit root, *Lomatium cous*. To gloss qá·ws 'dried qém̓es' as Phinney does (AP115, n. 1) is wrong at least in the Upriver dialect. Cf. Sahaptin x̣awš cous (*Lomatium cous*) (Hunn 1990:172).
qá·ws (abs), qawásna (obj), qawásnim (np), qawáspa (loc), qawáspx or qawásx to q., qawasnó·t without q., qawsʾáyn for q.
qawásnahipu·n (abs), qawásnahipu·ne (obj) the Nez Perce people: "qá·ws eater"
qawáspal̓o· Cous people
qawsníma (place name) Sally Anne Creek T31N R4E
qawspaʾálo· (place name) village site thought to be located in area of Somers Creek on the west side of the Snake River T2N R50E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:49)
qawsqá·ws (abs), qawsqá·wsna (obj), qawsqá·wski (inst), qawsqá·wsayn for q., qawsqawspípam among q. a variety of common cow parsnip that grows in swamps or high in the mountains. *Ligusticum canbyi;* identification by Alan Marshall. Dried roots were chewed to cure colds, sometimes in combination with chewing the bark of sálam chittam tree. Dried bark was mixed with tobacco.
titlóqaws big cous (the kind found near Tolo Lake)

qáya N (1) snake hawk, red-tailed goshawk, (2) wild turkey
qáya (abs), qáyana (obj), qáyanim (np)
qáyanma (place name) village site located below wawahí·spa, an area extending and including Couse Creek on the west side of the Snake River T9N-T8N R47E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:41)

“qayapásx̣po” N (place name) (1) village site thought to be located in area beginning at rapids above White Horse Rapids to rapids between French Creek and Birch Creek and probably on both sides of the Snake River T4N R49E-R50E (Oregon) T29N R3W, (2) village site thought to be located in area between Birch Creek to Wolf Creek T3-4N R49E-R50E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:48).

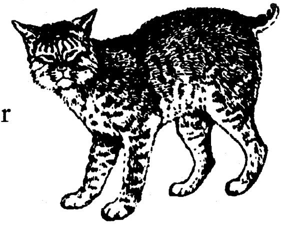
qáy̓c N a light eater
qáy̓c (abs), qáy̓cna is better than qay̓á·sna (obj)
qáy̓c wé·s. I am a light eater.
qaycwí·sa. I eat very little.

qaʔán (1) VC to honor, respect, be nice to, (2) A modest (of girls), of quiet disposition
qaʔánca. I respect (mine).
ʔaqaʔánca. I respect him.
ʔaqaʔáncix. We respect it. HA84.41
hipaná·sqaʔanna. They respected us. HA88.39
ʔaqaʔánnoʔ. I will be nice to him.
ʔ. ʔé· taʔásna qí·wne. You will be nice to the good old man. AW504.68
pá·qaʔannaʔniqa. They used to respect it.
p. wé·tesne. They used to worship the earth. HA84.43
qaʔánqaʔan, qiqaʔánqiqaʔan (dist) respected
qaʔán̓is, qiqáʔn̓is (dist) modest (of girls), respectable
ka· koná ná·qc hiwé·ke tim̓á·y̓ cílmi. qaʔán̓is táʔc tim̓á·y̓ wé·t̓u ʔitú· máwa ciw̓á·t hikúye. There was a girl, a pine squirrel. A modest, good girl, she did not do anything improper at any time. AW536.3
qaʔansí·may an ingrate. Cf. sí·mey VS.

qece P (1) even when, (2) if (as in, ‘if you can, I can’). A pronominal suffix is used with this word.
qece (3sg, 3pl), qecé·x (1sg), qecem (2sg), qecé·nm (1pl), qecepem (2pl)
qece wá·qoʔ. (idiom) Big loss, alas!
qece ʔipí hikú·se. If he does (I can).
qecem ʔí·m or qecem̓í·m. If you can, I can. AW274.33, AW278.99, AW501.20, HA40.25, HA44.27, HA47.10.

qéhel N grasshopper
qéhel (abs), qehéle or qehélne (obj)

qéhep N bobcat, wildcat, *Lynx rufus*; identification by Alan Marshall
qéhep (abs), qehépne (obj), qehépnim (np)
qehepqí·wn (man's name) Bobcat-Old-Man; once a chief in the Kamiah area. HW's great-great-grandfather had this name.



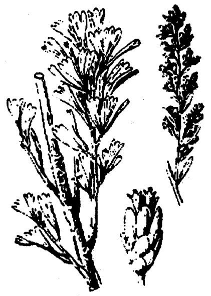
qé·lewi VS to reunite, reconcile
qé·lewise. I reunite.
hiqé·lewye. He was united.
koní·x pá·ˀnahpayka konmaˀí h. wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn. w̓ayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn (man's name) brought her (his former wife) back from that place, and in this way they were reunited. AW221.42
qé·lewit reconciliation, reunion

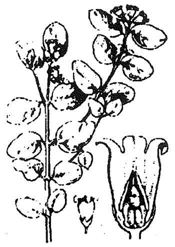
qé·m V (VS with ˀile- prefix) to dry up (e.g., grass, grain) from the sun and become brittle
ˀile- fire
ˀew̓leqé·mkse. His is drying up.
hiˀleqé·mkse. It is drying up.

"qéme" N (place name) village site located just below mouth of the Grande Ronde River on the west side of the Snake River T7N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:42)
"qe·meˀiyí·wewi·" (place name) camp site located about half a mile down Potlatch River from the mouth of Pine Creek T38N R2W (Schwede 1966:35): "estuary of qéme".

qémneqe N (place name) Clear Creek on the south side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R4E; possibly analyzable into qém (unique) and néqe middle: qém may be related to qé·mu hemp.
qémneqe (abs), qémneqene (obj)
qémneqe ˀiyíwewiy the mouth of Clear Creek HA69.47

qémqem N sagebrush buttercup, sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata* and gray rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Marshall 1977:24)
qémqem (abs), qemqémne (obj)





qé·mu N (1) Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum;* identification by Alan Marshall, (2) rope or string made of hemp, (3) rag, cloth, (bed) sheet

qé·mu (abs), qemú·ne (obj)

qemúynem N (place name) (1) Wallowa Creek, a tributary of the Snake River, (2) village site above the mouth of Joseph Creek on the east side of the creek T7N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:42)

qemúynem or qemú·ynem (abs), qemú·ynemne (obj)

qemúynu· (1) the Wallawa band of Nez Perce, Joseph's band; same as wal̓wá·po·, (2) (place name) place "located below Asotin, Washington, mouth of Tammany Creek on east and possibly west sides of Snake" T10N R46E (Washington) T35N R6W (Schwede 1966:40)

qemuynuʾískit a trail that starts from Ahsaka on the northeast side of the Clearwater River

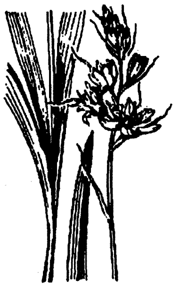
qémyex̣p N (place name) (1) Lawyers Canyon, (2) Lawyers Canyon Creek, (3) area around the confluence of Lawyers Creek and the Clearwater River, (4) town of Kamiah, Idaho T33N R3E. One proposed etymology is qé·mu N Indian hemp.

qémyex̣p (abs) qémyex̣pne or qé·myex̣pne (obj)

qémyex̣p mat̓á·lay (place name) camp site located above the mouth of Lawyers Creek on the west side of the Clearwater River on upper Kamiah Creek T33N R4E (Schwede 1966:30). Cf. má·t̓a N.

qémyex̣p mut̓é·ley (place name) village site located on the south side of the mouth of Lawyers Creek near its confluence with the Clearwater River T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:30). Cf. mú·t̓e N.

qémyex̣pu· (abs), qémyex̣pu·ne (obj) people of Kamiah



qém̓es N camas, *Camassia quamash;* identification by Leda Scrimsher. Small onion shaped roots of camas were baked in a pit lined with wet grass (suséʾy) and heated rocks. Some were dried, ground, and made into bricks called ʾápa; a Nez Perce delicacy. Cf. Sahaptin x̣maš, x̣maaš camas *(Camassia quamash)* (Hunn 1990:93)

qém̓es (abs), qem̓é·sne (obj), qem̓é·sayn for q.

qem̓é·spel̓u· (abs), qem̓é·spel̓u·ne (obj) Kalispel people, "Flathead" AP25.14

qem̓esníme camas place
qem̓éssi·s (abs), qem̓éssi·sne (obj) camas soup
qem̓eyé·kse. I am going camas digging for a few days.
hiqm̓eyé·ksix. They are going to dig camas.
qam̓at̓á·l, qem̓at̓á·l or qam̓aˀál camas season, about July

qem̓eté·sp N (place name) camp site located in area known as Round Meadows between Long Meadow Creek and the Elk River T39-41N R1E (Schwede 1966:33): "place to dig camas".

qepcí A ugly, homely. Cf. qepsí A.
qepcíˀc ugly, homely. Cf. ˀic.
qepciˀístiwe· homely friend. In contrast qepsiˀístiwe· means 'bad friend'.

qepisí (1) VC to exert strength, make an effort, (2) A (dupl) strong, loud, (3) P forcefully, hard, loudly
(1) qepsíce. I am straining. I am making an effort.
peqpisnú·ye. He strained against it. Cf. u· directional suffix.
koná ka· q̓oˀ p. kuˀús kin̓í·k̓uˀ pá·tamok̓iwka. Then he (Coyote) threw himself at him (Flint) and thus he cut him in two. AW169.68
silím- with eyes
silímqepsce. I focus my eyes intently on something.
reflexive prefix
ˀiné·qpisce. I am doing my best.
ˀimé·qpisce. You are doing your best.
ˀimé·qpisnuˀ. You will do your best. AW455.25
kamká· hitamá·sitkatkoˀ kawá ˀe· wilé·keˀykuˀ ˀe· q̓oˀ ˀ. ka· yóx̣ ˀe· x̣it̓íl̓ ˀekiyéˀnyuˀ máymay. When he lassoes you as you go by, then you will run, you will run as hard as you can, and break his (rope of) intestines. HA32.59
ˀipné·qpisne. He went as fast as he could. AW456.33. He put forth much final effort. AP97.4
ˀipné·qpisnikike. She hurried on as hard as she could. AW605.23
qepísin (abs) strength
q. ˀí·nim wé·s táˀc. I have great strength.
qepisíki (inst) with strength
q. hí·naq̓it. He finishes it with strength.
qapíscaw̓ unnecessarily loud (= qepís + sáw̓ ?)

(2) qepsqéps, qiqepsqíqeps (dist) strong, vigorous
qepsqepsné·wit strength, power, being strong
(3) qepís strong(ly), loud(ly)
q. tiyó·kin crying loudly
q. ʾeʾpt̓é·y. Hit him hard!
ka· hé·nek̓e ʾipnéhinewye ʾilcwé·w̓cix qetu q. hehésne. And the monster tried again and breathed harder. HA24.15
q. hí·wes. He is strong.
q. hitíy̓eye. He laughed aloud.
qeqpís (dist)
q. hiwsí·x. They are strong.
qeppís very forcefully
wá·qi ka· hiwe·léhtkike q. q̓oʾ pé·cu·yek̓ilke. Now she (Grizzly Bear) dashed out and very forcefully slammed (the door). AW213.78
kál̓a pé·msteqeʾnpen̓ixne kál̓a q. Thus they answered very forcefully. AW265.47

qéps VC to close the eyes
qéps kú·se. I close my eyes (e.g., because there is something in them).
hiqépsne. He closed his eyes. AW388.33
qépsin closing of the eyes
qépsnin̓ closed (of eyes) AW478.9

qepsí A (1) bad, immoral, incorrect, (2) vile, foul, loathsome, filthy, ugly, (3) barren (of land). Cf. qepcí A.
qepsíʾs (abs), qepsiʾísne (obj), qiqépsiʾs (dist abs), qiqepsiʾísne (dist obj), qepsiʾsníx extremely bad, vile, barren
qepsíʾs hikú·se. He behaves badly. He misbehaves.
qepsíʾs ha·ní·sa. He is a pervert.
qepsíʾsmex̣s (place name) camp near headquarters of Lost Lake in North Fork Country, "ugly weather day mountain" (Shawley 1977:93)
qepsiʾístiwe· bad friend, accomplice
hiyó·- exclamatory prefix
hiyó·qepsiʾs (vowel sic) My, oh so bad!
siléw- look
siléwqepsiʾs, sisléwqepsiʾs (dist) looks bad (but not really)
hiwsí·x yox̣má siléwqepsiʾs. They look bad (but not really bad).

wé·p- with hand

wepqeqepsíʾs poor worker. (qeqepsíʾs is a reduplicated root.)

ʾé·tqepsiʾs very bad, bad indeed

ʾ. hiné·skuye. He did a very bad thing to them.

qepsiʾsqepsíʾs as badly as possible

qepsiʾisqepsiʾís all bad, everyone bad

q. hic̓í·qce. Every sentence he utters is bad.

qepsiʾswí·se. I sin. I become mean. Cf. wí· verbalizer suffix.

hiqepsiʾswíye. She became mean. AW544.13

qepsiʾíswit (abs), qepsiʾswí·nm (np), qepsiʾswí·tx to q. evil, sin

wic̓é·t̓uyitpeme qepsiʾíswit (translation of) "the original sin" DNP147

qepsiʾíswit haniyá·y̓sa. I am making someone look bad.

qepsiʾswí·nm súqt the root of evil

ʾinéhnece qepsiʾswí·tx. I tempt someone.

qepsiʾswinú·t without sin, (translation of) "immaculate" DNP104

qepsiʾwí·tin̓ guilty

qepsiʾswiyú·se. I am nasty to someone. Cf. -u· directional suffix.

hinesqepsiʾswiyú·se. He is mean to them.

lé·w- build

lewqepsiʾískse. I remodel and make it worse.

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·qepsiʾswise or sepeqepsiʾswí·se. I cause someone to do evil.

sepeqepsiʾswí·t or sepeqepsíʾswit causing someone to do evil

te- by speech

teqepsiʾswíye. I made someone upset by saying it.

tex̣- shoot

tex̣qepsiʾswíye. I shot someone and hurt him.

we- talk

ʾu·qepsiʾískse. I speak ill of him.

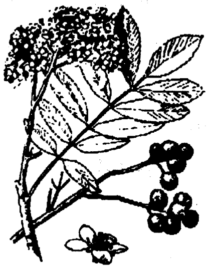
qé·q K (1) mother's sister, (2) stepmother

pé·qex̣ (abs), pe·qé·x̣ne (obj), pe·qé·x̣pim (np), pe·qé·x̣me (pl abs), neʾqé·x̣ (1sg poss abs), neʾqé·x̣ep (1sg poss obj), neʾqé·qem (1sg poss np), ʾim̓qé·x̣ (2sg poss abs), ʾim̓qé·x̣ep (2sg poss obj), qé·qeʾ (voc)

neʾqé·qeyu· my mother's sister and others. Cf. eyú· sts.

qeqépeˀ N corn husk bag. See Plate 2 and Plate 15.
qeqépeˀ (abs), qeqépeˀne (obj)

qeqé·wi VS (1) to be drunk, be delirious, be out of one's mind. (2) (with another root preceding) wrongly, unsuccessfully, falsely
qeqé·wise. I am drunk.
hiqqé·wise. He is drunk.
qaqá·wisaqa. I was drunk.
qeqé·wis. I just got drunk.
qeqé·win̓ drunk, intoxicated, delirious
qeqé·wit̓es for getting drunk. Cf. eˀs vsts.
q. kú·s whiskey: "liquid for intoxication"
kúnk̓uˀ ˀipné·ku·tetu q. He always drinks whiskey.
qeqewiyew̓é·t a drunkard. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
qeqewit̓ípec an alchoholic. Cf. ˀipec vsts.
peˀeks (cf. ˀé·ks) jealous
hipeˀksqeqé·wyeˀnix. They are jealous for no good reason. AW162.27-28
sé·p- causative + tíy̓e- laugh
cé·ptiy̓et flirtation
hicaptiy̓atqaqá·wix̣ You must be joking. AW77.105. It is a bad joke. Jokingly you may lose control. AP140.13
tew- at night
tewqeqé·wise. I had a nightmare.
tewqeqé·wit nightmare
yiyé·w̓ic sad
yiyew̓icqeqé·wise. I am trying to be sad.
ˀé·y̓c happy
ˀey̓cqeqé·wise. I am trying to be happy.
ˀilaˀat sickly
ˀilaˀtqaqá·wisa. I make-believe I am sickly (but am not).



qeqé·yux N (1) mountain ash, *Sorbus* spp.; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) egriot (bush), (3) "wild cherry" AP441.8, "wild cherry wood" AP442.9. This tree has red berries like chokecherries but not good to eat. Cf. qaqilqáqil qáqil N
qeqé·yux or qeqé·yu (abs), qeqeyú·xne (obj)
qeqeyuxníme (place name) Moose Creek, Idaho T32N R12E-T33N R13E HA67.3, HA69.40, HA71.72

qeqé·y̓et K child-in-law or parent-in-law after the death of connecting kin
qeqé·y̓et (abs), qeqé·y̓etne, qeqeyé·ne or qeqé·y̓ene (obj), ˀinímqeqey̓et or ˀinqeqé·y̓et (1sg poss abs), ˀinímqeqey̓ene or ˀinqeqey̓é·ne (1sg poss obj), ˀimqeqé·y̓et (2sg poss abs), ˀimqeqeyé·ne (2sg poss obj)

"qeqeˀéyx̣" N "wild cherry bush." For this gloss, see timscáway under timis; possibly a dialectal variant of qeqé·yux.
"qeqeˀéyx̣" (abs) "wild cherry" AP443.12, "qeqeˀéyx̣ne" (obj) "wild cherry bush" AP443.7

qeqéˀt N (1) a comb, (2) a comb-like object (e.g., a harrow)
qeqéˀt (abs), qeqeˀéne (obj) a comb
qeqeˀtí·se. I comb (my hair). Cf. hí· svtss.
ˀeqqeˀtí·se. (1) I comb (his hair). (2) I use a harrow to break up clods of earth. I harrow a field.
qeqeˀtí·t̓es a rake. cf. eˀs vsts.
qeqeˀtiy̓é·y̓ (1) unkempt, (2) (a man's name) Uncombed-Hair. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
sepé·- causative prefix
sepeqqeˀtí·se. I harrow.
reflexive prefix
ˀineqqeˀtí·se. I am combing myself.

qeqí·t N wild potato, *Lomatium canbyi;* identification by Alan Marshall and by Ray Davis, Idaho State University, Pocatello; personal communication of Sven Liljeblad
qeqí·t (abs), qeqí·ne (obj), qeqí·nim (np), qeqí·tpe (loc), qeqiyítki (inst)
qeqi·t̓á·l or qaqi·t̓á·l season of qeqí·t, about the time of April HA88.32

qé·s A (dupl) (1) spotted, with mixed colors, multicolored, (2) blurred, (3) gray
qe·sqé·s (abs), qiqe·sqíqe·s (dist)
pú·qe·sqe·sne. She obliterated it: "She blurred it." Cf. we with stick.

qé·tet N (1) elk yearling, (2) a year old horse
qé·tet (abs), qeté·ne (obj), qeté·tnim (np), qetetpípem among q., qatá·t̓ayn or qata·t̓áyn for q.

qetkí· P surely, certainly; possibly qetu P + kí· D kí·met wáy̓at ˀallá·ykin̓ix pé·msteqeˀnpe “qetkí· kíne wé·s.” Then from way down, he answered, “Surely, here I am.” AW338.20

qé·tqet N duck. Cf. Sahaptin x̣átx̣at mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* (Hunn 1990:320).
qé·tqet (abs), qetqé·ne (obj), qetqé·nm (np)
qetqé·nm núkt duck meat
qetqé·tmex̣su· (woman’s name) Where-Ducks-Are-Around. Cf. mé·x̣sem (?).

qetu P (1) somewhat, (2) (in comparative statements) more. The expression corresponding to *than* in English is the suffix kin̓ix from.
hí·wes q̓oˀ qetu táˀc tiwé·t. He is a much better medicine man.
qetu ˀé·tx packili·toqoˀqa. You’d better go back.
qetu himé·q̓is. It is somewhat big.
qetu wáy̓at further
kí· sík̓em hiqetu táˀc koní·x sik̓é·mkin̓ix. This horse is better than that horse.
kí· sík̓em hí·wes qetu wet̓uníx. This horse is not so good.

qé·x̣ aunt, stepmother. See qé·q K.

qeˀciyéw̓yew̓ P thank you
qeˀciyéw̓yew̓ or qéˀyciyéw̓yew̓ thank you
q. ˀe· hékin. I am glad to see you.

qeˀéyix N (1) calf elk (less than 1 year old), (2) colt. For year-old animals, see qé·tet N.
qeˀéyix (abs), qeˀyí·xne (obj), qeˀyí·xnim (np), qeˀyixláykin near q., qaˀyik̓áyn or qaˀyí·k̓ayn for q.

qí·c VC to bother with, fool with, take care of; probably related to qí·cq
ˀeqí·cce. I bother with him. I take care of him.
ˀitóˀayn ˀ. Why bother him? AP60.3

qí·ccayqal. See qí·ccayqan P.

qí·ccayqan P (exclamation) Oh! how I long for the good old days! “expression of melancholia” AP71.3, AP71.6. Other forms are qáccayqan AW146.91, and qí·ccayqal AW145.70.

ka· pé·ne "qí·ccayqan ʔiske yóx̣ kuʔús koná ʔamc̓í·qana." He said, "Oh, for the good old days! It is like what (= the bird's song) I used to hear." AW144.56

qícex̣ N fur (?). The context in Phinney's text suggests that this word refers to an animal, possibly a wolf, with white fur. This word is not known to EPW.

qícex̣ (abs), qicéx̣ne (obj) AW362.69, qicéx̣nim (np) AW362.74

qick VS (with cepé· by applying pressure) to grab, catch

cepé·qickse. I grab (mine).

ʔecepé·qicks. I just caught it.

ʔehékin wí·t̓ec̓é· ʔ. kí· wí·siwix ʔilú·t ka· ʔallá·ykax ka· pelqé·y weyú·xpe wí·siwix ʔisqí·ki konkí tax̣c ka· list̓éx̣ hikiyúʔ ka· tax̣c ka· ʔecepé·qickuʔ ka· q̓oʔ kem q̓atát ʔawawciqalatqó·ta konyá p̓íłine. See! You almost caught him. You spread this (pitch) on your belly and further down and on both legs. You smear yourself with this pitch. Then he will stick to you and you will catch him. HA15.28

pé·cepeqicke. He grabbed her.

ka· kiné·px peʔénpe p. ka· pé·sewx̣sʔlikecese husú·spe pehé·pey tewí·spe q̓oʔ wé·t̓u mípx we·c̓éy̓nes wú·y̓nes. And then he (mythical bison) took her, grabbed her, and set her on his head between the horns and there was not any way for her to jump down and escape. AW239.24

pé·cepeqicksene. They grabbed him. AW89.305

ʔecepé·qickuʔ. I will catch it.

koná ka· ʔé· ʔ. q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ ʔé· ʔasapá·laʔamnoʔ. There you will catch them and finish them all. AW200.50

hicepé·qickuʔ. He will grab you. AW121.6

pé·cepeqickuʔ. He will catch it. AW24.227

cepé·qickeʔs to catch, for capturing

q̓oʔ wé·t̓u ʔitú·nm c. Nothing will catch him. AW199.34

teqe- quickly

hitqecé·pqickime. He caught them quickly.

witi- while doing something else

péwticepeqicke. He caught.

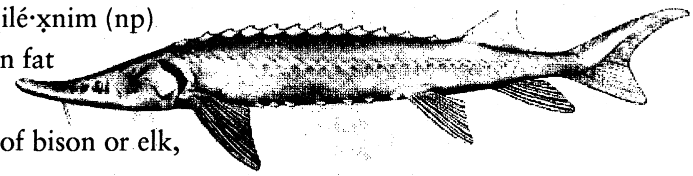
ka· koná le·héy hinastiq̓iʔyó·x̣oʔya kí·met ná·qsna p. And there he (Coyote) waited in hiding for a long time for them (Gophers) and finally he caught one (as it was groping around). AW153.6

qí·cq VC to look after, take care of, nurse, rule, manage
qí·cqce. I take care of (mine).
q. píke. I take care of my father.
ʔeqí·cqce. I take care of him.
ʔ. neʔí·cep. I take care of my mother.
hiqí·cqce. He takes care of (his).
pé·qicqce. He takes care of him.
hí·wes ná·qc ʔúykin̓ix qetu himé·q̓is kekoním laʔámna p. wé·tesne wax̣ hí·semtuks. There was one more thing more powerful (than the sun) which ruled everything, the earth and the sun. HA83.30
qí·cx̣nuʔ. I will take care of (mine).
qí·cqin. Be careful!
qicx̣new̓é·t a caretaker, a nurse. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
cé·pqicqce. I cause others to take care of (mine). Cf. cé·p by pressing.
ʔepetqeqí·cx̣nuʔ. You take care of him for a while. Cf. teqe briefly.
pé·tewqicqcene. They took care of her through the night. Cf. té·w night. AW468.51
reflexive prefix
ʔiné·qicqce. I take care of myself.
ʔ. ʔinníx. I alone can take care of myself.
ʔimemé·qicqcix. They are taking care of themselves. You are taking care of yourselves.

qilasax̣ N (1) otter, (2) wig (human hair braided and tied to one's own hair)
qilá·sx̣ (abs), qilasáx̣na (obj), qilasáx̣nim (np)

"qiláysinma" N (place name) village site located one mile above Nisqually John Canyon on the west side of the Snake River T12N R44E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:38)

qí·lex̣ N sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus;* identification by Eugene B. Wilson.
qí·lex̣ (abs), qilé·x̣ne (obj), qilé·x̣nim (np)
qilé·x̣nim súhuy sturgeon fat



qilílu N dried untanned hide of bison or elk, beaten when war party songs are sung
qilílu (abs), qillú·ne (obj), qillú·pe (loc)
qilló·wawya departing song for the warriors: "hide-beating"

qilú· VS to have smoke get in one's eyes
qilú·se. Smoke bothers my eyes.
hiqilú·se. Smoke hurts the eyes.
qilú·t smarting of the eyes from smoke

qimími· VC (1) to become numb, (2) "to have crawling itch" DNP39
qimími·ce ʔípsus. My hands get numb.
tulé·qmimi·kse. My foot goes to sleep. Cf. tulé· foot.
wix̣suʔúqimmi·ks. My foot went to sleep from sitting. Cf. wix̣suʔ sit.

qiná·nqan N (place name) Hanover Mountain (Shawley 1977:92)

qins A (dupl) muscular
qinsqíns muscular

qin̓é·m P meanwhile, then, next, during this time; possibly related to teqen̓é·mi
kuʔsqin̓é·m or kuʔús qin̓é·m
kuʔsqin̓é·m hipá·yca. He comes right about this time. AW376.90
kí· hisapá·č̓aʔxqawna petí·spe ka· ʔí·tikuʔnu hiwlé·keʔyxkike kuʔsqin̓é·m ka· hipahiciltá·m̓ika koní·x ka· hipewlé·keʔyke hipewú·yne hipeʔyemíkeʔyke qalácaʔcx. Here she (Grizzly Bear) hung it (packing basket) on a branch and went on running further, then they (the children in the basket) climbed down from there, and escaped, running to their grandfather's. AW136.40
kí·met ʔipínk̓e hipinmí·ke ka· kuʔuspé kuʔsqin̓é·m paʔtaʔápi·ksix. Then she also fell asleep, during which time they left. AW183.26

qi·p VS (with té·m) to carry or throw something over one's shoulder
té·mqi·pse. I am carrying (a heavy object) over my shoulder.
t. miyáʔc. I am carrying my child over my shoulder.
pé·temqi·pe. He carried it over his shoulder.
ka· peʔénpe kiné·px piléx̣pe ka· koní·x p. Then he grabbed her by the back of her head and threw her over his shoulder from there. AW221.40

qipqipé·lixkin N (man's name) name of a person who was a chief of the Kamiah area at one time

qi·qí·nu N (in folktales) male duck

qi·qí·nu (abs), qi·qi·nú·ne (obj), qi·qi·nú·nm (np)

qisé·q VC (1) to open one's mouth, (2) "to yawn" DNP241, (3) (with prefix wéw̓-) to open one's eyes

qisé·qce. I open my mouth.

hiqsé·x̣ne. He opened his mouth.

ka· pé·ne "konóˀ weye yá·caˀ weye kí· ké·mex tu·leylé·keˀnis tásx̣. ké·nem ˀimé·keˀk̓uk̓eykuˀ ˀintehéyki." kawóˀ h. x̣áx̣a·c. ka· pé·tu·leylekeˀnye ˀiyéq̓is píswe. And he (Coyote) said to him (the oldest Grizzly Bear), "Now, older brother, let me throw in some grease (in your mouth). (If you swallow me) my hair might upset your stomach." Then Grizzly Bear opened his mouth. And he (Coyote) threw in hot rocks (into his mouth). AW581.67

qisé·qin (1) Open your mouth! (2) opening of mouth

-u· directional suffix + -ˀetwik follow

peqsex̣nú·ˀetwikce. He is following someone with his mouth open.

niké·- pull

nikéksekeí bit DNP17; probably *nike·qseqeˀí an object to open mouth by pulling

té·w- at night

té·wqiseqce. I open my mouth from drowsiness.

wéw̓- eyes (?)

wéw̓qiseqse. I open my eyes.

ka· hiná·sway̓pt̓aqana ka· ˀinekí·x hiwéw̓qiseqse sílu. He stumbled on them even though he opened his eyes. AW351.29

weye- wide (?)

hiweyeqsé·qe. He opened his mouth wide (as he slept). AW52.139

wí·- distributive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix

hiwí·sepeqseqcix. They made each one open his mouth. HA88.36

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -u· directional suffix

pewyeqsex̣nú·se. He had his mouth open as he went.

qissé·x̣ (used adverbially)

q. kú·se. I open my mouth.

ka· pé·wte·xne ˀisí·met q. tuyq̓í·ks hikó·qana. And as he worked, he saw a twig opening its mouth. AW228.18

qisim vtp in anger. See cikilí· VC to return, keˀéy VC to move, tim̓ik VS in bits, ˀewí· VS to shoot, ˀiyá·q VC to find.

qisí·sq VC to fret, be irritated, show discomfort (e.g., of a child)
qisí·sqce. I am fretting.
hiqsí·sqce. He is irritated.
qisí·sqin show of irritation, expression of discomfort
we- with mouth, talk
weqsí·sqce. I am talking irritatedly.

qissé·x̣ with mouth open. See qisé·q VC.

qí·t VC (1) to give off smoke, emit smoke (e.g., of tepee), (2) to smoke (e.g., meat). This verb does not refer to the smoking of a pipe, which is tú·qi VS.
qí·tce. It (mine) smokes.
hiqí·tce. It smokes. Smoke is coming out (of a house).
hiqí·tne. It smoked. It sent out smoke.
wá·qoˀ ka· páˀlikaˀnya piskíspe koná x̣áx̣a·snim ka· wá·qi h. Now Grizzly Bear made a fire for him at the door way, and the smoke started. HA15.25.
qí·tn̓es (abs), qí·tn̓esne (obj), smoke hole (on top of tepee). Cf. eˀs. See Plate 9.
-tamáw excessively
hiqittamáwca. It is smoking too much.
-u· directional suffix
peqitnú·ye. They smoked him. AW467.29
sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -u· directional suffix
ˀí·n sepeqitnú·se núkt. I smoke meat.
sepeqitnú·six. We are going to smoke (mine) up.
wá·qoˀ ˀé· s. cú·tkupsix ˀá·liksix ˀiléx̣ni ka· tax̣c koná ˀé· peˀnikúˀ. Now we are going to smoke you (Raven) up. We are going to start a fire, build it up big, and we are going to put you there (to be smoked black). AW466.26
sepeqitnú·t̓es for smoking. Cf. eˀs.
ˀipním cáˀya ˀu·s núkt s. He has no meat to smoke.
ˀilé·- fire
ˀilé·qitpe in hot weather, when the weather is hot

qitíwi VS to bring bad luck
- hipeqitíwye. They gave (people) bad luck.
- qitíwit bad luck that a medicine man gives a person

qitti VS to be energetic, (pull or push something) hard, (speak) loud, (hold down things) tight
- cepé·- by pushing
  - cepé·qittise. I am pressing something hard (e.g., a boil).
- cú·- with a pointed object
  - cú·qittise. I stick it in with force.
- niké·- by pulling
  - niké·qittise. I am pulling hard.
    - ʔenké·qittiyuʔ. You will pull hard. Give it a jerk. Pull to tighten. AW15.68
- timné·- heart
  - timné·qittise. I am keeping myself from doing things.
    - kawóʔ wí·t̓ec wiy̓úʔ hitqawsá·kaʔyxqana kawóʔ konóʔ hitemné·qittiye. He almost got to his feet but held himself back. AW168.59
- tukʷé·p- with arm
  - tuké·pqittise. I am holding tight.
- tulé·- with foot
  - tulé·qittise. I hold (someone's) foot solidly down.
- we- with mouth
  - weqíttise. I am speaking (or singing) loud. I am scolding. I am speaking unkindly.
    - ʔu·qíttise. I am scolding him.
    - pó·qittiqana. She spoke curtly. AP113.12
  - weqíttit scolding, verbal attack
- wele- in captivity
  - weleqíttise. I am trying to get away.
    - hiweleqíttise. She tried to get free. AW18.122
- weye- move quickly
  - weyeqíttise. I am doing things quickly.
    - hiweyeqíttise. He is going strong. He is energetic.
    - weyeqítti. Speed up.
      - qetu w. Accelerate! Go faster!
- ʔinek- carry, accompany
  - ʔinéhqittise. I am moving along with a load. I am moving along pursued by someone.

qittíw A hard to bend or break, tough
qittíw̓is tough
qittiw̓í·speme because of toughness, “from taut stretching” AP59.7-8

qí·twe VC to pay attention, be attentive
mis- hear
misqí·twece. I am paying attention to what I hear. I am listening intently.
ˀemsqí·twenuˀ. I will pay attention to what I hear.
mé·tmet ˀ. Don’t pay any attention to him. AW527.19
pemsqí·twene. He listened to him. AP4.7, AW85.248, AW113.66
kawóˀ paˀpsqipaykó·ya ka· pé·ne “maná· kú·se ˀinímsuˀum.” q̓oˀ wé·t̓u p. ciq̓á·mqalm kál̓oˀ hiwalámx̣lamx̣na hiwí·ne koná. Then he (a boy named Cixcixícim) walked up to him (to his dog) and said, “What are you doing, my pet?” The dog paid no attention to him and he just kept on barking. AW443.69
hinesmisqí·twene. He listened to them. AW466.28
silé·w- look
silé·wqitwece. I am watching. I keep a close watch. I scrutinize. I take care of. I keep under surveillance.
ˀeslé·wqitwece. I am watching it.
ˀi·n ˀ. há·cwala. I was watching the child.
pé·slewqitwecix. They are watching him. AW254.43
ka· hatók̓ic̓oˀ hí·wes paynó·tan̓as ka· p., ke yóx̣ ˀé·ksme, cí·ksme ˀú·s. It was difficult to get to her (because) his sisters and her sister-in-law watched her closely. AW254.42
hiné·ssilewqitwece. He was watching them.
silewqitwenew̓é·t guard, watchman AW255.46. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

qí·wn N (1) old man, (2) sweathouse, (3) Mars
qí·wn (abs), qí·wne (obj), qí·wnim (np), qí·wni·n with q., qiqí·wn (pl abs)
qí·wn hí·wes. He is an old man.
kawóˀ koná pá·ˀyax̣oˀya capá·ypa hipapá·yna há·cwal qí·wni·n. Then there he (Fox) waited and then, after a while, a boy came with an old man. HA40.15
qí·wníx a very old man
hí·wes q̓oˀ q. He is a very old man.
qí·wpohol (place name) Old Man Creek on Lochsa River, Idaho T34N R9E
qí·w̓iwetem (place name) Old Man Lake

qíwtk VS to cut (grass)
cé·p- by pressing pl obj + weye- move quickly
cú·yeqiwtkse. I am cutting (grass) (with a machine).
cepé·- by pressing sg obj + ʔilé·- fire
hicepé·ʔleqiwtkime. He burned it off to a stubble. AP12.15
we- stick-like object
weqíwtkse. I am cutting grass.
wekíwtkeʔs a hoe
ʔice- blade
ʔiceqíwtkse. I am cutting grass with a knife.

qiyé·s A sober faced, mean looking, sullen, unsmiling, characteristic of a sourpuss
qiyé·s (used adverbially) sullenly, with a cold frown AP7.6
wé·t̓u q̓oʔ pé·msteqeʔnpe kál̓a q. ʔiceyé·ye. Coyote would not answer and was just sullen. HA41.33
qiyé·sqiyes, qiqiyésqiqiyes (dist) sober faced, mean looking

qiyíyim to be in a hurry. See quyíyim VC.

qiy̓á·w VC (1) to be dry, (2) to be impotent
qiy̓á·wca. I am impotent.
qiy̓á·wnin̓ (1) dried, (2) (term of derision) "fucked out"
cepé·- by pressing + ʔilé·- fire
capá·ʔlaqy̓awisa. I am drying (e.g., meat, salmon).
hicapá·ʔlaqy̓awisa. He is drying (arrow shafts). AW439.11, HA40.16, HA45.42
capá·ʔlaqy̓awit̓as for drying
ʔipí hisá·pc̓aʔka ʔipním cí·ckan c. He hung up his blankets to dry.
capá·ʔlaqy̓awina·s drying place, a dryer
temé·- place + ʔilé·- fire
tamá·ʔlaqy̓awisa. I throw it over (something) to dry. I hang it out to dry.
ʔilé·- fire
ʔilaqy̓á·wisa. (1) Mine (e.g., washing) is drying. (2) I am drying up (e.g., from a lung disease). I have bronchitis.
ʔaw̓laqy̓á·wisa. His is drying. AW71.10
ʔaw̓laqy̓á·wya. His dried. AW122.21
kawóʔ ʔ. hú·kux. Then he dried his hair. HA40.18
hiʔlaqy̓áwya. It dried.

hipaˀlaqy̓áwyoˀ. They will dry up. AW49.82

ˀilaqy̓á·win̓ dried HA40.14

ka· hiwseˀíce wá·qoˀ ˀ. ka· sisílq̓is hiteˀépetu. Some (meat) lay already dried, and some was lying there fresh. HA40.14

ˀilé·- fire + stem + -qaw straight through

hiˀlaqy̓á·wiqawna. He was completely dried. AW35.412

reflexive prefix + cepé·- by pressing + ˀilé·- fire

ˀipná·capaˀlaqy̓awisa. He is drying himself. AW35.411

ˀipná·capaˀlaqy̓awya. He dried himself. AW35.410, AW142.21

ˀimamá·capaˀlaqy̓awya. They dried themselves. AW162.17

qiy̓á·w̓is, qiqíy̓aw̓is (dist) dry

núkt qiy̓á·w̓is dry meat, dried meat HA44.24

qiy̓á·w̓is wé·tes desert: “dry land”

qíˀ P that describes rope going taut HA24.14

qiˀní· VS to dig (edible roots). Cf. Sahaptin x̣ni- to dig food plants (Hunn 1990:170).

qiˀní·se. I dig (roots).

qiˀnisí·x. We dig (roots).

hiqˀnisí·x. They dig (roots). AW25.243, AW122.26, AW494.27, HA82.17

hiqˀnisí·nki. They are off digging. HA82.16

hipeqˀníye. They dug roots. AP95.8, AP114.1

hiqˀnisí·qa. They were digging. AP95.8

hiqˀnisé·ne. She dug (roots). AW254.30

ná·qcki wiyéwc̓etki ka· tim̓á·y̓ h. One day the girl went digging (roots). AW252.3

hiqˀníyaˀniqa. They used to dig.

péwwetes titó·qan h. ˀoyáyp qem̓é·spe hiwspáyksix ˀilx̣ní·pkin̓ix titéw̓yenikinwe·skin̓ix. Lots of people went to dig for camas at Weippe. They moved from many places and homes. HA81.1

qiˀní·t̓e. Dig!

kaxká· q. Then I will dig. AW252.10

qíˀnit (active participle) (1) digging, (2) edible root. Cf. Sahaptin x̣nit plant foods that are dug (Hunn 1990:170).

koná yox̣ qiˀní·tx papaynó·ya. He came to her as she was digging roots. AW254.39

qiʔní·nwe·s root digging ground. Cf. nwe·s vsts. qiʔnyí·n (passive participle) dug

-é·yik move around to

hiqʔniyé·yikse. She goes digging roots here and there. AW614.3

-te· go away to

qiʔní·tece. I go to dig (roots).

hiqʔní·tece. She goes digging.

ka· pemmé·y h. ʔá·yat. The woman went digging roots every morning. AW614.7

qiʔyáw VC to be thirsty. The pronunciation is [qiʔyáw] in contrast with [qiy̓á·w] be dry.

qiʔyá·wca. I am thristy. AW614.10

hiqiʔyá·wca. She is thristy. AW614.9

qiʔyáwnoʔ. I will get thirsty.

qiʔyáwn thirst

ʔile- heat, fire

hiʔlá·qiʔyawksinm. They are thirsty from heat. AW85.245

ʔilú·ye- because of heat or smoke

ʔiló·yaqiʔyawksa. I am dying of thirst. I am desperately in need of water.

hiʔló·yaqiʔyawksa. He is dying of thirst.

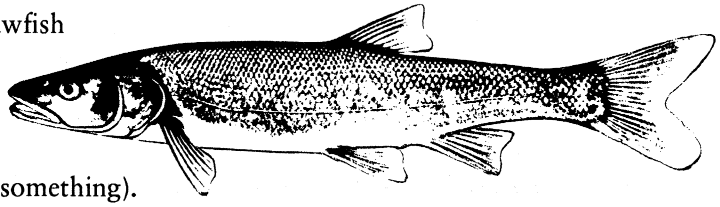
reflexive prefix + ké·- eat

ʔipná·kaqiʔyawka. She became thirsty after eating. AW240.30

qíʔyex̣ N (1) squawfish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis*; identification by Eugene B. Wilson, (2) sucker, *Catostomus platyrhyncus, C. macrocheilus, C. columbianus* (Marshall 1977:40)

qíʔyex̣ or qí·ʔyex̣ (abs), qiʔyéx̣ne or qiʔyé·x̣ne (obj), qiʔyéx̣nim or qiʔyé·nim (np)

qiʔyax̣qíʔyax̣ small squawfish



qo· VS (followed by qaw) to pass, exceed

qó·qawca. I am passing (something).

hiqó·qawnoʔ. It will pass.

wá·qoʔ h. pá·x̣at lé·heyn ʔí·n ʔaʔsak̓íwkaʔnyoʔ ʔipné hú·sus. After five days have passed, I will cut off his head.

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·qo·qawca. I let (mine) pass. I neglect (mine).

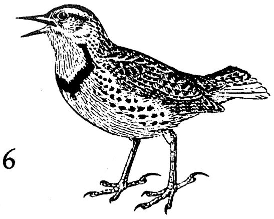
weye- quickly

hiwayaqó·qawna. It (e.g., the track) was passing right by there. AW31.345

ˀinek accompany

ˀaw̓náhqo·qawnoˀ. I will stalk it.

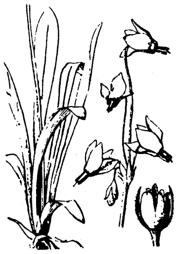
wé·tmet k̓eˀí·nuˀkum. hu· nimtákoˀkom c̓alawí kiné·pi ˀ. ˀimé·sne. Don't peek out at me or watch me go by if I am stalking a deer. AW371.6



qócqoc N meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*; identification by Alan Marshall

qócqoc (abs), qocqócna (obj), qocqócnim (np)

qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ or qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓ (abs), qocqócnim ní·ckawna or qocqócnim lí·ckawna (obj) (plant name) shooting star, *Dodecatheon jeffreyi*: "meadowlark's basket cap," a foot-high plant with pink flowers, often grows along the river



qocqocmá·x̣s (place name) Luke's Gulch T31N R4E: "meadowlark mountain"

qocqocmá·x̣sˀiyiwewiy (place name) camp site at the mouth of Luke's Gulch coming from Meadowlark Mountain on the west side of the south fork of the Clearwater River T31N R4E (Schwede 1966:26)

qócqoc N collarbone

qócqoc (abs), qocqócna (obj)

qó·lax̣s nerve. See qú·lex̣s N.

"qó·lo" N (place name) village site "unlocated, but is somewhere in Kamiah region" (Schwede 1966:31)

qolosqó·los N (1) esophagus, (2) "throttle" DNP217

qolosqó·los (abs), qolosqoló·sna (obj)

qoł V to take off, slip off; VS with some prefixes. Cf. x̣oł.

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓i benefactive suffix

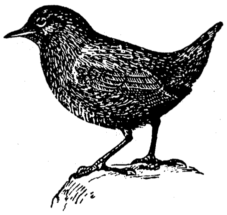
pá·wiqołkaˀnya. He took each one of (someone else's) off.

kawóˀ kuˀús yúˀsne pú·c̓illi·ke ka· pé·ˀnehnene sám̓x̣ p. Then, in this way, he beat the poor one to death, he carried her away (from the tepee) and took off each article of her clothing. AW488.76

qó·plac N kidney; may be used as a verb root to mean 'affecting kidney'
qó·plac (abs)
we- with a stick
waqoplá·ciyoˀ. It will hurt the kidney.
ˀe· w. It will hurt your kidney.

qoqó·p VS (archaic) to eat dreaming; known to AW but not to EBW
qoqó·psa. I eat dreaming.

qó·qox̣ N raven, *Corvus corax*; identification by Alan Marshall; larger than ˀá·ˀa and has pointed wings. Cf. Sahaptin x̣úx̣ux̣ common raven *(Corvus corax)* (Hunn 1990:324).
qó·qox̣ (abs), qoqó·x̣na (obj), qoqó·x̣nim (np)
má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ (1) water wren HW, (2) water bird EPW, (3) water ouzel, dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus*; identification by Alan Marshall



pá·x̣at qoqó·x̣nim (man's name) Five Crows.
qó·qox̣ ˀilp̓ílp (man's name) Red Raven

qoq̓á·lx̣ N bison, *Bison bison* (Marshall 1977:194)
qoq̓á·lx̣ (abs), qoq̓á·lx̣na (obj), qoq̓á·lx̣nim (np), qoq̓á·lq̓ayn for q.
qoq̓á·lx̣nim cí·ckan buffalo robe
qoq̓á·lq̓ayn sík̓em horse for bison hunting

qósalat N (1) buck goat, (white) male mountain goat, *Oreamnos americanus*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) (man's name)
qósalat (abs), qósalatna (obj)

qó·tqot N short feather, down
qó·tqot (abs), qotqó·tna or qotqó·na (obj)
ˀisci coyote prefix
ˀisciqótqot wic̓é·y. Let me be (light as) a feather (as spoken by Coyote). AP319.5, AW55.197

qox̣ P that describes sound of a knock
qox̣ (knock) AW514.15

qó·x̣ P caw (crowing of ravens)
qó·x̣ qó·x̣ caw, caw AW86.262. Cf. qo·x qo·x call of raven AP155.5

qóymana· why not. See maná· D.

qóˀc P (1) later, yet, still, again, sometime at an indefinite future time, (2) (with q̓oˀ) as soon as, (3) (as an interjection) wait!
qóˀc. Wait!
qóˀc tax̣c kiyúˀ. I will go later.
qóˀc pá·ynoˀ hé·nek̓e. I will come again sometime.
qóˀc̓oˀ wé·s láwtiwa·. Indeed, he is still my friend.
q̓oˀ qóˀc hipá·yna ˀipí hickili·toqt̓ipá·cwiya. As soon as he came, he was anxious to go home.
taqaqóˀc pretty soon, in a short while AW136.38

qoˀópas N (1) tripe, (2) stomach
qoˀópas (abs), qoˀpá·sna (obj)
reflexive prefix + niké·- pull
ˀinankaqoˀpá·ciya. I pulled the inner lining of the stomach.

qpis strong. See qepisí VC.

qqé·wi to be intoxicated. See qeqé·wi VS.

qqeˀtí· comb. See qeqéˀt N.

qt̓áw dry. See qat̓áw VC.

quk vtp with head in (?); does not begin a word
reflexive prefix + quk + lú· immerse
ˀiné·quklu·se. I drink with my head in the water.
ka· ˀipné·quklu·ye hisemtuksyé·ye. The sun stooped to drink water. AW156.56

qú·l V (VS with some prefixes) to decapitate, off a head, cut the throat
niké·- pull
ka· pá·ˀyaqca wé·t̓umiˀs masł ka· pe·nkequ·lkse yoq̓opná té·q̓isne wek̓íwk̓iwnune. Then he (Grizzly Bear) found him and soon he tore off the head of the oldest woodpecker. AW198.18

sé·p- causative prefix + tuk^{w}é·y- forehead
septukeikólikse “to cause to break the neck by falling forward” DNP22; probably *septukeyqú·lkse
we- with a stick
wequ̓·lkse. I am breaking off a head (e.g., of a chicken).
ˀise- with blade
ˀisequ̓·lke. I cut (my or mine’s) throat.
ˀew̓sequ̓·lke. I cut his throat.
peˀsequ̓·lke. He cut off his head. AW158.88
ˀeˀsequ̓·lkuˀ. I will cut off his head. AW158.87
ˀisequ̓·lkt (abs), ˀisequ̓·lkne (obj) HA74.8, ˀisequ̓·lknim (np) HA26.45, ˀisequ̓·lkitpe (loc) HA75.35 Sioux
wihnen̓í·pel̓u· ˀ. Assiniboine: “Sioux afoot.”
ˀise- with blade + root + -il around
peˀsequ̓·lilke. He cut around the neck. AP390.13
ˀise- with blade + root + -naq̓i finish
paˀsaqó·lnaq̓iya. He finished cutting his head.
p. ka· ka· konmá hú·sus pé·tkuyteˀnye ka· pé·wisepehitim̓like kuˀús ka· pacaˀx̣tá·t̓aya konmá. When he finished cutting the head, he threw the head to one side; then he set him on his knees, stuck something into his anus, and left him. AW257.91

qú·lex̣s N nerve
qú·lex̣s IW or qó·lax̣s HW (abs)

qullíl P completely severed (of head). Cf. qú·l V.

qú·lus N (dupl) dandruff
qulusqú·lus (abs), qulusqulé·sne (obj)

qú·p VC to shorten, trim
cepé·- press + ˀile- heat
hipecepé·ˀlequpqupnuˀ. They will be singeing it.
cepé·ˀlequpqupin̓ trimmed by fire (e.g., of arrow feather), cleaned of leftover feathers (e.g., of chicken)

ʔile- heat
ʔilequ·pqupce. I singed.
ʔ. hú·kux. I singed my hair.
ʔils- burn
hiʔlsqú·pqupin. It burned.
kí·met hilíwn x̣áx̣a·c q̓oʔ h. mí·w̓acpa ka· hilíwtin̓ks. Then Grizzly caught fire, her hair burned pretty soon, and she burned to death. HA16.34

qúq VS to raise dust, raise powdery snow
qúqin dust raising
qúx̣ loose dirt
cé·p- press + wilé·- wind
céwlequqse. I am winnowing.
tulé·- with foot
hitulé·quqse. It (e.g., horse) is kicking up dust.
tulé·ququt kicking up dust, kicking up powdery snow
we- with a stick
weqúqt shaking of dust
wilé·- wind
hiwlé·ququʔ. It will be dusty because of the wind.
wilé·quqt wind blowing dust

kii [illegible]
hi tuleequqtse
kicking up dust
kicking up powdery snow
if in snow it is
underneath you are
in the snow

ququ vtp protrude (?). Cf. léht VS.

quqú· vtp gallop. Cf. ciwí·wi· VC, keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, láhtq̓i VS, léhne VC, liké·pe VS, lixnik VS.

qú·s A (dupl) blue gray, dull gray, dull greenish gray (e.g., white man's eye), of a dull color and not plain clear blue
qu·sqú·s, qiqu·sqíqu·s (dist)

qú·x̣ P that describes powderiness. Cf. quq VS.
qú·x̣ hikú·se. It (powder) puffs out (e.g., when shaking out powder).

qú·x̣ VC to be gray (e.g., of cloud)
hiqú·x̣cenki. It is gray over there. It is cloudy over there.

qux̣ú·s P dull gray
qux̣ú·s k̓ílt hiwa·lawíhnix̣. (Magpie's set phrase in Coyote's war stories) Gray cataract covered eye is wandering. (This is a pejorative description of the delirious state that Coyote is in.) AW32.368

quy stp. Cf. maná· D, miʔs P.

qúy VC for amusement (?), idly
wistuqúyce. I shoot and lose an arrow. I am shooting without caring about hitting a target. Cf. wistuk vtp shoot.

qú·y A rich
qú·y̓s (abs), quʔí·sne (obj), qiqú·y̓s (dist abs), qiquʔí·sne (dist obj)
ʔimé hiwsí·x hekípe qú·y̓s. They look rich.
qú·y̓s hiweyéhnece. It is snowing in small flakes. It will snow steadily for some time: "It snows rich."
siléwquy̓s rich-looking. Cf. silé·w with eyes.
quyswíse. I get rich.
hiquyswíye. He became rich.
quʔí·swit valuable possessions, wealth, property, treasure

quyé·s N (dupl) bluejay, *Cyanocitta cristata*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin x̣ʷášx̣ʷay Steller's jay *(Cyanocitta stelleri)* (Hunn 1990:324).
quyé·squyes (abs), quyé·squyesne (obj), quyé·squyesnim (np) HA14.5
quyé·s call of bluejay
quyesquyé·snime (place name) Bluejay Place

quyíyim VC to be in a hurry, be impatient
quyíyimce. I am in a hurry.
hiqyíyimce. He is in a hurry.
hiqyíyimne. He was in a hurry. He was impatient. AW101.7
hipeqyíyimne. They were in a hurry. AW326.19
sepé·qyiyimce. I make someone hurry. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.
té·qyiyimce. I tell someone to hurry. Cf. té· by talking.
ʔipsqíqyiyimkse. I am walking in a hurry. Cf. ʔipsqí walk.

quymíʔs absolutely. See míʔs P.

qú·ynu N pigeon
qú·ynu (abs), quynú·ne (obj)
qoynó·qaqan squab. Cf. qan sts.

qú·ynu N (1) beaver musk, castor; used to make love potion, (2) testicles of beaver
qú·ynu (abs), quynú·ne (obj)

qúʔ VS (1) to suck, (2) (with sepé·-) nurse, suckle
qúʔse. I suck.
hiqúʔye. He sucked.
qúʔyuʔ. I will suck.
qúʔy. Suck (to sg)! AW46.39
qúʔt̓es nipple
qúʔtiwe· close friends: “suckling mate”
(with a stem suffix)
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pé·quʔeʔnye. It sucked someone else’s.
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ ʔipnenníx ʔípsus p. Finally it (Killer-Baby) sucked his (Coyote’s) own hand. AW44.4
(with a stem prefix)
sepé·- causative prefix
sepé·quʔse. I am nursing (mine).
wé·c̓u s. It is weaned: “I am no longer nursing.”
pé·sepequʔse. He lets it suck (deer marrow). AW46.36
pé·sepequʔye. She let it suck. AW44.5
ka· ʔú·yit p. ke ʔitú· ʔewé·ke té·pul. And first of all he (Coyote) let it (the baby) suck on whatever he had. AW44.2
hisepé·quʔtetu. She used to nurse it.
kaká· h. ka· pé·kepinmiktetu miyaʔáspim. When the baby is nursing, she (Grizzly Bear) would fall asleep. AW183.19
pá·sapaqoʔqana. She nursed it.
kúʔ málac̓k̓iw kál̓oʔ hiwí·cenki p., wé·t̓uʔ, kál̓oʔ hiwí·ce. For several days it (baby) cried, she nursed it but without success, it cried and cried. AW537.16
sepé·quʔt nursing

qúˀnes N condor
qúˀnes (abs), quˀné·sne (obj)

quˀx̣s V (VS with some prefixes) to uproot (e.g., a tree), pull out (e.g., hair)
niké·- pull
niké·quˀx̣skse. I am pulling it out.
pá·nkaqoˀx̣sqana. He pulled it out.
ka· ˀipnáhinaq̓iya p. tewlikíne. And he got ready and pulled up a tree.
AW328.50

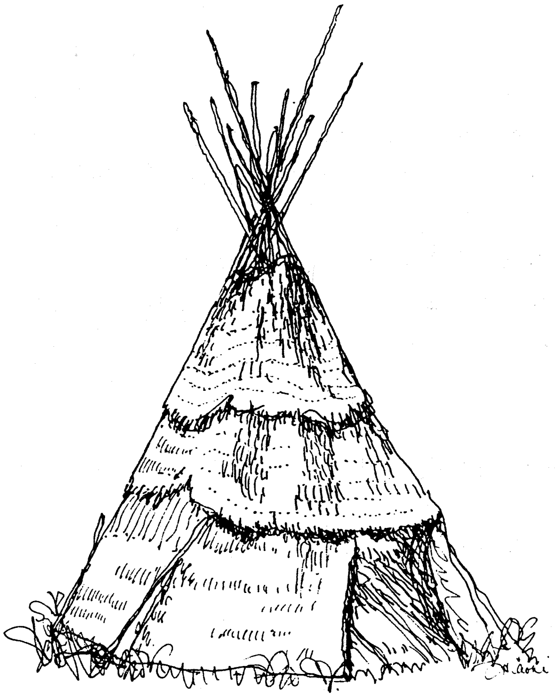


Figure 14. tok̓óˀni·t cattail grass house (p.781)

q̓

q̓alamtitq̓á N poison oak
q̓alamtitq̓á (abs), q̓alamtitq̓á·na (obj), q̓alamtitq̓apípam among q̓.

q̓alapó·ya N snail

q̓aláwn N beads
q̓aláwn (abs), q̓aláwna (obj), q̓alawní·n with q̓.
q̓aláwn talapósaʾayn rosary: "beads for church" DNP12
q̓alawní·n sam̓áwas beaded belt
q̓alawní·n tóhon beaded leggings. See Plate 4.
q̓alawní·n wé·ptex̣ beaded gloves, beaded gauntlets. See Plate 4.
q̓alawní·n ʾilé·pqet beaded moccasins

q̓alaʾóc A untidy
q̓alaʾóc (abs), q̓alaʾócna (obj), q̓iq̓alaʾóc (dist abs), q̓iq̓alaʾócna (dist obj)

q̓alp (place name). See q̓ú·lp N.

q̓ał V crack; possibly phonosymbolic. Cf. q̓eł V.
ʾipt- with a spear (?)
ʾiptq̓áłksa. I crack something open.
hiʾptq̓áłka. He cracked. AW407.5
ʾiptq̓áłkt̓a. Go and crack (nuts)! AW407.9
ʾiptq̓áłkt nuts, especially hazelnuts. In the story of k̓ayk̓ayó·chacwal (Racoon Boy) his grandmother brings this nut from somewhere. Cf. AP259 and AW407.2, AW407.4.

q̓amáyaʔqin N (man's name) Young-Buzzard; Chief Kamiakin of the Yakimas and Paluses

q̓áp P that describes sound of a leg (HA32.47) or needle (AW518.90) being broken
q̓áplaʔckin like q̓áp, making the sound q̓áp, in such a manner that creates the sound q̓áp. Cf. leʔckin vts ps.
ka· wá·qi wálc hiʔnekéhte pá·x̣at ʔú·s kamó·twalc. ná·qc hiʔnekéhte ka· wá·qoʔ tim̓íne pá·ʔsak̓iwka ʔi··· koná ʔekúye q̓. wálc ná·qc k̓upíp. Now he (Coyote) pulled out five agate knives. He took out one and he started cutting its (Monster's) heart. Then the knife went "q̓áp" and it broke. HA25.36

q̓apap VS to squeeze, tighten, trap, pinch. Cf. q̓ipip VS.
q̓apáp tightly, closely
q̓. ʔew̓né·pte. Hold it tight!
konmá·m pé·slewqitwecix q̓oʔ q̓. They watch over her very closely. AW254.43
q̓apapáp tighter, closer
wá·qi ka· kál̓a q̓oʔ q̓. Now it became tighter.
q̓apapq̓ápap tight
q̓. sám̓x̣ a tight dress, tight clothing
cé·p- press (pl onj) + weye- fast
có·yaq̓papsa. I churn (butter).
có·yaq̓papt (abs), có·yaq̓papnim (obj) butter
có·yaq̓papnim ʔiyéqt buttermilk
cepé·- press (sg obj) + we- with a stick
ʔacapó·q̓apapsa. I am trapping (e.g., a skunk).
capo·q̓apapaw̓á·t a trapper. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
capó·q̓apapaʔs a trap, a trapper's iron HA87.26
capó·q̓apapt (1) trapping, (2) a trap
niké·- pull
niká·q̓papsa. I pull (e.g., belt) to tighten.
tiyé·- against one's wishes
tiyá·q̓papsa. I am squeezing or pressing against something.
hipatiyá·q̓papa. They squeezed you.

we- with a stick

waq̓ápapsa. I tighten (e.g., a rope to secure a load). I hammer something together. I trap something. I hold something.

w. weyú·xki. I trap it with my legs.

hiwaq̓ápapam̓ixna. He held it.

him̓iqalá·mpa h. ka· kuʔús. He carried (camas) under his arm. AW153.3

ké·mex tuʔynú·ki waq̓ápaps. Let me hold you with my tail. AW112.52

we·- swiftly

wa·q̓ápapsa. I am running into a tight place.

wele- while waiting

walaq̓ápapsa. (mine) is too small.

w. ʔéx̣we. My shoe is too small.

wi·- distributive prefix

wí·q̓papsa. I tighten each one. I lace them up.

hiwíq̓papa. He criss-crossed them in tying. He laced each of them up. AW462.66

wí·- stretch

wí·q̓papt epileptic fit, convulsion

reflexive prefix + niké·- pull

ʔinánkaq̓papsa. I tighten myself in.

ʔipnánkaq̓papt seatbelt

q̓asasí VC to harden (e.g., of hide, soil, bread, scab), become stiff

q̓asasíca. (Mine) is hardening (from drying).

hiq̓sasíca. It is hardening.

q̓asasní·n hardened, dried

ʔimemníx wisx̣émsk̓uye q̓. ʔé·tx wisí·x. It is your own dried feces. AP91.8

q̓asasq̓ásas (abs), q̓iq̓sasq̓íq̓sas (dist abs) hard, dried and hard

q̓át P that describes sound of crunching

kí· hiwí·cepqickime yox̣ ka· patkoytóʔsaqa ka kalá hiwíhipime "q̓at q̓at q̓at." Here he (Coyote) caught each one (of the mice) which were thrown to him by him (Fox) and ate each one, "crunch, crunch, crunch." AP292.3

q̓atatí VC to be close, be near, be around, approach

q̓atát close, near

kíne q̓. around here, hereabouts, near here

ʔiní·t hí·wes q̓. The house is close by.

hix̣a·lá·wosiqa q̓. ʔiní·tpe. They have been playing around the house.

q̓atátipx to a place nearby AW144.58, AW421.75

q̓atatát closer, nearer AW470.7

q̓attát a little bit closer AW110.14

“tá·tillapim̓e· qetu ʔimnú·kum hité·m.” ka· ʔipnímk̓e q̓attát qetu pé·kiye ka· kiné·px q̓atátipx. (Coyote said) “You make me lonesome, come closer and say it” then it (a bird) came a little bit closer, to a place close by. AW144.58

paqq̓atát close to each other. Cf. peH stp.

p. hipewc̓é·ye. They came close to each other. AW54.174

q̓atatíca. I get close to something.

hiq̓tatíca. He gets close to something.

wá·qoʔ h. ʔipním wic̓é·nwe·s ka· koná paháma ʔetéw̓yece. He (Coyote) got close to his home where his daughters were living. AW296.30

pá·q̓tatca. He was close to it. AW155.31

páq̓tatna. He came close to it. AW412.82

paq̓tatq̓átatna. He was right next to her. AW624.48

ʔaq̓tatn̓ipá·cwisa. I want to get close to it. AW154.17. Cf. ʔípec desiderative suffix.

q̓áw P that describes squeaking sound

q̓awq̓áw̓lapqat white man’s shoes: “squeaky shoes.” Cf. ʔilé·pqet moccasins.

q̓áw̓ P that describes hitting or knocking. Cf. q̓iq̓áw̓ P.

ka· kuʔúsuʔ kakalá háham titó·qan hiwsí·ne hitx̣piʔlaylá·kan̓ixna. ka· q̓áw̓ hiná·skiyaʔniqana wé·yux. And all of the men stuck their legs into (the tepee) and she would hit each of their legs. AW397.10

q̓áx̣no N prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus* (Marshall 1977:65). Cf. Sahaptin q̓áx̣nu sharp-tailed grouse *(Tympanuchus phasianellus)* (Hunn 1990:144).

q̓áx̣no (abs), q̓ax̣nó·na (obj), q̓ax̣nó·nm (np)

q̓áʔáw A (dupl) white (of horses)
q̓aʔáwq̓aʔaw (abs), q̓iq̓aʔáwq̓iq̓aʔaw (dist abs)

q̓éł V (VS with k) to break
q̓ełq̓éł saltine crackers HW; probably sound imitative. Cf. k̓ałk̓áł EPW.
tukʷé·p- with hand
tuké·pq̓ełks. I just cracked (e.g., eggs, shells) with my hands.
wepé·- with hand (unintentionally)
wepé·q̓ełks. I just broke (e.g., eggs, shells) with my hands unintentionally.

q̓epúc N threshold, timber or rock placed at the foot of door
q̓epúc (abs), q̓epúcpe (loc)

q̓é·seʔ VC (1) to worry, be troubled, (2) to be repentent, be remorseful
q̓é·seʔce. I am troubled. I am unhappy. I am worried. I am disappointed.
hiq̓é·seʔce. He is troubled.
ka· q̓oʔ konkí pá·yo h. há·ma. The man was greatly troubled by this. (historical present) AW182.11
hiq̓é·seʔne. He was troubled. AW608.77
konkí h. ka· ʔipné·yiyewne. She was troubled by this and felt sorry for herself. AW355.25
sepé·- causative prefix
ʔesepé·q̓eseʔne. I made him feel uneasy. AW73.40

q̓eyé·y̓s VC to joke, play tricks, play rough, josh, cut up (as of children), clown, be uncontrollably boisterous
q̓eyé·y̓sce. I am joking.
ʔe· q̓eyé·y̓scem. You must be joking. AW445.103
peq̓eyéy̓sne. He played a trick on him.
ka· wá·qi ʔiceyé·yenm p. ka· péʔwilc̓eye yox̣ ke sáhay ʔewí·wse péʔwilc̓eʔnye. And now Coyote played a trick on him (bison). He urinated on him, where he had a sore. AW478.11
ʔapaq̓ayá·y̓snatks. We played a joke on him as he went by.
q̓eyé·y̓sin clowning, trick, joke, fun

q̓í· VC (1) to adhere, be stuck (e.g., of mucous), hold on (e.g., to a tree), stay up, copulate (e.g., dogs), (2) to survive, live on, cling to life, (3) to last (of food, supplies), (4) (with some suffixes) to fasten

- q̓i·ce. I am sticking to it.
  - hiq̓i·ce. It stays up.
    - h. timá·nit. The apple is clinging (to the tree).
  - ʔepeq̓í·ne. Theirs lasted.
    - konóʔ ka· hipewyé·leheyne kúʔ másł q̓oʔ ka kásł núkt ʔ. Then they lived as long as the meat lasted. AW503.61
  - ʔaq̓í·naqana. His used to stay up.
    - ka· páʔsa·pa·ʔniqana ʔinéhteqeʔnpeʔs qiʔyé·x̣nim ka· wé·t̓u manmaʔí ʔ. He (Squawfish) carried his (Turtle's) weapon on his shoulder, but it never stayed there (on his shoulder---it kept slipping down). AW262.6
- -etwik follow
  - q̓í·netwikce. I am going along (with mine). I am following (mine).
    - ʔeq̓í·netwixne. His was following along.
      - píke ʔ. His mother was following along. AW606.45
- té·lke- tie
  - té·lkeq̓i·kse. I am tying up to secure (it).
    - hité·lkeq̓i·kime. She tied up (a canoe).
      - kí· ʔá·yat koná líy̓es h. ka· pásaʔyax̣oʔya. Now the woman tied up the canoe there and searched for him. AP351.2
- teqe- suddenly + tu·le- throw
  - hitqetu·leq̓í·kime. It was suddenly caught as it fell.
    - kí·met h. tú·sti. Then it (a shot grouse) was caught high up (in a tree). AW74.47
- wele- in captivity, in check
  - hiweleq̓í·ke. It became stuck.
    - kál̓awnik̓ay̓ kúʔ q̓oʔ konapí h. ke yóx̣ ʔipá·c̓aʔkt hí·wes ʔimé·snim tepú·lm. Finally, it (a bone) got stuck (in the baby's mouth) because of a joint which had deer marrow (in it). AW46.41

q̓í·law VC to turn one's head around, look back

- q̓í·lawca. I turn my head. I look back.
  - q̓í·lawnoʔ. I will look back.
  - wé·tmet máwa q̓. Do not ever look back. AW424.128, HA54.79

ˀinekí·x ˀe· ˀitú·ne ˀamc̓íyoˀ, ˀisí·ne ˀemssú·kuˀ, mé·tmet q̓oˀ q̓. You may hear things back of you, or recognize somebody by his voice still you must not look behind you. AP275.11. Cf. HA54.79.

hiq̓í·lawna. He turned around.

q̓í·lawn (1) (active participle) to look around, (2) (imperative) Look around (to sg)!

kex q̓. toyá·mkin̓ix. Let me look back from the summit. AP275.7

q̓í·law̓nas for turning around

ka· konmá ˀo·qá wé·t̓u q̓. (He turned) toward that direction in which he was not to look. HA55.96

-á·pi· away from + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀaq̓ilawná·pi·kay̓t̓ax̣. I would turn around away from his.

ka· weye hiwí·ne koná ka· "ˀehé, ˀé·tuˀ kuˀús hitimmíyune ˀinímyelpt ka· wé·t̓u maná· ˀ. ˀipné timm̓íyu ˀé·te·n̓muˀ ka· wá·qoˀ ka· teqé·wsix." And he (Coyote disguised as a friend) cried on and on and said, "Yes, if that is what my friend had in mind then I will not turn away from his wishes in any way. Now we are going to get married." AW297.46

-u· directional suffix

q̓ilawnó·ya. I turned around toward (mine).

hiq̓ilawnó·six. They are turning toward (you).

-u· directional suffix + -etwik follow

q̓ilawnó·ˀatwikca. I turned around toward (mine) to see him go.

pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -á·pi· away from

piq̓ilawná·i·ksix. They turn away from each other.

pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -u· directional suffix + -etwik follow

piq̓ilawnó·ˀatwikcix. They turn toward each other as they leave.

teqe- suddenly

hitqaq̓í·lawna. He suddenly looked back. HA55.96

koná kuˀskin̓í·x ˀisé·ptnim hé·le·kipx pé·ˀnehteqewx̣siˀli·ke q̓oˀ hé·le·kipx hitqaˀqalí·ka---q̓oˀ h. ˀiceyé·ye. But there his pack suddenly pulled him backwards into a sitting position---he fell backwards and suddenly he turned his head and looked behind him. AP277.13

teqe- suddenly + ˀinek- accompany, carry

hitqaˀnáhq̓ilawka. He turned around (doing something to someone).

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ konmá h. ka· ˀipsú·s hiˀíwne. ka· konkí mástay pá·yax̣tamyaˀnya. hitqaˀqalí·xkika x̣áx̣a·c hitqewqí·ne. He (Pissing-Boy) turned around and urinated into his hand, threw the urine into Grizzly Bear's face, causing her to fall over dead. AW187.80

we·tx- in anger

wá·txq̓ilawksa. I am turning around in anger.

we·tx- in anger + stem + -u· directional suffix

po·txq̓ilawkó·ya. He angrily turned around toward him. AW167.30, AW376.94

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyá·q̓ilawca. (1) I turn around as I go. I look back as I go. (2) I am reluctant to go. I hate to go.

ka· pé·ce "wá·qoˀ kíye qáni kusí·x wíhnecix ka· wé·tmet wiyá·q̓ilaw̓nax̣ kú·mk̓o há·mt̓ic." Then he told her, "Sister, now let's go. Don't look back as you go. Come quickly!" AW184.31

q̓ilíw (dom) VC (dupl) to go around; possibly related to q̓í·law VC.

q̓ilíwq̓iliwca. I am going around.

hiq̓líwq̓iliwnaqana. He used to go around. AW496.57

q̓í·lps VC to snap eyes at someone in anger, blink in anger

q̓í·lpsce. I blink in anger. I blink to show anger.

ˀeq̓í·lpsce. I show anger in my eyes toward him.

q̓í·lpsin act of blinking in anger

q̓im̓ú·y VC copulate

hiné·sq̓im̓uyce. He copulates with them.

q̓im̓ú·yn copulation, coitus

q̓ipíp VS (1) to fasten, tighten, (2) to be a permanent resident

q̓ipíp wé·s kíne. I am here for good.

cú·- with a pointed object

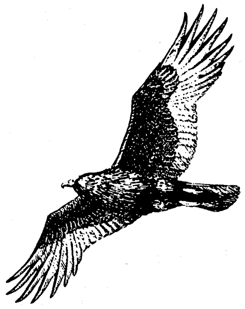
cú·q̓pipse. I fasten it with a needle.

we- with a stick

weq̓ípipse. I am fastening it (e.g., a loaded wagon).

q̓iq̓áw̓ P click-clack. This is given as the sound made by bouncing skeletons.
capáypa pá·mc̓iya kúˀitú· hihíca kál̓a, "q̓iq̓áw̓, q̓iq̓áw̓, q̓iq̓áw̓, q̓iq̓áw̓." wá·qoˀ q̓atátipx hiná·smic̓yó·kinya. kí· haˀácima kál̓a, "q̓iq̓áw̓, q̓iq̓áw̓, q̓iq̓áw̓." ˀí· pá·x̣lo· ˀasqamá·tan ˀatk̓acapocacyá·ya. After a while she heard a noise, she heard something going, "*click-clack, click-clack, click-clack, click-clack.*" Then she heard it closer and suddenly in through the door came bouncing, "*click-clack, click-clack, click-clack*", five skulls, the five skull brothers. AP397.16-398.3

q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et N Oregon grape. The root was dug up, chopped up, and made into tea for fever.
q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et (abs), q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓etne (obj)



q̓í·s (dom) VS be hazy. Vowels *e* and *u* are not in a word including this element.
ˀile- heat, fire
hiˀlaq̓í·sksa. It is hazy from fire.
ˀilaq̓í·skt (abs), ˀilaq̓í·skna (obj) haze from fire

q̓ispaˀláya N turkey vulture, buzzard, *Cathartes aura*; identification by Alan Marshall; so named because their wings are bent EPW. Cf. q̓ispeˀ VC. Pronunciation is [ˀl] and not [l̓]. Cf. Sahaptin q̓špa-lí turkey vulture *(Cathartes aura)* (Hunn 1990:320).
q̓ispaˀláya (abs), q̓ispaˀláyana (obj)

q̓ispeˀ VC (1) to be concave, (2) to be stretched
tukʷé·p- with fingers
pé·tkupq̓ispeˀq̓ispeˀneˀnye. He stretches his repeatedly with fingers.
q̓ispeˀení·n (abs) concave, bent
nú·snu q̓. concave nose, ski-slope nose

q̓íˀ P state of not slipping; possibly related to q̓í· VC
kál̓a q̓oˀ q̓íˀ ˀekúye "yóq̓oˀ kawánnax." It (weapon) stayed up (on Squawfish's shoulder without slipping off), he (Squawfish said) "that's fine." AW262.10
q̓íˀ watíkoˀ. I will have sure footing.

q̓óc A (dupl) naked, treeless
q̓ocq̓óc (abs), q̓iq̓ócq̓oc (dist abs)
q̓ocq̓ócpa (loc) (place name) Anderson Butte: "treeless place"

"q̓ol" V (?) found in the following:
"ˀanásapacapq̓olkatkoˀ you will request a supply" AP368.16 The context seems to show that the meaning is 'to slip off (a piece of firewood out of a bundle)'. The form is probably a variant of qoł, q̓ół, and x̣ół.
ka· pé·ne, "tax̣c ˀe· kuˀstí·t wíhnenuˀ---kem kuˀús wilá·ˀlwax̣wax̣tato ka· tax̣c konóˀ ˀe· ˀiní·t haníyoˀ ka· kaká· tax̣c hé·cu hipanáwyoˀ tax̣c ˀe· ˀ." He (Young Coyote) instructed her, "And you must travel along just as you have been doing, bawling as you go. Then when you set up your lodge and the wood gatherers come past, you will ask them for wood like this." AP368.16

q̓ół V (VS with k) to slip off. Cf. qoł, x̣oł.
q̓ó·ł slippingly
kál̓a q̓. ˀakó·qana. It used to slip off.
niké·- pull
niká·q̓ołksa. I remove (e.g., a hat).
teqe- quickly + wí·- dist + stem + -naq̓i finish + -é·y̓ benefactive
pá·tqawiq̓ołnaq̓iyay̓sa. He$_i$ quickly finished removing each one of his$_j$. AW104.8
tú·- with foot or hoof
tó·q̓ołksa. I kick (my shoes) off.
sé·p̓in ke yóx̣ hitó·q̓ołka. He kicked off his snowshoes.
koná po·yapaykó·ya ˀisí·met lamális wá·qoˀ kíne koná ka· hitó·q̓ołka sé·p̓in yoq̓opí. There he (Coyote) came toward her (Cow-Elk) where there was no snow, so he kicked off the snowshoes. AW180.14
wí·- distributive prefix
hiwí·q̓ołka. He slipped off each one. AW12.16
ka· h. ˀipním sám̓x̣. Then he took off each article of clothing. AW74.47
wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pá·wiq̓ołkay̓sa. He slipped off each one of someone else's.
ka· pé·tqewihexney̓se peˀtú· yox̣ ka· p. Then he (Skunk) quickly looked at each of his (Otter's) belongings, then slipped them off one by one. AW104.8

wilé·- wind + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hiwlá·q̓ołkay̓sa. (The wind) blew his off.
h. tá·qma·ł. My hat is blown off.

q̓óp P (interjection of surprise) oh, oops AW459.12

q̓ósq̓os N blackbird
q̓ósq̓os (abs), q̓ósq̓osne (obj)

q̓ót P that describes sound of defecation AW80.159

q̓otít N male genitals
q̓otít (abs), q̓otína (obj)
q̓otít hitqeʔénpe. (1) He grabbed his genitals. (2) He rolled back his foreskin.
Cf. ʔinipí VS.

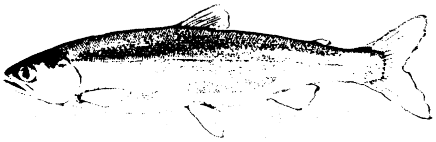
q̓ó·t̓x̣s N (place name) Newsome Creek, Idaho T29N-T30N, R6E-R7E
q̓ó·t̓x̣s (abs), q̓ó·t̓x̣sna (obj), q̓ó·t̓x̣spa (loc)

q̓óy VC to have diarrhea
q̓óyca. I have diarrhea.
q̓óyn (1) having diarrhea, (2) liquid feces
tiw̓cx̣á·pitpa keʔisí· ʔé·we q̓. The scraping of the inner bark of trees caused whoever (ate it) to have diarrhea. HA102.13
cepé·- by pressing
capá·q̓oyca. I squeeze with hand.
capaq̓oynaʔí pancakes: "batter pressed out"
wicx̣- defecate + stem + léhne down + -pe locative suffix
wicx̣q̓oyláhnapa (place name) a bluff near Stites, Idaho, so named because of the markings and streaks on the bluff

q̓óy V (VS with k) to be clean; possibly related to q̓óy VC, the common semantic area being 'purging' or 'cleaning by emptying'
sepé·- causative prefix
sapá·q̓oyksa. I clean. I efface traces of something. I scrub.
hisapá·q̓oyka. He dried his tears.

ʔasapá·q̓oykta. Go and wash! AP198.7-8
kex weye ʔacapá·q̓oykta kayxkáyx ʔa·ní·ta. Let me go and clean him up. HA34.95
sapá·q̓oykinwa·s sink for washing dishes
reflexive prefix + we- with words
ʔinó·q̓oyksa. (1) I am pretending to be clean. (2) I am making myself clean (in the spiritual sense). Cf. Phinney's gloss "I am briefly going to sing shaman songs" for ʔiná·tqo·q̓oyxqawca AP241.12.

q̓óyx̣c N blueback salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*; identification by Eugene B. Wilson



q̓óyx̣c (abs), q̓óyx̣cna (obj)
q̓oyx̣cníma (abs), q̓oyx̣cnimá·nm (np) main Weiser River, Idaho
q̓oyx̣c̓á·l blueback season, July

q̓oʔ P (1) very, indeed, quite, (2) (with qóʔc) as soon as, (3) (with qetu) much (...-er), far (...-er)
q̓oʔ táʔc. Good indeed. Very good.
ʔí·n ʔiné·ku·s q̓oʔ hipstú·y̓uʔ. I drank quite enough.
q̓oʔ qóʔc hipá·yna ʔipí hickili·toqt̓ipá·cwiya. As soon as he came, he was anxious to go home.
hí·wes q̓oʔ qetu táʔc tiwé·t. He is a much better medicine man.
q̓oʔ ʔí·n we. I am it. I am the one (who knows everything).

q̓oʔc sts first
ʔí·nq̓oʔc. Me first! (I first!)
ʔí·nimq̓oʔc. Mine first!
ʔí·nanq̓oʔc. Me first!
ʔí·mq̓oʔc. You (sg) first!
ʔ. kúy. You go first!
ké· weye nemé·ku·s, ka· ʔ. ʔácqa ʔimé·ku·y qóʔc kaxká· ʔí·nk̓e. Let us drink, Brother; you drink first, then I will (drink) also. AW156.52
ʔipínq̓oʔc. He first!
nú·nq̓oʔc. We first!
ʔimá·nq̓oʔc. (1) You (pl) first! (2) They first!

t̓é·q̓isnenq̓oʔc the oldest first
ka· kuʔúsuʔ hipekúye té·q̓is, t. That is what they did, the oldest, the oldest one first. AW198.15
yox̣niq̓óʔc that first
y. kú·tetu mé·y. cepelíxniktetu. The first thing I do in the morning is work.
kí· konapkí ka· paʔnahpaykó·ya píst hiʔnahpaykó·ya ka· y. paʔsak̓íwkaʔnya ka· hiqá·msksa yoq̓opí. That way he (Coyote) came carrying him (the Sun) to his (Sun's) father. The first thing the father did was to cut his and eat it raw. AW157.67

q̓páp tighten. See q̓apáp VS.

q̓pip VS to tighten. The first vowel is not recoverable, but it is likely to be *i*. It seems clear that the form is related to q̓apáp.
wí·- distributive prefix
wí·q̓pipeʔs shoelace: "thing to tighten each"

q̓sísim insist. See q̓usísim VC.

q̓ulé·yn VC to make a mistake. This form does not occur without a prefix.
mis- with ear
misq̓ulé·yce. I am using a wrong word. I am making a mistake.
misq̓ulé·yn use of a wrong word, slip of the tongue

q̓ulit N (1) penis (of an adult), (2) male sexual organ, including penis and testicles
q̓últ (abs), q̓últne or q̓ulítne (obj), q̓ultí·n with q̓.

q̓ulq̓uli VS to become dark (e.g., of buckskin by smoking)
cepé·- by pressing + ʔile- fire
cepé·ʔleq̓ulq̓ulise. I am smoking (a hide).
cepé·ʔleq̓ulq̓ulit smoking of hides to give it a tan color
cepé·ʔleq̓ulq̓ulinwe·s hole for smoking hide
cepé·ʔleq̓ulq̓ulin̓ smoked (buckskin)
ʔile- fire
ʔileq̓úlq̓ulise. (Mine) is smoked.
ʔiléq̓ulq̓ul soot

q̓ú·l̓p N bluff

q̓ú·l̓p (abs), q̓ú·l̓pne (obj) HA69.49

q̓ú·l̓pleqele·s (abs), q̓ú·l̓pleqele·spe (loc) (1) (legendary place name) place where the annual convention of shamans was held to publicize newly acquired magical powers. Cf. “q̓alpleqelèspe at the meeting of shamans” AP63.5 and n. 1. (2) (place name) Penney Creek or Penney Ranch located five miles upriver from Kooskia, Idaho on the north bank of the middle fork of the Clearwater River, so named because there was a fish dam there HW, HA69.45, HA69.50. Cf. leqé·les fish dam. (3) (place name) camp site located directly from Penney Bluffs on the south side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T33N R4E (Schwede 1966:27)

q̓ú·m VC (1) to miss, hate to lose or part with, lament the loss of, (2) to prize, value, hold dear, cherish

q̓ú·mce. I miss (mine).

tamawín̓ q̓. wálc. I prize my knife very much.

hiq̓ú·mce. He misses (something).

ka· yóx̣ cálxcalx kál̓a ʔikú·yn heʔétx̣ewce h. há·ma. Then that Cricket was genuinely sad and missed her husband. AW533.59

ka· kuʔskin̓í·x h. pí·ps ʔahíl̓amksa. Then she (Black Bear) hated to waste the bones (which were) piled up. AW209.5

q̓ú·mn holding (something) dear

q̓ú·m̓ic (1) dear, valuable, (2) too late (as when one is sorry that one lost something valuable)

ʔisúʔ q̓. Let him go! “who misses?”

teqe- suddenly

ʔetqeq̓ú·mce. Suddenly I miss her.

té·w- at night

té·wq̓umce. I want to sleep. I miss sleep.

té·wq̓um̓ew a sleepyhead

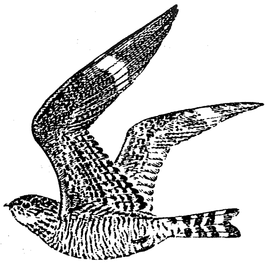
reflexive prefix

ʔipné·q̓umce. He hates to lose his life.

ʔimemé·q̓umcix. They hate to lose their lives.

q̓umq̓umcí·n A warty

q̓úp VC to fold
q̓úpin (1) folding, (2) a fold
cilímq̓upin eye fold. Cf. sílu eye.
q̓úpnin̓ folded
sepé·q̓upt hem (of dress). Cf. sepé· causative prefix.



q̓ú·s N common nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor*; identification by Alan Marshall. See q̓ú·sx̣.
q̓ú·s or q̓ú·sx̣ (abs), q̓ú·sx̣ne (obj)

q̓usísim VC to insist, be persistent about (something), be anxious to (do something)
q̓usísimce. I insist.
hiq̓sísimce. He insists.
h. ˀalá·px. He insisted on going to the fire. AW266.76
niké·- by pulling
niké·q̓sisimce. I keep pulling (to get something off or separated).
reflexive prefix
ˀipné·q̓sisimne. He was anxious to (do something).
kaká· ˀalá·na pé·xne q̓oˀ kawóˀ ˀ. ˀalá·px. When he (Turtle) saw the fire, he anxiously went to the fire. AW266.73

q̓ú·sx̣ nighthawk. See q̓ú·s N.

q̓uyím VC to climb (tree, hill), go up (hill or in the air)
q̓uyímce. I go up.
hiq̓uyímce. He goes up.
hiq̓uyímne. He went up. HA39.12
kawóˀ koná h. toyá·mkax ka· koná hiˀlwá·x̣wax̣na. Then he (Coyote) went up toward the summit and he bawled out there. HA55.98
hiq̓uyímnikike. He went on up. AW122.25
pé·q̓uyimne. He climbed it.
kawóˀ q̓oˀ wá·qoˀ mitá·tina mex̣sé·mne p. Then he climbed three mountains. HA54.89
-u· directional suffix
q̓uyimnú·se. I climbed toward something.
ˀí·n q̓. ˀimé·mx. I am going up to them.

niktéh- drag
niktéhq̓uyimkse. I drag it up (the mountain).
tuqʷele- swim
hitquleq̓úyimkse. He swims up.
weye- fast
weyeq̓uyímkse. I fly up.
hiweyeq̓úyimke. He went up fast. HA54.85
wilé·- run
wilé·q̓uyimkse. I run straight to the top.
wis- camp. travel
wisq̓uyímkse. I travel up the hill.
pewsq̓úyimke. We went up.
wisq̓uyimt̓é·sx before traveling uphill
ˀinek- carry
ˀinéhq̓uyimkt carrying something uphill
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqíq̓uyimkse. I am walking uphill.

q̓uyí·y P just full of odor. Cf. x̣oyí·y.
q̓uyí·y AP433.6

q̓uyyí P flatten (e.g., wheat), demolish
q̓uyyí hipekúye. They flattened something.

q̓uyyís P slip. Cf. x̣uys.
kál̓a q̓uyyís paˀánpqana. (It was) very slippery as she (Grizzly Bear) grabbed her (Brown Bear). AW215.104

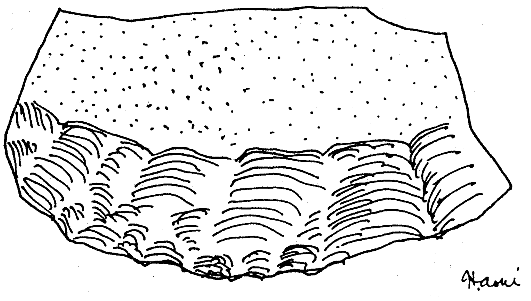


Figure 15. niktipéˀs flesher (p.753)

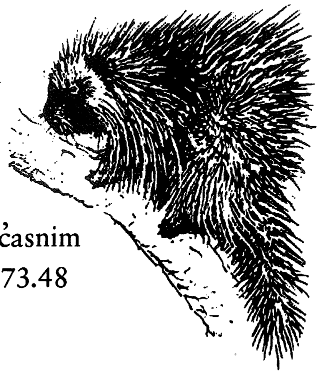
S

s vis (1) indicative perfect suffix, (2) (with hortatory particle ké· P or with desiderative suffix ˀaq sis) let (me or us). This form is found with s-class verbs. The c-class counterpart is n.
(1) ˀiné·ku·s. I just drank. Cf. ˀiné·ku·se I drink.
(2) kex ˀiné·ku·s. Let me have a drink.
ˀí·n̓ax̣ ˀiné·ku·s. I wish I could have a drink.
kúckuc pí·ˀnim kex ˀí·nk̓e temení·ks. Give me a little (land). Let me plant also. HA91.19

s agentive suffix. See eˀs vsts.

sá· VS (with yeq- vtp) to spill, water. There is no *sá·sa without prefix.
yax̣sá·sa. I am spilling (something). I am watering (something).
wiyá·yax̣sasa. I moisten (something) by spilling (something). Cf. wiyé· vtp over a period of time.

sác̓a VS to work with porcupine quills, put on an ornament made of porcupine quills. Cf. sác̓as. Phinney recorded a form suggestive of an alternate form sác̓i. He translates ˀipnásac̓isa "occupies herself in artistic pursuits" (AP113.6) and comments "leisurely attention given to one's person or belongings by way of amusement; as for example to ornament one's clothes" AP113, n. 2.
sác̓asa. I am decorating (something) with porcupine quills.
hisác̓asana. She was decorating clothes with porcupine quills.
ka· ˀiwé·pne konayníx ˀiní·tpe h. ka· koní·x pá·mc̓isam. His wife was at home working with porcupine quills when heard it (noise) from there. AW219.10
sác̓in̓ decorated with quills AW447.147



sác̓as N (1) porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) porcupine quills. Cf. Sahaptin šɨ́šaaš porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum)* (Hunn 1990:328).
sác̓as (abs) AW472.32, AW473.59,62, sac̓á·sna (obj), sác̓asnim AW473.46 or sac̓á·snim AW114.82, AW473.48 (np), sac̓á·ski (inst)
sac̓á·sin̓ (1) with porcupine quills, (2) with porcupine
sac̓á·sisa. I am working with porcupine quills. (= sác̓asa under sác̓a VS)
˒asac̓á·sisa or ˒asác̓asisa. I am decorating it with porcupine quills.

sác̓i. See sác̓a VS.

sáhat P sign, omen
sáhat hikú·se. It constitutes an omen.
sáhat ˒ewc̓é·se. There is a sign. (For example, if the sun shines while it is raining, it is a sign that a baby is born somewhere.)

"sahátpo" N (place name) village site located on the east side of the Snake River, three-fourths of a mile above Wawawai, Washington T13N R43E (Schwede 1966:38)

sáhay N (1) sore, (2) measles, (3) "boil" AP100.12. Morvillo uses this word to translate 'leper' DNP121 and 'ulcer' DNP225. The word for boil is másqoy.
sáhay (abs), saháyna (obj)
sahyí·n with sores
koná ka· qí·wn wic̓é·y q̓o˒ yóq̓o˒ s. ku˒ús ka· masqó·yi·n. Let there be an old man full of sores and boils. AW175.46
˒í·n wé·s s. I am full of sores.
sahy̓á·yn (1) saddle blanket, (2) awl-like object to puncture abscesses on the shoulders of horses, (3) lit. for sores
hisahyí·sa. He has sores. Cf. hí· svtss.
cahaycáhay measles: "little sáhay"
saháywit smallpox

saká˒ V (VS with k) to tear off (branches), pluck out (feathers)
saká˒saka˒ easy to tear off (e.g., of branches)

wí·- distributive prefix

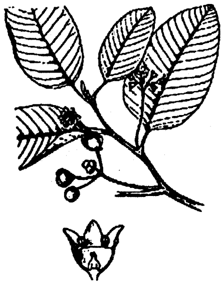
wí·sakaʔksa. I am tearing or breaking branches off a tree.

pá·wisakaʔka. He tore them off.

ka· pé·wte·xne ʔisí·met qissé·x̣ tuyq̓í·ks hikó·qana. ʔimeté·x kínm himsteqeʔénpse ka· p. pe·wik̓ú·pe koná. He (Disobedient Boy) saw the twigs opening their mouths. (He thought) "Oh! This is what is answering me," and he tore them (twigs) off and broke them. AW228.20

saklálay VC to soar, circle (e.g., of eagles)

hiskalálaynayika. He (Raven) came circling around. AW88.294



sálam N cascara, chittam tree, *Rhamnus purshiana;* identification by Alan Marshall. Its berries were used as an emetic, and its bark was used as medicine, which was boiled and drunk as a cure for cold or as a laxative.

sálam (abs), salámna (obj)

sá·l̓ay VC to be fat and soft, be turned out

hisá·l̓ayca. His (e.g., lips) are thick.

sá·l̓aynin̓ turned out

ka· koní·x ʔewc̓é·ye muq̓úsnim s. hím̓. This is why suckerfish's mouth is thick and bulging. AW132.21

sal̓áysal̓ay thick, fat, soft (of lips, bags)

sam̓aq (1) shirt. See Plates 3 and 4, (2) dress. See Plate 2.

sám̓x̣ (abs), sam̓áx̣na (obj), sam̓áx̣pa (loc), sam̓áx̣pama from s., out of s.

hahám sám̓x̣ man's shirt

sám̓x̣ cimú·xcimux Catholic priest DNP160: "black dress"

sam̓q̓á·yn (1) for a shirt, for a dress, (2) dress goods, material for a shirt

sam̓qí·n dressed, with a dress or shirt on

x̣áx̣a·c s. (man's name) Dressed-Grizzly

sism̓áx̣not (sg), sisism̓áx̣not (dist) without a shirt, without a dress

walí·msam̓x̣ traditional dress (usually in reference to women's)

wepelí·xnin̓ w. decorated traditional dress

wispó·lsam̓x̣ buckskin shirt, buckskin dress

sam̓qí·sa. I put on a shirt (or a dress).
sam̓qí·tato. I used to put on a dress. AW289.38
sepé·- causative prefix
pá·sapasam̓qisa. (1) She dresses her up. (2) A woman dresses her widowed daughter-in-law in colored clothes marking the end of the mourning period.
wí·- distributive prefix
hipawí·sam̓qis. Each of them got dressed. HA82.19
reflexive prefix
ˀiná·sam̓qisa. I am dressing myself.
ˀiná·sam̓qitato. I used to dress myself. AW289.37
ˀipná·sam̓qit (1) dressing oneself, (2) dress, shirt
reflexive prefix + wí·- distributive prefix
ˀipná·wisam̓qiya. He dressed himself in each article of clothing.
konóˀ ka· wá·qoˀ kí· koná hiˀsé·pcikli·ke ˀipná·witkalayna ˀ. yoq̓opí hí·semtuksnim sám̓x̣. And now he (Coyote) carried it (the Sun's body) home, changed clothes, and dressed himself in the Sun's clothes. AW157.64

sam̓awá· VC (1) to wear a belt, (2) to wear something around one's waist
sam̓wá·ca. I wear a belt.
hisam̓wá·cana. He had (something) around his waist.
sam̓wá·nin̓ belted AP432.3
sam̓áwas (abs), sam̓wá·spa (loc) AP432.7 a belt (men's belt was narrower than women's), sash. See Plate 2 and Plate 3.
pá·sam̓was up to one's belt, belt-deep
pá·sam̓wasx wató·ya. I waded in waist-deep.

sam̓áwas a belt. See sam̓awá· VC.

sam̓wá· wear a belt. See sam̓awá· VC.

sám̓x̣ dress, shirt. See sam̓aq N.

sá·n̓ax̣ verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) singular subject, (2) s-class marker, (3) conditional perfect

sapáhamk VS smother, especially when the cause is considered a ghost
hisapáhamksa. It (ghost) is smothering (me).

sapátma N (1) late spring, the time between spring and summer HW, (2) late in the season, late in the year EPW
sapátma EPW or sapátmi HW (abs), sapátmapa (loc)

sapáʔca·s (place name). See ʔá·c VS.

sá·pi·k VS to sharpen (e.g., a knife), whet, rub against
sá·pi·ksa. I am sharpening a knife.
sá·pi·x. Sharpen (to sg)!
híni s. or híni taqasá·pi·x. Work hard! Hustle! ("sharpen chest" as one does in running with forearms rubbing against chest)
sá·pi·kt sharpening
sá·pi·kin̓ sharpened
sá·pi·kaʔs (abs), sá·pi·kaʔski (inst) whetstone, rasp, file

sáplis N (1) whirlwind, cyclone, (2) whirlwind personified
sáplis (abs), saplí·sna or sáplisna (obj)

sapoʔsa·póʔs saddle. See ʔisá·pa VC.

sá·psi VS to have moccasin top
sá·psis moccasin top, the upper portion of moccasin
sá·psis ʔilp̓ílp (man's name) Red-Moccasin-Top HA92.40
sá·psin̓ with moccasin top
sá·psin̓ ʔilé·pqet shoes with tops

saptí VC to walk straight, move straight. Cf. capatí VC.
saptíca. I walk straight.

sáq A shady
sáq̓is (abs), saq̓í·sna (obj), saq̓í·spa (loc). Cf. Sahaptin šqíš shade (Hunn 1990:106).
ka· koná saq̓í·spa ʔé·mti hiwx̣suʔúce. There he was sitting in the shade.

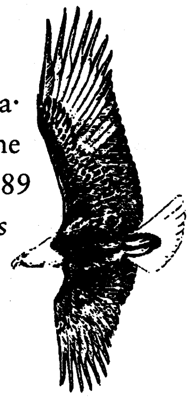
saq̓i·sáyn (1) for shade, (2) shelter, parasol
saq̓isilwá·ksa. I am in the shade.
hisaq̓í·sisa. It is getting shady.
wé·p- with hand
  wapcaq̓í·sisa. I am shading (e.g., my eyes) with my hand.
  wapcaq̓í·sit shading, shed
wiyé·- as one moves
  wiyá·sq̓isitpa (place name) village site on the north side of the Clearwater River opposite Lewiston, Idaho T36N R5W (Schwede 1966:37)

sá·q P cry of a fishhawk. Cf. sá·x̣ N.
sa·q sa·q sa·q AP442.2, AP444.12

saqa or **sá·qa** inflectional verb ending produced by combining (1) singular subject, (2) s-class verb stem, (3) indicative imperfect
ʔipsqíkaʔyksaqa. I was walking. Cf. ʔipsqíkeʔykse I walk.
kosá·qa. I went (but came back). Cf. kú·se I go.

sáqan N canyon, gorge, ravine with brush growing in it
sáqan (abs), sáqanna or saqá·nna (obj), sisáqan (dist abs)
saqá·nma or saqánma (place name) (1) Hell's Canyon, Idaho, (2) people living along the Snake River, "Gorge People" of the Wallowa Band of Nez Perces, (3) camp and area at Sheep Creek and near Cougar Bar (Shawley 1977:98)
hisqá·nisa or hisáqanisa. There is a gorge.

sá·q̓an N (1) top of the head, crown, (2) (man's name)
sá·q̓an (abs), saq̓á·nna (obj), saq̓á·npa (loc)
  kekoní·x nacoʔóx̣nim ʔú·s wó·lit saq̓á·npa yóq̓oʔ. That is why Chinook salmon have (the silhouette in the shape of) an arrowhead on their head. AW311.141
  ka· kuʔuspé kiné·px qetu saq̓á·npa kiné·pe hukú·xpe peʔénpe ka· ʔicalámkt ka· kuʔuspé peʔseqú·lke. He grabbed him by the top of his head, by the hair, and cut it (head) off. AW257.89
saq̓antá·yx̣ or saq̓antá·yn (abs), saq̓antá·yx̣na (obj) bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; identification by Alan Marshall
sá·q̓antoq̓ox̣ní·n bald. Cf. toq̓oqí VC.



sáq̓is shady. See sáq A.

sá·slaqs N moose, *Alces alces* (Marshall 1977:194); probably a loan from Salish.
Note: Kalispel and Spokane words for 'moose' are sx̣ásalqs and s-x̣ás=lqs respectively (Vogt 1940:176, Carlson and Flett 1989:225), while Sahaptin dialects have, for example, šašík moose (*Alces alces*) in Warmsprings (Hunn 1990:331).
sá·slaqs (abs), sá·slaqsna or saslá·qsna (obj)

sá·slaqs N waterlily, *Nuphar* spp.; identification by Alan Marshall. The root was used for medicinal purposes.

sá·tk VC to thicken, increase viscosity
hisá·tkca. It becomes thick (e.g., of pine gum after chewing).
sá·tkin thickening, increase in viscosity
satxsá·tx thick (of slow-moving sticky substance)

sátq VS to hit, whip, switch; VC when duplicated
we- with stick
wasátqsa. I am whipping (mine).
wasátx̣satx̣ca. I am whipping (mine) repeatedly.

"saw" P "sound of katydid chorus." Cf. ċálalal for a lone katydid.
"saw saw saw saw" AP32.2

sáw VC to be missing, be absent, fail to return from (e.g., a trip), be silent, be quiet, stop talking
hisáwca. He is missing.
wá·qoʔ h. yóx̣ lepítipx. Now the second one failed to return. HA30.25
hisáwnay̓ixkika. It was quiet around. Cf. é·yi around.
sáwn. Be quiet (to sg)!
sáwtx. Be quiet (to pl)!
sáw or sá·w quietly
sá···w. Shhh! Quiet!
kí·met hipá·yna kál̓a sá·w. wé·t̓u ʔisí· míne. He came and it was just quiet. There was nobody (there). AW228.22
náʔkoʔ sá·w. Why so quiet?

ˀipí hí·wes sá·w. He is quiet.

ka· sáw ˀipné·tewyeke hiná·stiyoxnaqana “mé· wisí·x.” He felt the silence and shouted to them, “Where are you?” AW228.14

sáw hikúye. It disappeared.

sáw hipé·kus. They were silent.

sawníx very quiet AW532.41. Cf. ník sts.

sáw̓is silent, quiet AW441.39. Cf. ˀis sts.

wá·qoˀ ka· qí·wn hipá·yna kuˀstí·t “ˀe·hé we·t qetu hipsá·qa hipst̓ú·y̓. yóq̓oˀ kuˀús hí·wes núkt” ka· wé·t̓umiˀs pé·msteqeˀnpe kál̓a s. ˀiceyé·ye. The old man came as before (and said), “Yes, did you have enough to eat? That is the way meat is.” But Coyote did not answer, he ignored him. HA41.38

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·sawca. I make (mine) quiet.

pá·sapasawnan̓ixna. They told him to be quiet. They silenced him. AW55.192.

sisé uniquely occurring form, possibly related to silé·w

sisásawca. I am not showing up (when I should).

hissásawca. He is not here. He is delayed.

ˀassásawnima. His did not come back. His is not here.

ka· ˀ. sílu. His eye failed to return (to the socket). AW143.42

hissásawna. He did not come home.

kaká· h., ka· hipetex̣téqetne ˀipním ˀasqáma. When he did not come home, his younger brothers started to worry. AW338.15

ka· koná kaká· h. ka· ˀé·ks hiˀpé·w̓ye piˀimné·t. When his sister did not come home, the young man went looking for her. AW253.28

sisáwsisawca. (1) I am lonesome. (2) I feel restless.

hissáwsisawna. He became restless. AW424.121

hissáwsisawnima. He felt lonely. AP37.3-4

sisáwsisawtato. I have been lonesome.

pé·ce “pit̓in̓í·m̓yac ka· s. ˀinciwá·tx̣ kíne.” He (Coyote) said to her, “Daughter, I have been lonesome being alone here.” AW349.8

sisisáw̓ out of sight AW106.31, HA30.7

tex̣- shoot + sáw = (1) make noise, (2) echo

hitx̣sáwksa. It is making noise.

ˀatx̣sáwksa. His is making noise.

ˀ. ˀallá·ykin̓ix. There is an echo from below.

ˀatx̣sáwksix. Theirs is making noise.

ˀ. tiyó·kin. We hear someone hollering.

tax̣sáwkt noise, resounding, echo, tune

we- with mouth

wasáwksa. I am quiet (not saying anything).

hiwasáwks. He has spoken and is quiet.

hiwasáwka. He was quiet.

q̓oˀ wé·ł̓u máwa h. He never stopped crying. AW537.15

yóq̓oˀ kuˀús h. kí·met kál̓a kíne łiłúk̓ łiłúk̓ pá·x̣at ˀisé·ps hitqí·ke. Then as he (Fox) stopped talking, there landed five packs, thump, thump. AW275.49

wasáwkaˀs to quiet AW537.26

reflexive prefix + we- with mouth

ˀinó·sawksa. I am quiet. I am speechless.

ˀipnó·sawksa. He is quiet.

namó·sawksix. We are quiet.

ˀimamó·sawksix. You (pl) are quiet. They are quiet.

ˀipnó·sawka. He quieted down.

"ˀí·nim miyáˀc ˀí·nim miyáˀc nicu nicu" ˀewí·welece síp̓us. kawóˀ ˀ. (Coyote cried) "Oh! my child, my child" with his tears streaming down. Then he stopped bawling. AW425.147

ˀimó·sawx. Be quiet (to sg)!

ˀimamó·sawkitx. Be quiet (to pl)!

saway N (1) twig, branch, bush, (2) wood, board, rack. This form is usually found in combination with a preceding element. Cf. síway N.

ceqetsáway, caqatsíway or ceqé·tsiway raspberry bush. Cf. cé·qet.

cemitxsáway or camitxsáway huckleberry bush. Cf. cemí·tx.

kikeyesáway serviceberry bush. Cf. kiké·ye.

lalxsáway pinyon tree. Cf. lálx. Probably white bark pine, *Pinus albicaulis* (personal communication, Alan Marshall).

pilú·ssiway gooseberry bush. Cf. pí·lus.

qapqapsáway cottonwood bush. Cf. qápqap.

tima·nísway berry bush. Cf. timá·nit.

tiw̓alpcáway scraping board. Cf. tiw̓alpísa, lipí VS.

waw̓alsáway fishing pole. Cf. wá·w̓a VC.

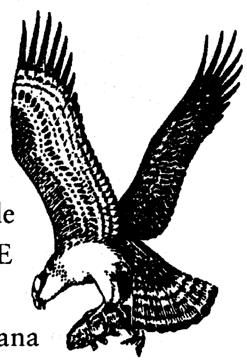
ˀitiyektsáway racks for drying meat or fish. Cf. ˀitiyé·k VS.

sáway N graveyard. This word refers to the traditional hillside grave of ˀú·yi·kem. More recent burial sites in the Euro-American tradition are called temiké·s (temikí VS).
sáway (abs), sawá·yna (obj)

sawáya VC (with we·-) to go victoriously, celebrate victory
we·- with mouth, sing
wa·sawáyaca. I am singing victoriously.
wa·sawáya victory celebration
wa·sawáyan̓as for victorious celebration, for victorious procession
kál̓oˀ ké·mex mác̓is weˀnípx weye w. weˀnípt yox̣ kem we. Let me hear it. Sing your victory song: "Sing the song for victorious procession." AW267.95
weye- move quickly
wayaswáyaca. I am going victoriously.
hipo·yaswáyana. They went victoriously. AW267.91
kaká· h. yelptí·n, tá·lpt hiˀné·ptin̓ix. When the two friends came home victoriously, they were holding a scalp in hand. AW268.109
po·yaswáyatanoˀ. We will go victoriously.
ka· koná pé·ce "ká·nmka· p. ka· maná· wé·s ˀiwé·ltimt." And he (Turtle) said to him (Squawfish), "What is the victory song (which you are going to sing) when we go home victoriously?" AW267.92

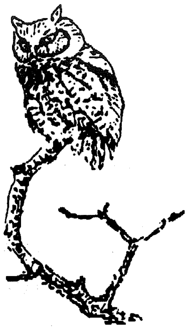
sawáyno (1) N good fat, (2) A greasy, marbled (prized quality in meat)
sawáyno (abs), sawaynó·na (obj)

sax̣ verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) s-class marker and (2) conditional suffix AW351.34



sá·x̣sax̣ N fishhawk, osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*. Cf. Sahaptin šáx̣šax̣ belted kingfisher (Hunn 1990:323)
sá·x̣sax̣ (abs), sax̣sá·x̣na (obj)
sax̣sá·x̣inma (place name) village site located in area of Tenmile Rapids on the west side of the Snake River T10N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:40). Cf. níme sts.
sax̣sá·x̣nim̓ini·t (place name) Trapper's Peak on the Idaho-Montana border: "fishhawk's nest"

sa·x̣áx̣ano N cricket, large and green cricket
sa·x̣áx̣ano (abs)



sax̣latámo N screech owl, *Otus asio*; identification by Alan Marshall; same as palx̣ó·ckin̓
sax̣latámo (abs), sax̣latámona (obj), sax̣latámonm (np) AP129.10
tewí·sin̓ sax̣latámo horned owl
sax̣latámo x̣ayx̣áyx̣ (man's name) White Owl
sax̣latámo ˀilp̓ílp (man's name) Red Owl

sáx̣sin N (1) resin (of pine, fir, etc.), gum, (2) cud chewing
sáx̣sin (abs), sax̣sína (obj)
lá·qanm sáx̣sin pine resin
papásnim sáx̣sin fir resin

sayak N (1) Little Dipper (constellation), (2) Seven Sisters, a cluster of small stars, Pleiades (?). These stars appear at midnight around August when elks start to bugle. These stars are not visible from June through August. (3) toothache HW
sá·yx or sáyx (abs), sayáxna (obj)

sayaqí (1) VC to like, admire, be satisfied with, be fond of, (2) A beautiful
sayqíca. I value (mine).
s. miyáˀc. I love my child.
wé·t̓u s. I disapprove (mine).
ˀasayqíca. I like it.
ˀí·n ˀ. sik̓é·mne. The horse looks good to me.
ˀí·n ˀ. konyá wé·tesne. I like that land.
pá·sayqca. He is admiring it. HA19.12
ˀaná·ssayqca. I admire them.
hiná·swisayqca. He admires each one. HA53.67
pá·sayx̣na. He was satisfied. AW101.9
ˀasayqínoˀ. I will choose him.
sayáq̓ic beautiful. Cf. ˀic adjective-forming suffix.
hiwé·ke hekípe s. She looked beautiful.
hiwsí·ne hekípe s. They looked beautiful.
sayq̓í·cpa a beautiful place

sayq̓isníx or sayq̓isník̓o˒ very beautiful
himaq̓í·ssayx̣nin̓ highly esteemed. Cf. himé·q̓is big.
himke- with mouth
hímkasayqsa. I like the taste. It tastes good.
tim̓né·- heart
tim̓ná·sayqca. I like it. I am pleased in my heart.

sáyayay P that describes sound of pebbles rattling in the mouse skin
sáyayay, sáyayay AP129.11

sáyk VS (with we- with an implement) (1) to sift, (2) (VC with duplication) to break (something) up into pieces, cut (something) up, shatter (something) by pounding
wasáykin̓ sifted (e.g., sand)
wasáyxsaykin. I broke it into pieces.
pó·sayxsayxnima. He cut it up. He shattered it by pounding it.

sáyxsayk N jointweed; probably Equisetum spp.; identification by Alan Marshall
sáyxsayx (abs), sáyxsayxna (obj)
sáyxsayki·n (place name) (1) area across from the mouth of Three Mile Creek on the east side of the south fork of the Clearwater River T31N R4E (Schwede 1966:26), (2) Grangeville, Idaho T30N R3E: "(place) with jointweed"

sáykipta VS to give medicine, doctor, treat (a sick person)
sáykiptasa. I treat (someone).
saykiptaw̓á·t (abs), saykiptaw̓ató·na (obj) (white man's) doctor
sáykiptat̓as medicine, remedy. Cf. e˒s vsts.

sáylispo· N (1) side meat, meat from an animal's side, (2) big intestines
sáylispo· (abs) AW232.90, sáylispo·na (obj) AW366.135

"sayn" P "to rue this result" AP327.17, AP328.3

sayq, sayq̓is beautiful, admire. See sayaqí VC.

sá·yx Little Dipper. See sayak N.

saˀáy VC to suffer heartburn from eating too much fat, eat too much rich fat (and become hungry for fruit)

saˀáyca. I eat too much fat.

saˀáyn eating too much fat, satiation, sickness caused by overeating meat containing a lot of fat

saˀáynin̓ be satiated, be hungry for sweets AW411.70

saˀáy̓s with too much rich fat (of meat), greasy (food)

taqasaˀáyca. I am suffering from temporary heartburn from greasy food. Cf. teqe temporarily.

ˀilasáˀaykt heat making a person lose appetite. Cf. ˀile fire.

se verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) singular subject, (2) s-class marker, (3) indicative present. Cf. sahaptin -ša imperfect aspect suffix (Hunn 1990:73).

séhem dusk. See céhem VC.

séhey N worm (white color with a large head). Cf. Sahaptin sáysay earthworms (Hunn 1990:312).

séhey (abs), sehéyne (obj), sehéynim (np)

x̣ayx̣áyx̣ séhey woodworm

sehyí·n with worm, wormy

"siséhey" (dist) worms AP427.17

seheyyé·ye (abs), seheyyé·yene (obj) worm people

ceheycéhey little worm

cahaycáhay (abs), cahaycáhayna or cahaycaháyna (obj) little worm (with diminutive vowel shift)

seheywé·kuˀs rice: "worm-like"

seki verb inflectional ending combining se and the directional suffix ki

sé·kti VS to be dark

sé·ktise. Darkness is closing on me.

hisé·ktise. It is pitch dark. Darkness is closing on him.

hipesé·ktinm. Darkness (dark cloud) was approaching. AW63.331

sé·ktin̓ darkened
sé·ktin̓ (ˀiní·t) jail: "darkened (building)"
sé·ktiˀspe (loc) in confinement, incarcerated
sé·ktit (1) being dark, (2) jail, dungeon, prison

sé·lix N (tribal name) Salish, Flathead
sé·lix (abs), sé·lixne (obj), sé·lixpe (loc), se·lixpípem among the Flatheads
selixtímt the Salish language
selixtímtki (inst) in Flathead, in the Salish language

sé·lwe N (place name) Selway River, Idaho
sé·lwe (abs), sé·lwene (obj)
sé·lwepu· people of the Selway River region
salwá·toyam mountain near the Selway River, village site located "across from Maggies bend, not visible from river" (Shawley 1977:101)
selweˀískit (place name) MacGruder Crossing: "Selway Trail"

semet P (1) (with a question word) expression of disappointment, (2) (frequently with kuˀ) not at all
semet̓isí· nobody, no one important. Cf. ˀisí· who.
s. ˀiceyé·ye. Oh! (how disappointing, how disgusting) It's only Coyote. AM526.10, AW574.12
semet̓itú· nothing, nothing important. Cf. ˀitú· what.
semet̓innix. *You* are: "Not I definitely" (= semet + ˀí·n I + ník emphatic suffix). You yourself. You should call me anything *you* are the one.
kí· wá·qoˀ pí·wihexnime. "ˀí·, ˀé·tem wé·s sí·wi·n̓!" "s." kál̓a pí·wicepinmiye. Then they looked at one another (in amazement only to discover that they were painted up). "Oh! you are painted!" "How about yourself! As if you weren't!" they exclaimed as they began to laugh at one another. AP453.8
semetkúˀ not at all
kál̓a s. It is nothing (i.e., light, not heavy). HA54.84, AW425.132
s. míne. No place. Not there.
s. hiˀkú·ytime. He is not telling the truth at all.
semetkúˀm wé·s hicá·w̓ic. You (sg) are not heavy at all.
semetkúˀpem ˀikú·yn ˀé·tx̣ewcix. You (pl) are not sorry at all.

senki verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) singular subject, (2) s-class marker, (3) indicative present, (4) directional suffix ‘away from’; takes either the form senki or sé·nki

sé·p vtp causative prefix (plural object). Cf. cé·p.

sepé· stp the most
sapá·taʔc the best. Cf táʔc A.

sepé· vtp causative prefix (singular object). Cf. cepé·.

sepé· vtp wind. Cf. láhsa VS, léhne VC, léhyek VS, witi VS.

sé·pe·w̓i VS grope, feel around
sé·pe·w̓ise. I am groping around.
hisé·pe·w̓ime. He groped around.
hitqéwse ʔilettemé. kál̓a pik̓í·x ʔetqéwse t̓awa sílu. ka· koní·x h. He (Coyote) suddenly became blind. His eyes suddenly became hollow. From there he groped around. AW144.46

“sepíltuík” VC “to inflict a pain for avenging, as a capital offense” DNP163

sepí·newi measure. See hí·newi VS.

sé·pn̓i ask. See pin̓í· VS.

sé·pse VS to load (things on a horse, car, bus), pack
sé·psese. I am loading (mine).
ʔí·n s. wiseʔní·kt liy̓é·spe. I am loading my things on the canoe.
ʔesé·pese. I am loading it.
ʔí·n ʔ. piswé·ne. I put loaded rocks (on something).
sé·psey. Load (to sg)!
sé·pset loading
kí· wá·qoʔ hipahínaq̓iya s. ka· ʔipnaʔlapqá·tm̓ay̓ hiwé·ceye. Now they had finished loading and the maiden got into the canoe. AP209.13
té·msepsese. I am packing by throwing (things) in. Cf. té·m throw.

sepú· vtp blow (of breath). Cf. ta·sí VC, tpoli VS, weqí· VC, yáw VS.

sepú·nmi VS to blow a horn, flute, or whistle. Cf. hinimí· VS
sepú·nmise. I blow a horn.
sepú·nmit blowing of horn
sepu·nmiyew̓é·t trumpeter
sepú·nmeʔs (abs), sepú·nmeʔsnim (np) (1) for blowing, (2) elk whistle made of an elderberry stalk, see Plate 4. (3) flute or whistle made of horn, (4) modern flute, (4) modern trumpet, (5) (man's name).
sepú·nmeʔs mít̓ip elderberry: "whistle elderberry"
sapo·nmaʔsʔáyn (1) (elderberry) for whistle, (2) elderberry
sepú·nmitet̓es going to sound the trumpet. Cf. té· go away to HA128.5.

sepx̣ulikeʔí pumpkin, squash. See x̣u VC.

sé·p̓in N snowshoe. See Figure 13 on p. 568.
sé·p̓in (abs) AW179.3, sé·p̓ine (obj), sé·p̓inki (inst) AW180.12 snowshoe
se·p̓inʔisé·pin (abs), se·p̓inʔisé·pine (obj), se·p̓inʔisé·pinm (np) wolverine, *Gulo luscus*; identification by Alan Marshall: "carrying snowshoe" from the lump on its shoulders. Cf. ʔise·pí VS. Cf. Sahaptin wašapa-ní wolverine (*Gulo luscus*): "packer" (Hunn 1990:330)

sé·q VS (dupl) (with wé·p) to raise arms with fingers spread (often as a gesture of despair or being stricken with horror)
wepseqsé·qise. I am raising my arms in terror.
hiwepseqsé·qisem. He is "clutching out aimlessly in the air."
ʔí· kál̓a ʔiske titó·qan himé·q̓is hiwéhyem kú·spe hiceptuktí·kcem, kál̓a h. kál̓a wilwílp titó·qan mét̓u sisex̣pí·t̓ic ka· wá·qoʔ pé·cukwecene pepyú·mes hí·wes. Just like a huge person, he came along in the water, crawling and grabbing aimlessly. To all appearances he was a person, yet gruesome, and they knew he was Sea Monster. AP44.12-13
hipu·pseqsé·qiye. They raised their arms in despair.
wepseqsé·qit gesture of raising arms in despair

séqen N fin (of fish)
séqen (abs)
k̓úpk̓up séqen back fin

séqep N (1) corner of hide; the area of hide which is close to the hole produced by cutting off the head, and not suitable for making large leather goods, (2) "thin skin" AP151.8, (3) sleeve, flap, or "wing" in a woman's dress. This is the part of dress that Coyote and Elk cook in the Bungling Host story (e.g., AP438-447, AW626-630); Elk succeeds in converting it into a good piece of meat, while Coyote fails.
séqep (abs), seqé·pne (better) or séqepne (obj)
seqpí·n (1) with séqep, equipped with séqep, (2) women's "wing" dress

séqeq A (dupl) rough, uneven, rugged, not smooth (as the back of a toad) HA19.8
seqex̣séqex̣ (abs), siseqex̣síseqex̣ (dist abs)

seqq̓ép scratch. See seq̓epí VS.

seq̓epí VS to scratch (with fingernails), pinch (with fingernails)
seq̓píse. I scratch.
ˀesq̓epíse. I scratch it.
seq̓éps. I just scratched.
pé·sq̓epeˀnye. He scratched someone else's. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive.
x̣áx̣a·snim p. ka· konapí ˀepˀímne x̣ayx̣á·yx̣ téhey. Grizzly Bear scratched his (Chipmunk's) back and there grew (streaks of) white fur. AW305.40
seqq̓ép scratchingly
s. kú·se. I scratch. I pinch.
kál̓a s. hiná·skoqawnaqana. (As Crawfish danced) she just pinched them. AW285.8
seq̓epséq̓ep (abs), sisq̓epsísq̓ep (dist abs) having the habit of scratching
teqe- suddenly + stem + -qaw straight through + -é·y̓ benefactive
pá·tqasq̓apqawnaˀnya. She (Crawfish) suddenly pinched him. AW285.10
reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ˀipné·sepesq̓epe. He caused himself to be scratched. AP135.17

reflexive prefix + wí·- distributive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ˀipné·wisepesq̓epe. He caused himself to be scratched in various places.
ka· haˀáca ˀ. payó·payo·ki, mástay laˀám̓ hiwísepesq̓epe. Then she went inside and scratched herself in various places with the bird, she scratched her face all over. AW72.18

seq̓éps scratch. See seq̓epí VS.

sétey N body hair (of humans), fur, soft hair of dogs and coyotes
sétey (abs), setéyne (obj)
seteyí·n̓ AP392.12, sisete·yin̓ (dist) AP417.5 hairy, furry, with hair
hiní·setey chest hair. Cf. híni N.
hiyú·msetey hair of a bear. Cf. hiyú·m N.
him̓qalá·msetey underarm hair. Cf. him̓iqá·lam N.
nusnú·setey hair in the nostrils. Cf. nú·snu N.
ˀicé·setey or ˀisé·setey (abs), ˀicesetéyki (inst) AP180.1 coyote's fur. Cf. ˀice N.
ˀinm̓isé·seteyki because of my coyote hair AW582.86

setúx P (1) intuition, sense, feeling of someone's presence, indefinable awareness that someone is present, (2) noiselessness in movement. Cf. cetú·x P.
setúx or setú·x
setúx kúye. I sensed (something).
koná kuˀskin̓í·x setúx ˀipné·tewyeke. He felt that there was someone around. AW408.14
kuˀús hiwewí·tise pé·wyeˀpe·w̓ise tiˀlá·na kí·met ka· "setú·x," ˀipné·tewyeke. Thus, one day, he (Racoon Boy) went along the stream searching for crawfish when, suddenly, he felt a strange presence hovering about him. AP260.1
koní·x hikúye há·mtiˀc, q̓oˀ setú·x hiné·skuye. He (Blue Racer) went quickly and approached (Magpie's lodge) noiselessly. AP354.7
kál̓a "setú·x," histeleylé·ke ˀisí·met kál̓a há·ma ˀatáw̓qalo·ksa. He (Blue Racer) approached her lodge stealthily and behold, he saw her (Black Cricket's) husband lounging there in the lodge. AP369.15

se·wíˀs N mussel
se·wíˀs (abs), se·wiˀísne (obj)

se·wiʔsníme (place name) Musselshell, Idaho T35N R6E. Cf. níme sts.
se·wiʔsyé·ye Musselshell people

sew̓í·se N (place name) (1) village site located just north of the mouth of Tom Beall Creek, a tributary of Lapwai Creek T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:32), (2) Tom Beall Creek, near the church in Lapwai, Idaho T36N R4W
sew̓í·se (abs), sew̓isé·ne (obj)

sé·x N wild onions, *Allium geyeri;* identification by Leda Scrimsher. Cf. Sahaptin šaak, šišáak, šišáak *Allium* in general (Hunn 1990:334).
sé·x (abs), sé·xne (obj), se·k̓áyn for s.
se·xníme (place name) (1) Freeman's Lookout beyond Coolwater T34N R13E, (2) name of a creek located on the opposite side of the Salmon River from Deer Creek T28N R1E (Shawley 1977:97). Proposed interpretation of this name as "vagina creek" (Shawley 1977:97) may be due to confusion with seʔeq N.
ca·xcá·x small wild onions

sex̣li autumn. See sex̣ním̓ N.

sex̣ním̓ N the fall season, autumn
sex̣ním̓ (abs), sex̣ním̓pe (loc)
sex̣nim̓(h)í·nex even in the fall season. Cf. hí·nek sts.
sex̣ním̓ipkin̓ike·yx late in the fall AW434.73
sex̣ním̓ipkin̓ix from fall
sex̣ním̓ipx toward fall
sex̣liwíce. I am (here) for the fall (hunting).
hisx̣liwícix. They are camping for the fall.
koná h. ʔá·tway, ʔayató·m̓yac ka· ciwá·qo. An old woman, her grown-up daughter, and the daughter's husband were fall camping. AP30.1
hisx̣liwícine. "They were wintering."
koná h. ʔasqápi·n cixcixícim ka· walayt̓í·cya. Cixcixícim and his younger brother Walayt̓í·cya "were wintering there." AP134.1
sex̣liweyné·kse. It is getting into the fall season. Cf. leylé·k VS.
sex̣liweyné·kitx toward the fall
ka· wá·qoʔ s. ka· kuhét ʔiní·t hipa·níya. It was getting toward the fall season and they made a longhouse. AW219.1

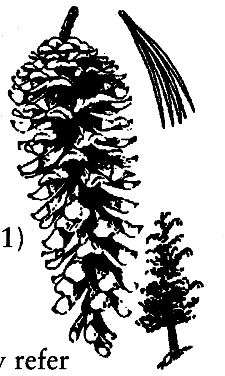
sex̣liwetéˑs the fall camp
sex̣liw̓áˑl or sex̣liw̓áˑł the season corresponding roughly to November (vowel sic)

séˑx̣pit N gray hair
séˑx̣pit (abs), sex̣píˑne (better) or séˑx̣pitne (obj)

sex̣séqt N (1) branches, trees with tangled branches, (2) cluster, bunch, (3) pinecone
sex̣séqt or sex̣séˑqt (abs), sex̣seqéne (obj)
sex̣seqíˑn very rough with branches

séx̣sex̣ N scab (usually in reference to scab of head)
séx̣sex̣ (abs), sex̣séx̣ne (obj) scab
cex̣céx̣teʔx̣et scabby boy HA59 (with pejorative consonant symbolism)
sex̣seqíˑn with scabs, scabby
pílx̣ sex̣seqíˑn scabby head

séˑysey N mountain white pine, *Pinus monticola* (Marshall 1977:191)
séˑysey (abs)



seʔeq N vagina and vulva. The form with diminutive shift cáʔx̣ may refer to anal orifice. Cf. AW257.93.
séʔx̣ (abs), seʔéx̣ne (obj)
caʔqíˑqawtam. Come have sexual connection with me. AP51.3. (stem with diminutive vowel shift + -íˑ denominative verb stem formant + -qaw straight through)
caʔx̣táˑt̓asa. I am going to stick (e.g., a stick) in the anus. AW257.93 Cf. téˑt̓e VS to stretch.

séʔpete VS to attach, fasten, put together, insert, stick (something in)
séʔpetese. I am fastening together (different parts) (e.g., in arrow making). I am putting (e.g., a handle) on (a tool).
hiséʔpetese. He is putting something on. He is putting together something.
séʔpetin̓ attached (e.g., arrow shafts with arrowheads, tools with handles)
saʔpatat̓óʔs a handle
saʔpatay̓óʔsway oak, hickory: "handle wood"; not native to the area

pé·seʔpeteʔnye. He put it/them in for him. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive suffix.
ka· haʔáta ʔimé·snim yox̣ tít laʔám̓ hiʔná·k̓acima ka· p. Then she took out all the teeth from a deer, brought them in, and put them in for him (Coyote). AW514.25
hiwí·seʔpetesix. They attach each one (to something). Cf. wí· distributive prefix.
ka· ʔimé·nk̓uʔ ha·nisí·x koní·x h. From them (flint fragments) they (little birds) also made them (arrowheads) and fastened each one of them. AW200.48

séʔx̣ vagina. See seʔeq N.

síc̓e VS to freeze, coagulate, curdle
síc̓ese. I am (or mine is) freezing.
hisíc̓ese. It is freezing.
síc̓et (abs), síc̓etpe (loc) AW174.41 (1) freezing, (2) frost, (3) frozen ground
hu· ʔí·tq̓oʔ píswe hú·x̣ele ke kuʔús síc̓etpe huhúx̣eletetu. Or else let the rock roll as it does on frozen ground. AW174.41
hisíc̓atoqs. It just refroze (of ice). It just recoagulated (of lard). Cf. toq back, again.
sepé·sc̓ese. I freeze something. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.
sepé·sc̓et̓es refrigerator, freezer

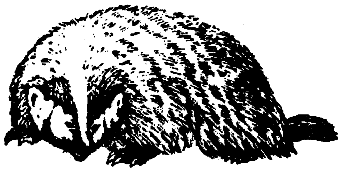
síhiw N grease (especially grease of fish such as salmon and sturgeon)
síhiw (abs), sihíwki (inst)

sikalálay VC to soar around
sikalálayca. I am soaring around.
hiskalálayca. It (e.g., eagle) is soaring around.

sikem vsts (?) found in té·mtex̣sikem plateau

sikis (dom) N nest (of birds, rats, mice).
sí·ks (abs), sikísna (obj)
sí·kstiwa· (abs), sí·kstiwa·pim (np) AW20.156, sí·kstiwa·yi·n with s. (1) close friends, cohabitant, mate, (2) (used as a vocative) dearest, darling, (3) private parts, penis AW155.29

ka· wá·qoʔ hiné·swewluqe "ʔí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a manmaʔí" ka· kiʔpc̓ó·qa sí·kstiwa·. Then he (Coyote) desired them (the girls) (thinking), "I wish (to have them) somehow," and he pounded his penis. AW224.4
kawóʔ sí·kstiwa·pim petemikté·ne. Then his friends buried him. AW296.39
koná ʔiceyé·ye hitéw̓yecine sí·kstiwa·yi·n tilípcxiʔni·n. There lived Coyote and his friend Fox. AW272.1



sí·kiʔ N badger, *Taxidea taxus*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin šíki badger *(Taxidea taxus)* (Hunn 1990:330)
sí·kiʔ (abs), sí·kiʔne (obj), sí·kiʔpe (loc)
si·kíʔmap (place name) Big Island, near Bruce's Eddy, Orofino, Idaho

sikk̓íp P firmly
ka· sikk̓íp hiwatikan̓í·xna yawnyá·ya. Coldweather had a firm foothold. AW326.17

sík̓em N horse. Probably this word meant 'dog' in the pre-horse days. For the current word for 'dog', see ciq̓á·mqal under cíq̓am N.
sík̓em (abs), sik̓é·mne (obj), sik̓é·mnim (np), sik̓é·mki (inst) HA53.67
leq̓éyleq̓ey sík̓em a tame horse
siy̓á·w̓aw sík̓em a wild horse
ʔá·yat sík̓em a mare
ʔipé·tk̓uykin̓ sík̓em horse with a black streak down the middle of the face
sik̓é·mnim hú·kux horsehair
sik̓á·mlaykin near a horse
sisk̓é·mnut without a horse
sik̓é·mpel̓u· cavalry men
sik̓á·m̓ayn (1) for a horse, (2) feed for horses HA77.5
sik̓é·mu·se. I am being hard-hearted. I am being treacherous. I am an ingrate. I am inhospitable to a friend.
ʔesk̓emíyuʔ. I will be treacherous to a friend.
námax ka· kuʔús ʔ. How could I be treacherous to a friend? AP208.7
sik̓é·msik̓em (abs), sisk̓é·msisk̓em (dist abs) mean, selfish, heartless, unsympathetic: "horse-like" AW116.115
cik̓é·mpe (place name) East Kooskia Bluff: "little horse place"
we·txsík̓em horse taken as booty of war. Cf. wé·tk stp.

sik̓é·y̓k VS to scout, reconnoiter, look over

siк̓é·y̓kse. I scout.

wéye kúʔx ʔask̓áykoʔqa. Then it is I who should go to reconnoiter. AP475.1

kex ʔesk̓é·y̓ks. Let me peep at him. AP15.8

hisk̓ey̓keyíke. She went around snooping. AW521.138. Cf. é·yi go around.

sik̓ey̓tet̓é·se. I am about to go scouting. Cf. tet̓é· inceptive.

weyesk̓é·y̓kse. I quickly look around. Cf. weye quickly.

hiweyesk̓é·y̓keyike. He quickly went around scouting. AW600.89

pú·yesk̓ey̓keyikse. He is quickly going around scouting for him. HA64.45

sil vtp eyes; possibly related to sílu and silim. Cf. hí·semtuks.

síl V crop

ʔicesílkse. I crop (e.g., tail of horses). Cf. ʔice with knife.

ʔicesílkin̓ cropped (e.g., of tail)

siláwyalana N (man's name), possibly related to láwyala N.

siláylo· N (place name) Celilo, Oregon; possibly a non-Nez Perce word

siláylo· (abs), siláylo·na (obj)

sileqí VC (1) to be damp, be moist, (2) (of meat or fruit) to be fresh (not dried, smoked or salted), (3) "to coagulate, curdle, thicken" DNP31

silqíce or silq̓íce. It is moist.

ʔehísilqse. I am moistening it. Cf. hí· vtp.

hihísilqe. He dampened (it). AW382.23

péhisilqe. He moistened it. HA26.52

sepé·silx̣nuʔ. I will wet it. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.

ʔá·yatom pé·ne, "wé·yux qoʔc ʔe· wé·s wel̓é·tp̓in̓. tax̣c ʔe· s." The woman said to him, "Your legs are still wrapped. You will wet them." AP16.9

ʔiyé·silqt getting wet in water. Cf. ʔiyé· vtp.

ʔiyé·silqinwe·spe (place name) Weitas Creek T37N R8E (etymologized as 'Wet-Ass')

siléq̓is (abs), sisílq̓is (dist abs) (1) wet, (2) fresh (e.g., of meat) An antonym is qiy̓á·w̓is under qiy̓á·w VC.

siléq̓is núkt fresh meat

siléw or **silé·w** vstp, stp look, appear. Cf. cú·kwe VC, kicé·y VC, nekí VS, qepsí A, qí·twe VC, qú·y A.

silím vstp, vtp of the eye. Cf. híl̓am VC, qepisí VC, talaqí VC, tasaq N, ʔipé·w̓i VS, ʔilá·twi VS.

"silíp" P full moon. Cf. cí·lp VS.
silíp éte íkus. "It is full moon." DNP136. The sentence is probably *silíp ʔé·te hí·kus.

silí·semtukt token, mark. See sil vtp, hí·semtuk VS.

silíwete VS to have red eyes
silíwetese. I have red eyes.
silíwetet have (pathologically) red eyes
silíweti·n̓ red eyed

silméqs matter of the eye. See heqes N.

sí·lo N egg yolk
sí·lo (abs), siló·na (obj), siló·ki (inst) with egg yolk AW31.336
siló·silo· yellow facial paint AW123.30
tam̓á·mnim siló·silo· egg yolk

sílu N eye
sílu (abs), silú·ne (obj), silú·ki (inst), silú·pe (loc), silú·px to s., silú·pkin̓ix from s.
kicú·ynim sílu eye glasses: "metal's eye"
ʔiceyé·yenm sílu Western buttercup, Ranunculus spp.; identification by Alan Marshall: "Coyote's eye"
sílu titílu big eyes (sign of good looks)
sílu wehéyqt (man's name) Eye Necklace (McWhorter 1948:26)
cilím or cilim special np form of sílu. The compound word that includes this form has only one stress.
cilímcamokin pupil of the eye
cilimk̓ócacin outside corner of the eye
cilímk̓omayn trachoma: "eye-ache"
cilímq̓upin eye fold
cilimsip̓é·wn bag under the eye

cilímtasx̣ or silímtasx̣ eye-fat
cilímtex̣tey (abs), cilímtex̣teyne (obj) eyebrow
cilímx̣ayqin whites of the eye
zilimglímgnaz “temple, the side of of the forehead” DNP213
cilímyokpaˀc eyelash
cilutitimkí·t (nickname) Empty Eyes AW144.55. Cf. timkí·t P.
silú·nut or sílunu·t eyeless, blind
himeq̓í·csilu (abs), himeq̓í·csiluki (inst) big eye
ˀí· pé·tqe·xne wax̣waq̓ló·sana kál̓a lak̓ápc, lak̓ápc, himeq̓í·csiluki. He (Coyote) happened to glance upward casually and suddenly beheld Lady Bullfrog with her big eyes blinking. AP84.9
silímx̣eˀpse. I look sideways. Cf. x̣eˀepí VC.
silméqs matter of the eye, ocular mucus. Cf. heqes N.
silutukc̓áˀkin̓ (man’s name) Shot-Through-the-Eye. Cf. tuk^w vtp, c̓áˀ VC.

siluqus N saliva
silú·qs (abs), siluqúsne (obj)

sil̓é·psil̓ep A lavender color, pale purple

simé·s N (1) bed, place where one sleeps, (2) place where one lives, place of abode
simé·s (abs), simé·sne (obj), simé·spe (loc) AW545.30
simé·spe ˀimí·tkin̓ike under the bed

siméy (1) VS to not do (something), not happen, miss, fail, (2) vsts not, incapable
siméyse. I miss (an opportunity). I do not succeed. I am unfortunate.
sí·mey̓s incompetent, inept (e.g., a cat that cannot catch a mouse), unfortunate (in hunting)
c̓ix̣sí·mey dumb, mute, with a speech handicap: “not speaking.” Cf. c̓í·q VC.
lamamtcí·may patient: “lacking impatience.” Cf. lamámt VC.
laˀamcí·may incorruptible. Cf. laˀám VC.
mic̓isí·may deaf: “not hearing.” Cf. mic̓í· VS.
misemsí·mey truthful: “not lying.” Cf. misemí VS.
tu·psiméywise. I mislead with words. I misinform. I give a bum steer. Cf. té· vtp, wé·p vtp. This is an example where the original meaning of wé·p ‘with hand’ is much reduced.
wepsiméywise. (1) I am making a mistake. (2) I do not know how. I doubt my capacity to do something. Cf. wé·p vtp.

w. c̓í·qipx. I make a mistake in speaking. I falter in speaking.
w. hekípx. I make a mistake in seeing.
w. ʔiskítx. I mistake the road.
wepsiméywit mistake
wepsiméywit̓es mistake-prone
wepsimeywisí·mey unmistakable, infallible. ([[wé·p + siméy] + wi] + siméy)

simíce VS put weight on (something), crush (something), lie on (something); possibly related to simé·s N.
simícese. I lie on (mine).
ʔesimícese. I lie on it.
hinéssimcesene. He lay on top of them.
ʔipním hí·wes h. He put weight on them.
simícet putting weight on (something), lying on (something)
teqesmícese. I jump on (someone as in wrestling). I fall on (something).

simí·nekem N (1) fork of river, confluence, (2) promontory (or wedge-like formation between the joining rivers), (3) (place name) Lewiston, Idaho (because the Snake and the Clearwater rivers come together there) T36N R6W, (4) confluence of Lochsa and Selway Rivers T32N R7E
simí·nekem or simí·nikem (abs), simí·nekemne (obj)
sismí·nekem (dist abs) (1) any three-way fork, (2) (place name) Three Forks, Montana
hismineké·mise. It forms a fork. They flow together.
simineké·misix. We came to a fork.
simineké·mit forking, a fork

sí·mk VC to pout, dislike. Cf. cimik VC.
sí·mkce. I dislike (something).

símqe N penis
símqe (abs), simqé·ne (obj)
simqasimqayá·ya or simqesimqeyé·ye (1) angleworm, (2) dragonfly
simqá·tasx̣ smegma, cock cheese. Cf. tasaq N.
simqéheqs semen. Cf. heqes N.

símtey N pubic hair
símtey (abs), simtéyne (obj)

símux N (1) charcoal, (2) (man's name). Cf. cimú·k VS.
símux (abs), simú·xne (obj), simú·xki (inst) AW85.236, simú·xpx to s.
AW29.318
tisímux black hard rock. Cf. ti 'rock' prefix.

sim̓éy̓ P easy to break. Cf. sum̓éy̓ P.
sáylispo·na sim̓éy̓. Large intestines are easy to break (into pieces making them
easy to eat). AW366.135

sinít P that describes (1) sound of snapping or tearing (e.g., young grizzly bears
tearing at bison AP178.3), (2) sound of biting into something
voraciously

sinm verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) plural subject, (2) s-class
marker, (3) indicative present, (4) directional suffix m

sintí VC to gobble up, devour; possibly related to sinít P
sintíce. I am devouring (something).
hisintsíntnime. He chewed voraciously. AP328.3
wilé·sintce. I gobble (something) as I run. Cf. wilé· run.
q̓oˀ hitqeˀnpú·kinye ka· hiwlé·sintnikike. She took it (liver) and gobbled it as
she ran. AW62.307

sipé·tiptip N mosquito

sipéx̣ A dirty, splattered with mud, with dark spots, of a muddy hue. AP147.6
sipéx̣ (used adverbially)
wé·t̓uˀmíne sipéx̣ ˀitú·. There was not a single spot of dirt. AW363.84
sipx̣sípx̣ (abs) AP147.6, sisipx̣sísipx̣ (dist abs) dirty, soiled
sisipx̣sísipx̣ mamáy̓ac dirty kids

sí·psux N floating slush ice
sí·psux (abs), sipsú·xne (obj)

sip̓é·w VC to twist or distort one's mouth as when one is about to cry or snivel, cause one's lower lip to droop in crying or in an expression of sadness (often of babies)
sip̓é·wce. I twist my lips.
sip̓é·wn hanging (e.g., of mouth)
tú·skin̓iku· s. upper lip
sip̓é·w̓sip̓e·w̓ twisted (of mouth)
ka· s. hikó·qana ʔipnáyyawnaqana. And he (Coyote disguised as a baby) hung his lips, feeling sorry for himself. AW24.233
cilimsip̓é·wn bag under the eye. Cf. sílu N.

sip̓í·t A supple, flexible
sip̓í·tsip̓it flexible
niké·sp̓itkse. I bend (e.g., a branch) by pulling (it). Cf. niké· pull.
wilé·sp̓itkse. The wind is bending (e.g., a tree). Cf. wilé· wind.

síp̓us N tears
síp̓us (abs), sip̓ú·sne (obj)
síp̓us wé·lece. Tears are running (down my face).

siqé·te VS to step over, straddle, skip over, jump over. Stepping over someone's remains was believed to bring that person back to life. AP200.17, AW436.104
siqé·tese. (Mine) straddles.
we- assume a position
wesqé·tese. I step (jump, skip) over (mine).
w. miyáʔc. I step over my child.
w. sík̓em. I straddle my horse.
ʔu·sqé·tese. I step over it.
ʔ. miyaʔásna. I step over a child.
hiwesqé·tese. He skips over.
pú·sqeteye. He stepped over it. AW436.104
hiné·swesqeteye. He stepped over them. AW475.88
pú·sqeteʔnye. He stepped over someone else's.
weye- move quickly
weyesqé·tese. I straddle (it) quickly. I jump over (mine).

ʔu·yesqé·tese. I jump over it.

ʔ. wepsú·sne. I jump over a rattlesnake.

ʔu·yesqé·tesix. We jump over it. AW113.74

ʔilíw- burn + we·- swiftly + -qaw straight through + -te· move away to

ʔaw̓líwa·siqataqawtaca. I go to skip over him in burning.

cimk̓í·sqiwne ʔaw̓líwa·ʔinpqawtaca. hamol̓í·cqiwna ʔ. (wording of a song) Hateful old man I am going to scoop up in fire. Lovely old man I will skip over him. AW435.83, AW435.84

ʔiwil- urinate

ʔeʔwilsiqé·tesix. We urinate so that the trajectory will go over it but not touch it.

wá·qoʔ kíye ʔ. Let's urinate over it. AW113.79

siqí VC to leave (something, some place)

siqíce. I am leaving (e.g., my house).

ʔesqíce. I am leaving it. It (something) is left.

ʔile- fire

ʔilesqíce. (1) (Mine) is left by the fire. (2) (Mine) is bleached by the sun. Cf. AP462.5

hiʔlesqíce. He is getting punishment from the sun.

ʔew̓lesqíce. (1) (His) is left after a fire. (2) (His) is bleaching in the sun.

tu·ke·x míne ʔinsí·kstiwa·m tín ʔ. I wonder if my friend's jawbone will be left after the fire? AW436.100. Cf. AP462.4-5, AP462.9-10.

sís N navel

sís (abs), sísne (obj)

sí·s K father's sister

pí·sis (abs), pisí·sne (obj), pisí·spim (np), pisí·sme (pl abs), pi·sí·si·n with father's sister, cí·caʔ (voc), naʔcí·c (1sg poss abs), naʔcí·cap (1sg poss obj), naʔcí·cam (1sg poss np), naʔcí·cayo· my father's sister and others, ʔim̓sí·s (2sg poss abs), ʔim̓sí·sap (2sg poss obj)

ka· konóʔ pí·lloyna kál̓a pi·sí·si·n. He and his paternal aunt were glad to see each other. AW264.29

ka· pé·ce "kál̓a ʔim̓sí·si·n koná wisí·x." He (Frog) told him, "Your aunt and I are here." AW264.30

sí·s N soup (thicker than ˀiyéqt), mush

sí·s (abs), sí·sne (obj)

sí·s mé·ytipeˀs soup for breakfast, cereal

hopó·psi·s pine moss soup. Cf. hó·pop N.

qem̓éssi·s (abs), qem̓é si·sne (obj) camas soup. Cf. qém̓es N.

sí·sise. I make soup.

hisí·sisiqana. She used to make it into mush.

sí·sin̓ juice: "souped, mushed"

sí·sit̓es (abs), sí·sit̓esne (obj) kouse (qá·msit) flour: "for making soup"

é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·sisiyey̓sene. He made soup for him. AW131.7

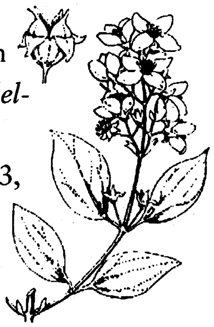
ˀené·ssisiyeˀni·. Make soup for them!

pit̓iní·m̓yac, ˀ. ˀistuk̓é·sne. Daughter, make soup for the guests. AW519.108

teqesí·si·. Make soup quickly. AW519.108

ˀimé·sisiye. (1) You made porridge for yourself. (2) (idiom) You talked but said nothing. You made a mess (or mush) of a speech.

sisásaw- be absent. See sáw VC.



sisé·qiy N mock orange, syringa, *Philadelphus lewisii*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin sáx̣i syringa *(Philadelphus lewisii)* (Hunn 1990:344).

sisé·qiy (abs), sisé·qiyne or siseqíyne (obj), siseqíynim (np) AP114.3, HA32.60

sisé·qiymex̣s (abs), sisé·qiymex̣sx to s. (place name) (1) hill across from Lapwai Creek with syringa brushes growing on it, (2) Devil Mountain in the Seven Devils T3S-R2W. This is where Coyote tied himself to prevent being blown away by the strong inhaling breath of ˀilcwé·w̓cix (Monster at Kamiah). Cf. AP19, n. 2; HA24.10.

cicaqiycícaqiy common snowberry. Cf. cícaqiy N.

sisé·w VC to drip, leak

hissé·wce. It is dripping. It is leaking.

hissá·wcaqa hesí·skin̓ix. The roof leaked.

koniká·y ˀiléx̣ni kikéˀt ˀassá·wcaqa. It was bleeding on that side.

sisé·wn a leak

sepesisewlic̓é·se. I am moistening it by making the water drip on it. Cf. sepé·- causative prefix + stem + lic̓é· VS.

weyé·ssewx. Let there drip.

"ka· wic̓é·y wayax̣áˀawkin̓ c̓ákin, wé·leˀskit, wé·t̓u ˀitú·nm weyeq̓uyímkeˀs, ka· koná tukéyweyix hé·cu--tíkc wic̓é·y ka· konapí kikéˀt c̓isc̓is w." (Coyote continued), "Then let there be a deep flood channel, a waterway with banks so steep that nothing could possibly climb out of the water; and let there be a piece of timber spanning this channel in the manner of a bridge and drops of blood let there be splattered across it." AP479.10

sisexpí·t A ugly, repulsive, hideous, horrifying, shocking, horrible looking, gruesome AP44.13, dreadful to behold AP141.2

sisexpí·t̓ic (abs), sisexpit̓isníx very s. AW341.71

ka· pe·k̓eˀi·nú·kinye "ˀimet ˀikú·y̓nu ˀé·te hi·cá·qa. ˀimet sisexpit̓isníx q̓oˀ hí·wes kál̓oˀ pipíscim hiwé·m. kál̓a koˀspayníx tim̓íne ˀewé·m." Then she took a glance at him, "Oh, he (my husband) is truly as he (his brother) said. My, he is really horrible to look at. He is all bones. His heart is visible." AW341.77

kaká· piˀimné·t hiˀnáhwayapayxkika q̓oˀ "hí·wes ˀu kál̓a sisexpit̓isníx." Then the young man brought the news, "He is really horrible to look at." AW341.67

hisisexpí·t̓ic. He is horrible to look at. AW559.135

sisé·xpitce. I am horrified.

sepessé·x̣pitce. I terrify someone. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.

sisisáw̓ absent. See sáw VC.

sismatí VC to be uneasy, be scared (e.g., of height), have vertigo

sismatíca. I am afraid of high places (as when slipping or sliding on an icy ridge).

hisismatíca. He is uneasy. AW117.134

sismátnoˀ. I shall get dizzy.

łiłmáłnoˀ. (in bear's speech) I shall get dizzy. AP430.11

sismát̓is scary, causing uneasiness

sismat̓í·spa (loc) likely to make one dizzy

łiłmat̓í·łpa (in bear's speech) likely to make one dizzy AP430.9

sísnim N (1) black thornberry, Western hawthorn, sweet black hawthorn, *Crataegus douglasii;* identification by Alan Marshall and Leda Scrimsher, (2) "brush" AP264.13. Cf. císnim N. Cf. Sahaptin išním fruit of *Crataegus douglasii* (Hunn 1990:338).

sísnim (abs), sisnímne (obj), sisnímnim (np), sisnimí·n with s.

sisnímnim timá·nit blackberries

sisníme (place name) Thorn Creek or Thorn Place near Cache Creek on the Salmon (Shawley 1977:98)

sisnímex̣s (place name) area at the head of Thorn Creek T3N R48E (Oregon) (Schwede 166:48). Cf. mex̣s mountain sts.

sisnímpu· (woman's name) Blackberry-Person

sisp̓í·ti VS to be bent down (e.g., of a branch, twig)

sisp̓í·t hikú·se. It bends.

sisp̓í·tsisp̓it easy to bend

hisisp̓í·tise. It is bent.

pa·wiwlasp̓ítkima. The wind began to bend down (e.g., a tree). Cf. wilé· wind AW240.41

wilo· sisp̓í·t sisp̓í·t. Trees, bend down, bend down! (text of a song Tasíʔ's bride sings when she wants the trees to bend down) AW240.39-40

sístex̣s N crotch

sístex̣s (abs), sisté·x̣sne (obj)

sistóʔs N (1) socket of a harpoon, (2) harpoon, leister. See Figure 12 on p. 562. (3) (man's name).

sistóʔs (abs), sistoʔósna (obj), sistoʔóski (inst)

sisúy VC (1) to learn a lesson the hard way, correct oneself, (2) to fear

sisúyce. I fear.

hissúyce. He fears.

sisúyne. I learned a lesson the hard way.

sisú·yn learning a lesson

ʔené·ssepessuynuʔ. I will punish them. Cf. sepé· causative AW432.43.

té·sisuykse. I threaten. I make (mine) fear with words. Cf. té· talk.

wé·psisuykse. I punish. I correct. I torment. Cf. wé·p with hand.

wé·psisuykinwe·s (1) place of torment, (2) hell, (3) prison

wé·psisuykt punishment

sisyukí VC to recollect frightful moments
  sisyukíce. I recollect frightful moments.
    sisyokcá·qa. I remembered frightful moments.
  sisyúkin recollection

sít P easily
  sítleˀckin easily fitting into something. Cf. leˀckin ps.

sít VC wind around. Cf. sitk VS.
  wí·- distributive + reduplicated stem
    wí·sitsitce. I am lacing each of them up.
      hiwí·sitsitin. He just laced up each of them.
        ka· h. pískis taˀactaˀác q̓oˀ tiyawtiyá·w q̓oˀ. Then he laced up the entrance as tight as possible. AW459.20
  reflexive prefix + we- with or in reference to an implement
    ˀipnú·sitsitne. It (e.g., rattlesnake) was wrapped around and around itself. HA65.48

sí·t (1) N nasal mucus, snot, (2) VC to blow one's nose
  sí·t (abs), sí·tne (obj) nasal mucus
  si·t̓áyn (1) for nasal mucus, (2) handkerchief
  si·tí·n (abs), si·tí·sne (obj), si·tí·snim (np) turkey: "with snot"
  sí·tce. I blow my nose.
    sí·t kúy. Blow your nose!
old word → tex̣si·twé·lece. My nose is running. Cf. tex̣ shoot + stem + wé·le VC.

sité vtp face. Cf. láhsa VS, léhne VC, leylé·k VS, lú· VS, wé·yik VS.

siteq (1) N mud, (2) VS to be muddy, be messy, be wet, be soaked
  sítx̣ (abs), sitéx̣ne (obj) mud
  sitqí·n muddy (e.g., shoes, cars, roads)
  sítx̣ wet (used adverbially) HA107.94
    ka· wá·qoˀ kál̓awnik̓ay̓ s. sám̓x̣ ˀú·s, pé·nkeˀiwcix yoq̓opná wex̣weqéne. Finally, her dress became wet, they caused Frog to urinate by pulling her. AW163.29
  sitx̣sítx̣ muddy, messy
    s. hí·wes. It is muddy. It is messy.

sitqí·se. I smear (it) with mud.
sepé·- causative prefix
sepé·sitqse. I am making mud. I am making it muddy.
té·m- place, put down
temsítx̣ mud placed over heated rocks (in camas baking pit)

sitéq P (dupl) easy to break, apt to crumble, crumbly. Cf. sitq VS.
sitex̣sitéx̣ pulped, crumbled to pieces
s. hiqí·ke. It fell to pieces (e.g., a watermelon).
s. hikú·se. It is crumbled to pieces.
ka· ʔiwé·pne hi·níme, “c̓alawí hipawá·pciy̓awnoʔ, q̓oʔ ʔinekí·x s. hipekiyúʔ, kawá ʔe· ʔipé·w̓yuʔkum.” Here he (Lynx) said to his wife, “If anyone should kill me, and even if they should pound me to a pulp, you must look for remains.” AP472.5
sepé·sitqse. I crush (it).
pé·sepesitx̣qana. He would crush it.
hitéw̓yecine piyé·pi·n c̓íłiłe·, ka· píyep ʔatkolí·xnaqana. hípt pálawkaʔynaqana wé·wit. p. ka· tasáx̣ki hisapá·twaqana ka· núkt kuʔús hi·pqá·na. Weasel and his older brother dwelt there. Weasel would prepare food for his brother who used to go out hunting every day. He would take sunflower seeds, crush them, and mix them with fat. AP192.3
we- with a stick
wesítx̣sitx̣ce. I make a pulp. I pound (e.g., a steak).

sitk VS to wind around, tie, lace. Cf. citk VS, sít VC, stak VS, stik VS.
cú·ye- push (diminutive symbolism)
cú·yesitkeʔs belt bag, pouch. See Plate 4.
sú·ye- push
sú·yesitkse. I tighten (e.g., a cinch with a buckle).
sú·yestikt (1) making (something) stick, (2) friction
sú·yesitkeʔs buckle. Cf. eʔs vsts.
temé·- throw
pé·temesitke. He lassoed him. HA30.21, HA31.40
hitamá·sitkatkoʔ. He will lasso you as you go by. HA32.58. Cf. á·t vtss as the object moves by.

pé·temesitketwixne. He lassoed him as he moved away. HA33.71, AW340.54 Cf. etwik vtsc as the object moves away.

pé·temesitku·kinye. He lassoed him as he approached. HA31.33. Cf. ú·kini vtss as the object approaches.

hiné·stemesitku·kinitetu. He lassoed them as they came. AW340.48

pá·tamasitko·kinyoˀqa. He could lasso him as he approached.

wá·qoˀ q̓oˀ q̓atát q̓oˀ kíne ka· q̓oˀ kúˀ másł hi·tamá·k̓ay̓ksaqa konapkí ke p. Now (he got) quite close and the distance was right so that he could lasso him (his younger brother) as he approached. AW338.23

tukʷé·pe- arm

tuké·psitkeˀs (an article) to wind around one's arm, arm sash representing one's guardian spirit, talisman. See Plate 3.

hími·snim t. wepté·si·n wolf skin decorated feathers

qilasáx̣nim t. otter talisman

tulé·- foot

tulé·sitkt (something) winding around one's foot

tola·sitkóˀs stirrup. Cf. óˀs vsts.

we- with an implement

wesítkse. I put (e.g., a halter on a horse).

wesítkeˀs a halter. Cf. eˀs vsts.

wesítkt putting on (e.g., a halter)

wesítsitce. I wind (something). (Mine) wind around (e.g., a plant that grows on the ground or wall, like a creeping plant).

w. hú·sus. I wind it around my head.

wekím- whip

ˀu·kímstikse. I whip.

wekímsitkt whipping

wepé·- with arm or hand

wepé·sitkt winding around with one's hand

weye- quickly

hiweyesítkey̓se. It is quickly wrapped around someone else's. Cf. é·y̓.

námax ˀitú·nm wé·yux h. Just what is it tangling about my legs? AP16.12

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·sitsitce. I am lacing each of them up.

hiwí·sitsitin. He just laced each of them.

ka· h. pískis taˀactaˀác q̓oˀ tiyawtiyá·w q̓oˀ. Then he (Blind-Worm) laced up each of the entrances as tightly as possible. AW459.20

ᵓiyé·- in water
pá·ᵓyasitxqana. It became tangled around it in water.
kí·met ka· kaká· hiwató·six ka· koná p. Then when they waded, it (pine moss) became tangled (around her legs) in water. AW398.27

sitq be muddy. See siteq N.

sitq be cumbly. See sitéq VS.

sít̓ex̣s N liver; usually eaten raw
sít̓ex̣s (abs), sit̓é·x̣sne or sít̓ex̣sne (obj), sit̓éx̣ski (inst) AW62.306
sit̓é·x̣spe (loc) (place name) Liver Place near Kamiah, where the liver of ᵓilcwé·w̓cix (Monster) was placed HA13
cit̓ax̣cló·yca. I laugh. I am in hysterics.
hict̓ax̣cló·yca. He is laughing.
konkí hict̓ax̣cló·ynaqana. He was laughing hysterically on account of that. AW25.242

sit̓úx VC (1) to give up, be exhausted, (2) to lose the opportunity
sit̓úx. There is no *sist̓úx.
s. kú·se. I give up.
s. hikú·se. He is exhausted. HA107.96
s. hikúye. He was tired. He was played out.
s. pé·kus. We are exhausted. AW547.69
sitt̓úx (an emphatic form)
s. hikú·se. He completely loses (his) strength.
sit̓xsít̓x (abs), sisit̓xsísit̓ux (dist abs) slow, sluggish, poky (e.g., of horses)
sit̓xsít̓x wé·s. I am slow.
sepé·st̓uxne. I made (mine) lose a chance. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.
hisepé·st̓uxne. He made (his) lose a chance.
q̓oᵓ yóq̓oᵓ h. koná hípt. He (Coyote) let his chance to get food slip by. AW279.130

síway N (1) pinecone. (2) ...-tree, ...-plant (as the second member of a compound following the name of a fruit). Cf. saway N.
síway (abs)

síwe N forehead

síwe (abs) AW36.426, AW175.62, siwé·ne (obj), siwé·pe (loc) AW36.426

síwe tí·m̓enin̓ a mark on the forehead EPW

tim̓esíwe a mark on the forehead (as a brand on a horse) HW

siwí vtp swim

sí·wi (dom) VS to smear, rub on, paint face using palm as done by men and women. Cf. siw̓í·w A.

sí·wisa. I smear, put on (e.g., butter on bread, grease on face).

ʾasí·wisa ʾáyxna. I paint Ike.

siwí·t smearing AW551.11. This word was used to translate ‘unction’ DNP225.

sí·wit̓as ointment, liniment, thing to smear. Cf. eʾs vsts.

sí·win̓ rubbed on, smeared on AW123.30

(with stem suffixes)

-té· go away to

pá·siwitacanam. Come and paint (face) red.

ka· pé·ce “kawóʾ ʾim̓nísep ʾené·ste kaká· p.” Then he (Old Man Winter) told her (his daughter), “Now go to your older sister’s and tell them to come and paint them up.” AW58.239. In commenting on pá·siwisanoʾ ‘they will paint their faces’, Phinney says, “This represents a marriage custom in which the bride-to-be must paint the man’s face with red paint. The act solemnizes the marriage” AP323.4 and AP323, note 2.

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pá·siwyaʾnya. He$_i$ painted his$_j$. AW31.336

(with stem prefixes)

teqe- quickly + sé·p- causative prefix

hitqasá·psiwya. She quickly smeared hers.

ka· miyáʾc h. c̓áyki pá·wisiwya ʾóykaslix. Then she quickly smeared her child with excrement, she smeared it all over. AW342.83

wí·- distributive prefix

wí·siwisa. I make up each one.

wí·siwix. Smear each. HA15.28

reflexive prefix

ʾiná·siwisa. I paint myself.

ʾipná·siwya. He painted himself. HA16.36

ʔimamá·siwya. They painted themselves.
ʔimá·siwix ʔet̓í·ski. Paint yourself with red clay!
ʔipná·siwin̓ self-painted, painted with one's palm
ʔipná·siwit painting oneself, face painting, make-up

siwí·xes N (personal name) name of a medicine man
siwí·xes (abs), siwí·xesne (obj)

sí·w̓e VC (1) to not notice, not recognize, not understand, (2) to notice that something is wrong
sí·w̓ece. I do not notice (mine). I do not recognize (mine).
s. sík̓em. I do not recognize the horse. There is something wrong with the horse.
ʔesí·w̓ece. I do not notice it.
ʔí·n ʔesí·w̓éne. I did not notice it.
pé·siw̓ene. She did not notice it. AW13.36, HA92.41
pé·siw̓ecene. They did not recognize him. AW449.177

siw̓é·t A (dupl) dark
siw̓é·tsiw̓et (abs) dark, twilight (either before sunrise or after sunset)
s. qóʔc. It's already dark.
ka· mé·ywi qóʔc s. And in the morning still in the dark.
siw̓é·tsiw̓etpe (loc) at twilight

siw̓íw A (dupl) dark yellow, chestnut color (of horses)
siw̓íwsiw̓iw (abs), siw̓íwsiw̓iwne (obj), sisw̓íwsisw̓iw (dist abs), sisw̓íwsisw̓iwne (dist obj)

siw̓í·w A greased. Cf. sí·wi VS.
siw̓í·w̓ greased AW115.111, AW279.121
siw̓íwsiw̓iw (abs), siw̓íwsiw̓iwne (obj), sisw̓íwsisw̓iw (dist abs), sisw̓íwsisw̓iwne (dist obj) shiny from grease, grease stained

siw̓wé·t P dusk. Cf. siw̓é·t A.
siw̓wé·t hí·kus. It is evening. It became dark.
wá·qoʔ ka· kulé·wit qetu q̓oʔ kuʔús siw̓wé·t hikúye ka· hipá·ytoqa wá·qoʔ. It was almost evening and it was getting to be dusk, then he (her husband) came back. AW257.80

six verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) plural subject, (2) s-class verb theme, (3) indicative present tense. The form appears either as six or sí·x. (e.g., pé·nkesu·psix they are pulling it away, hikusí·x they are going).

síxsix N (archaic) (1) "gland, a cell secreting some particular substance from the blood" DNP85, (2) "tonsil, one of two glandular bodies in the throat" DNP220. The pronunciation is [síxsix], not [síx̣six̣].
síxsix (abs), sixsíxne (obj)

siyekí VS to observe, scout
siyekíse. I am scouting. I go to see.
siyeksí·x. We are scouting.
pesyeksí·x. They are scouting on him (or them).
hickilí·tqan̓ixna ke ʔimé·m pé·ktecix p. Those who went to see them and scout on them went back home. AW232.88
hisyekíse. He is scouting. HA94.75
siyaksá·qa. I went to see (something recently, e.g., yesterday).
siyeksé·ne. I went to see (something long ago, e.g., ten years ago).
siyeksí·ne. We went to see (something long ago).
siyektet̓é·se. I am about to go scouting. Cf. tet̓é· vtss.
siyeké·t a scout. Cf. e·t vsts agentive suffix.
siyekew̓é·t a scout. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts agentive suffix.
siyekinwé·s a lookout point. Cf. nwe·s locative suffix.
siyé·kt scouting. Cf. t vis active participial suffix.

siy̓a·w VC (1) to be wild, untame, savage (e.g., of horses), (2) to be scared, be cowardly, be suspicious, be distrustful. Cf. ciy̓aw VC.
siy̓á·wca. I am scared.
ʔasy̓á·wca. I suspect him. I am scared of it.
hisy̓á·wca. (Horse) is wild. It is hard to catch.
pá·sy̓awca. She suspects him.
siy̓á·wcix. We are scared.
ʔasy̓á·wcix. We are suspicious of him.
ʔaná·ssiy̓awca. I suspect them.
hisy̓á·wna. She became suspicious. AW543.10

hiná·ssiy̓awna. She suspected them. AW544.17

sepé·- causative prefix

ˀaná·sapasy̓awnoˀ. (You) will make them scared.

wé·tmet q̓oˀ ˀitú·wecet koná ˀ. Under any circumstances, do not ever make them scared. AW481.47

te·- by talking

tá·sy̓awksa. I alarm (someone) by talking.

ˀatasy̓awmá·maca. I am putting him down with words. Cf. má·ma svts.

pitasy̓awmá·manan̓ix. We insulted each other. HA107.98

ˀinek- accompany

ˀináhsiy̓awna. I frighten (mine). I cause (mine) to be afraid. (I) “make shy as by example.” DNP187

reflexive prefix

ˀiná·sy̓awca. I fear for myself. I am on the look out.

ˀimá·sy̓wnin̓. (You [sg] be) guarded. (You should) be alert. (You better) watch out. HA32.63

ˀimamá·sy̓awnin̓. (You [pl] be) guarded. (They are) scared.

reflexive prefix + weyé· as one goes

ˀipnáwyasy̓awna. He was cautious. AW558.116

siy̓á·w̓aw, sisíy̓aw̓aw (dist) (1) wild, untame, restive, savage, (2) scared, cowardly, shy, timid

siy̓á·w̓aw sík̓em a wild horse

siy̓á·w̓aw waswásno wild chicken, pheasant

siy̓á·w (used adverbially) suspiciously

s. hipekúye. They started wondering. They became suspicious. HA52.37

síˀ P that describes jingling sound, sound of a rattle HA65.52

siˀwá·q VC to turn soft (of snow)

hisˀwá·qca. It (snow) is turning soft. EPW. It is turning slushy. HW

siˀwá·x̣siˀwax̣ soft (of snow)

siˀwá·qin̓ snow slush

sk̓uye N dirty, with something dirty smeared around (and often dried); possibly related to suk̓uy

hímsk̓uye (a child) with food smeared around (its) mouth. Cf. him vtp, AP322.15

wisx̣émsk̓uye (1) (an old person, cow) with feces smeared around its buttocks, (2) dried feces AP91.7

slew. See siléw vstp, stp.

sm̓áx̣. See sam̓aq N.

só·c N (place name) (1) camp site located above the mouth of Maggie Creek at bend on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T33N R4E (Schwede 1966:27), (2) Maggie Bend, the part of the middle fork of the Clearwater River about a mile above Kooskia where the water is deep. Howard Wilson used to live there.
só·c (abs), só·cpa (loc)

só·lcas N soldiers, from English; frequently used in reference to the warfare of the 1870s
só·lcas (abs), só·lcasna (obj), só·lcasnim (np)

soqó·laykin (place name). See súqu N.

só·x̣ P that describes sound of blood gushing out (e.g., of mosquito's full belly)
koná hitkúyteq̓elike--kál̓a t̓úks só·x̣ hiwé·tin̓ke. There he (mosquito) stumbled and fell--just popped open; gush! he bled to death. AP13.8

só·x̣ N spoon, ladle (often made of mountain sheep horn)
só·x̣ (abs), só·x̣na (obj)
so·x̣pú·luy AW342.89 or su·x̣pú·luy AW26.258 (abs), su·x̣pulú·yne AW26.265 (obj), so·x̣pulúyki AW342.94 (inst) wooden spoon. This is used as a canoe in a myth. AW342.94, AW561.170

so·yá·po· N white man, especially in reference to white Americans. Haines (1955:27) says it means "the crowned ones" because of their hats, and suggests that the form is from Chinook Jargon syapó 'hat' (ultimately from French *chapeau*?).
so·yá·po· (abs), so·yá·po·na (obj), so·yá·po·m (np)
so·yá·po· sík̓em thoroughbred: "white man's horse".
so·yapo·tímt (abs), so·yapo·tímtki (inst) the English language. Cf. tim VS.

soʔóy A (dupl) flat (in the way a person lies down)
soʔóysoʔoy (lying) flat

sqí. See siqí VC.

sqi vtp head down
niká·sqilahsasa. I am holding (mine) head down.
ˀipá·sqilahsasa. I cause (mine) to fall head first.
taqaˀpá·sqilahsaya. I suddenly fell head first.
kíyex wisamsáx̣pa t. I suddenly fell head first over some rocks. AW338.21

squy V wrap and tie (something)
wel̓é·squykse. I wrap something and tie it. Cf. wel̓é· vtp.

squˀyé·. See suquˀyé· VS.

stak VS to tie, fasten. Cf. sitk, stik.
wí·- distributive prefix
wí·staksa. I am tying each of them.
hiwí·staka. He tied them up.
ka· koná wó·litki h. ke yóx̣ hí·wes weyú·xpe q̓oˀ liklí· ˀóykaslix. There he tied arrowheads all around his legs. AW339.45
hiwí·stakima. He tied them. AW557.108
wí·stakoˀ. (You) will tie them.
tax̣c ka· ˀe· kíne w. ˀáps ˀóykahallix. You will tie the flints all over. AW557.101
wí·stax. Tie them!
ka· pé·ne "wepsé·spe w. píswe." Then he said, "Tie rocks to your braids!" AW138.70
wí·stakim. Tie me up!
konapí w. piyé·x̣ski. Tie me up there with a rawhide rope. AW448.159
wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hiná·swistakaˀnya. He tied it for them. AW532.37
pá·wistakaˀnya. He fastened (arrowheads) on someone (dog). AW154.25

stat V to roll down, push down, unfold, peel off
capá·statksa. I push or roll down (e.g., sleeves, pants). Cf. cepé· vtp.
ˀina·capastatksa. I push or roll mine (e.g., sleeves, pants) down. I am peeling off mine (e.g., bloomers). (reflexive prefix + cepé·).

stik (dom) VS to tie, wind around. Cf. sitk, stak.
niké·- pull with hand
niká·stiksa. I tie a knot. I tie (e.g., shoelace).
n. ˀilpóˀs. I tie shoelace.
hinká·stiksa. He ties.
niká·stikoˀkom. (You) will tie me.
ka· koná ˀé· tax̣c ˀéx̣we tú·skex n. There you tie my feet up (to the cross-beam so that I hang head down). AW81.180
ná·snikastikaˀnyoˀkom. Tie (it) for me.
ka· pé·cene "ˀé· núkt n. kamká· koná pá·ytanoˀ." And they said, "When you get there, tie us a piece of meat (and send it up)." AW532.34
niká·stikaˀs moccasin lace, shoelace. Cf. eˀs vsts.
té·lke- control, confine, restrict
tá·lkastiksa. I am tying (e.g., an animal).
wí·- distributive prefix + niké·- pull with hand
wínkastik̓oˀ. Tie each (of them).
ˀáps hu·mé· wó·lit ˀí·m ˀé· weyú·xpe w. q̓oˀ liklí· tiyá·w̓ix. You tie flint or arrowheads all around each of your legs securely. AW339.38
wí·- distributive prerfix + té·lke- control
wí·talkstikoˀ. You will tie each (rock to your braids). AP430.17
reflexive prefix + niké·- pull
ˀipná·nkastika. He tied himself. HA24.11

"s̓timéx" N yellowbell, *Fritillaria pudica* (Marhsall 1977:192); possibly *ˀistiméx.

súhuy N (1) (rarely used) fat covering heart or kidney, (2) fat of salmon

sukí VS to find, know, recognize; possibly related to cú·kwe VC
sukíse. I know. I recognize. I am formally acquainted.
hiné·ssukise. He recognizes us.
pé·suke. He recognized him.
sokcá·qa. I noticed him.
hisú·ks. He just noticed me.
sukín̓ known
ˀóykalo·nm s. famous
him- mouth + ke- with teeth
hímkesukt recognition by taste

mis- hear

missukíse. I recognize (mine) by voice.

ˀemssukíse. I recognize him by voice.

ˀenesmissukíse. I recognize them by sound.

missú·kt recognition by sound

nú·xs- smell

nú·xsukse. I know (mine) by smell.

ˀenú·xsukse. I know it by smell.

nú·xsukt recognition by smell

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·sukse. I let someone know. I introduce (someone to someone else).

silé·w- see

ˀeslé·wsuks. I saw and knew him.

silé·wsukin̓ known by sight

silé·wsukt recognition by sight

teqe- quickly

pé·tqesuke. She recognized right away. AW24.231

tuk^{w}é·p- feel

tuké·psukse. I know (mine) by touch.

ˀetkú·psukse. I know it by feeling.

reflexive prefix + tx- by speech (?)

ˀinetxsukíse. I introduce myself.

ˀinetxsú·ke. I introduced myself.

ˀipnetxsú·ke. He introduced himself. AW328.62

súkkum VC to gather, crowd, flock, swarm; seldom used with singular subject

sukkumnú·six. We are crowded.

ˀeskumnú·six. There are many crowded in (e.g., wolves around a dead deer).

sukkúm (used adverbially)

s. hipekúye. They were gathered around.

súks N "sharp grass" AP91.6. See súxs N.

suk̓ulí· VC to starve, have hunger pains

suk̓ulí·ce. I am starved.

suk̓ulí·t hunger

suk̓ulíˀc or suk̓ulíˀs hungry, very hungry looking AW62.306

suk̓úy A (dupl) dark complexioned, dark colored (of people, horses, etc.) Cf. có·k̓oy N.
suk̓úysuk̓uy (abs), sisk̓úysisk̓uy (abs dist) dark colored.

sú·le N "canal, an artificial water-course" DNP26, "drain, a water- course" DNP55, "furrow, a trench or long hollow in the earth" DNP82
sú·le (abs), sú·lene (obj)

sú·li· VC to bend (of river), be an eddy. This may be further analyzable into sé·p (causative prefix) plus we 'river' plus lí· VC.
sú·li·ce. It (river) bends.
sú·li· backwater
sú·li·n (abs), sú·li·ne (obj) a bend of a river
sisu·lí·pu· non-Nez Perce people who live downriver

sú·lke vtp swing, hang, dangle. Cf. léhne VC, líxnik VS, te VS.

sum̓é·y P soft, easy to tear. Cf. sim̓éy̓ P.
sum̓é·y̓ or sum̓éy̓ (adverb)
s. hikú·se. It easily tears.
hopó·pna s. Pine moss is easy to tear. AW232.87, AW366.139
sum̓éysum̓ey (adjective)
s. hí·wes. It is easy to tear.

sú·p VC to eat porridge, soup, etc.; not applicable to solids, water, or alcoholic beverages
sú·pce. I am eating porridge.
hisú·pce. He is eating porridge. AW131.10, AW132.14
hisú·pne. He ate porridge.
hiˀnípe ˀilsté·mqet múq̓uc ka· konkí h. Suckerfish took a half-burned log and ate porridge with it. AW131.9
hipasó·pnaq̓iya. They finished eating soup. AW132.19. Cf. naq̓i vts.

súqt. See suqut N.

súqu N (1) bank of river, (2) steep place
súqu (abs), suqú·ne (obj), sisúqu (abs dist) steep hill, embankment

suqú·pe (1) locative form of súqu, (2) (place name) an area north of the Clearwater River near Alpowa

soqó·laykin (place name) village site located on the north side of the Snake River across from Lewiston, Idaho T11N R46E-R45E (Schwede 1966:37): "(place) near the bank". Cf. laykin sis near.

coqó·toyam (abs), coqó·toyamna (obj) (1) pointed place, hilltop AP375.7, (2) end of ridge, bench. Cf. tó·yam N.

hicqotoyá·misa. There is a hilltop.

suqut N (1) base (of a tree), root, stump, (2) cause, reason, (3) origin, source

súqt (abs), suqúne or suqútne (obj), suqútpe (loc) under a tree AW481.55

ʾinimníx súqt wé·s. I am the very one who caused it. AW623.41

suqútpeme original, deriving from the source

cúqt (with diminutive symbolism)

c. k̓apapk̓ápap awl (lit. round handle)

ké·- with teeth

ké·suqt leftover roots, root ends

we- with a stick

wesuqtíse. I am planning. I am outlining.

wesúqt (1) tree stump HW, (2) subject matter of a story EPW

wesúqtit planning, outlining

wí·- distributive prefix + ké·- with teeth

wí·kesuqt or wí·kecuqt each of the leftover roots AW355.24

suquʾyé· VS to imitate, copy, mimic. Cf. pícquʾyet.

suquʾyé·se. I am copying.

ʾesquʾyé·se. I am copying him.

ʾ. hérine. I act like Harry.

hisquʾyé·se. He is copying. AW628.29

mis- hear

misquʾyé·se. I talk like (mine). I repeat what I hear.

misqúʾyet a copycat

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pícquʾyet (abs), pícquʾyene or pícquʾyetne (obj) (1) monkey, ape, (2) imitator, mimic

sepé·- causative prefix + ʔilé·p- speak
sepé·ʔlepsquʔyese. I am mocking (mine).
pé·sepeʔlepsquʔyeye. He mocked him. He mimicked him. AW436.101
hisapá·ʔlapsqoʔyasaqa. He was imitating (me). AP64.2-3
ʔilé·p- speak
ʔilé·psquʔyese. I am imitating (mine). I am repeating another's words.
píst ʔ. I am imitating my father.
ʔew̓lé·psquʔyese. I am imitating him.
naʔtó·tap ʔ. I am imitating my father.
ʔilé·p- in action
ʔilé·psquʔyese. I am imitating (mine) by action.
pé·sepeʔlepsquʔyese. He is imitating him.
kí·met koná ʔipné·tewyeke q̓oʔ ke konyá ʔipné q̓oʔ yóx̣ p. Then he sensed who was imitating his action. AW143.40
ʔené·ssepeʔlepsquʔyese. He imitates them. AP94.2
ʔilepsquʔyew̓é·t a representative

sus sts. A few body part words end in sus (or cuc) and may be isolable, such as hú·sus head, ʔípsus hand, k̓ípcuc paw, claw.

sú·s VC to bleed (of nose). This form always occurs with ʔilp, which is probably related to ʔilp VS to be red.
hiʔlpsú·sce. His nose is bleeding.
ʔilpsú·sin nose bleeding

suséʔey N rye grass, *Elymus cinereus*. Cf. Downing and Furniss (1968:51). This grass is used in baking camas. It is soaked in water and placed between hot rocks and the camas to generate steam. In myths the sharp blades of this grass are used in puncturing, for example, blood-bloated mosquitoes.
suséʔey (abs), suseʔéyne AP12.16 (obj), suséʔeynim or suseʔéynim AP439.16, AW383.45

súxs N (1) flint AP213.10, AP215.9, AW255.54, (2) obsidian HW, (3) "sharp grass" AP91.6, (4) necklace of flint AW313.175
súxs AW255.54, AW339.42 or súks AP213.10 (abs); súxsne, suxúsne, or súksne AP215.9 (obj); súxsnim (np)

sux̣ vtp to become dirty, become soiled. Cf. (with ʔiye-) lí·k VS, (with reflexive prefix + té·-) lí·k VS, (with reflexive prefix + witi-) lí·k VS.

sú·x̣ vtp enclose, corral. This form is found with eylek, which is probably related to leylé·k VS into.
sú·x̣eyle·kse. I am enclosing (e.g., my horses).
ʔene·ssú·x̣eylekse. I am enclosing them.
hisú·x̣eylekse. He is enclosing.

sú·x̣elik to make someone stand. See hú·x̣e VC.

su·x̣pú·luy wooden spoon. See só·x̣ N.

sú·ye vtp (1) to push, drive, (2) (with cik̓í·l) to wreck, (3) (with keʔéy) to push away, take away. sú·ye may be further analyzable into a causative prefix and weye. Cf. leht VS out, leylé·k VS into, lixnik VS around, sitk VS to wind around.
só·yack̓ilksa. I am wrecking (mine).
sú·yekeʔykse. I push.
sú·yeylekse. I slip in. I fit.

sú·ye VC to rock or bounce (e.g., a baby). This form may be further analyzable into a causative prefix and weyé· dance.
sú·yece. I rock (e.g., my baby).
cú·yece. I rock (e.g., my small baby).
witi·- while doing something else
witísu·yecese. I rock (mine) while doing something else.
ʔewtísu·yecese. I rock it while doing something else.
ʔepewtísu·yeces. We just bounced it while doing something else.
ʔitú·ne ʔ. kawóʔ ʔasó·yahtq̓itx. What have you just bounced while doing something else? Throw her out. AW285.6

suʔkú·y VS to recognize
suʔké·yse. I recognize (mine).
ʔesuʔké·yse. I recognize it.
pé·suʔkeysene. They knew at once.
ʔesuʔké·yuʔ. I will recognize it.

súʔum N (1) master, (2) pet (e.g., dog). The two glosses (1) and (2) are reciprocal, not unlike the way some kinship terms are used.
súʔum (abs), suʔúmne (obj)
ʔí·nim súʔum yóx̣ ciq̓á·mqal. I have a pet dog.
suʔúmpim (np), suʔúmi·n with pet AW77.99, ʔinímsuʔum (1sg poss abs), ʔinímsuʔumne (1sg poss obj), ʔim̓súʔum (2sg poss abs) AW75.72, AW443.71

suʔup VS to separate, sever, remove, dislodge, loosen
suʔúp (adverb) off
kawóʔ ʔá·tim s. The arm is off. AW122.12
ka· koná s. kásł pákiyaʔniqana. He (Coyote) bit off a piece of his. AW278.103
(with stem prefixes)
ké·- with teeth
ké·suʔpse. I bite it off.
niké·- pull
niké·suʔpse. I am pulling (mine) out.
pé·nkesuʔpsix. They are pulling her away.
ka· titó·qanm paʔamxnó·sana ka· p., wé·ƛ̓uʔ, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ pankaʔallawisá·na piʔimnetú·ne. Then people gathered around and pulled her (Frog) away from him, but to no avail. Finally the young man felt uneasy. AW162.25
pé·nkesuʔpen̓ixne. They tried to pull it off. AW224.8
teqe- quickly + ʔice- with blade
hitqaʔcasóʔpqana. He used to cut (it) off quickly.
we- with a stick
wesúʔpse. I cut (something) by striking (it) with a stick (or with something like an axe).
ʔu·súʔpx. Hit it off.
ʔu·súʔpeʔnye. (with a benefactive suffix) I beat his off.
heʔétx̣ewtetu yox̣ kem ʔu·ƛ̓é·ye ka· yox̣ ʔé· ʔ. tuʔúynu. He has been sad since you beat his tail off. AW389.55
wesúʔpsuʔpce. (with a reduplicated stem) I pare it off repeatedly.
wiyé·- as one goes + ʔice- with blade
wiyeʔcesúʔpse. I keep snipping (it) off.

ᵓice- with blade
ᵓicesúᵓpse. I am cutting (it) off.
ᵓeᵓcesúᵓpe. I cut (past) it off.
ᵓicasóᵓpsaqa. I was cutting (it) off.
ᵓaᵓcasóᵓpsaqa. I was cutting it off.
ᵓiyé·- in water
ᵓiyé·suᵓpt coming loose in a stream

swalá· N (?) full (of the moon); found with verbalizer wi
wiyé·- as it goes
wiya·swalá·wit full moon
w. kícuy (1) silver dollar, (2) one dollar
hiwya·swalá·wisa. It (the moon) is full.
h. hí·semtuks. The moon is full.

swáya to celebrate victory. See sawáya VC.

syekí scout. See siyekí VS.

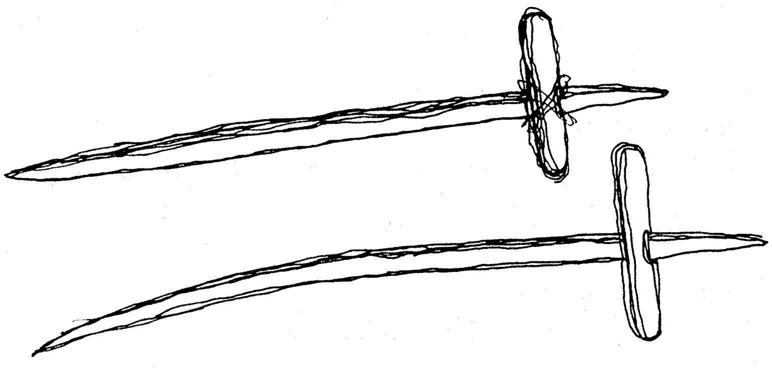


Figure 16. tú·k̓es digging stick (p.797)

t

t appears between the noun stem and the case suffixes k or kin̓ix in the following two words:
mú·t̓etkin̓ix to a downriver area. Cf. mú·t̓e N downriver.
má·t̓atkin̓ix to an upriver area. Cf. má·t̓a N upriver.

t vsts (active participial suffix)
wap̓áykt washing. Cf. wap̓áyksa I wash.

t sis (neutral classifier)
lepít two (things and people). Cf. lepúʔ two (people).

tahas VC to go out (of fire). Cf. ta·sí VC, tohosí VC.
tahastáhas (adverb)
t. ʔekúy. Put out the fire! Quench the fire!
tahhás go out all of a sudden
tahascí·may inextinguishable, impossible to put out like a pitch fire or an oil fire. Cf. siméy VS.

taháwt N (archaic) end of ribs
taháwt (abs). Oblique case forms are not known.
ka· pé·ce "sik̓é·msik̓em láwtiwa· kál̓a ʔiné·x peʔtú· ʔipeqiyé·x̣ne ʔenestu·lehnenú·m t." Then he (Coyote) said to him (Porcupine), "Heartless friend, (give) just anything to your nephew, throw down even the ends of ribs." AW116.116

táhay N (1) hardened snow, (2) frozen ground
táhay (abs), taháyna (obj)
tahaywá·koˀs sugar. Cf. wé·kuˀs sts.

ták VS to (do something) as one passes by
nim- with one's eyes
nimtáksa. I see (mine) as (mine) passes by.
ˀamtáksa. I see him passing by.
ˀaná·snimtaksa. I see them pass by.
ˀamtáksix. We see him (or them) pass by.
pá·mtaksa. He sees him pass by. AW27.283
pá·mtaka. She saw him as he passed by.
ˀapamtákoˀ. We will see him (or them) pass by.
nimtákoˀkom. (You) will look at me as I pass.
wé·tmet k̓eˀí·nuˀkum, hu· n. c̓alawí kiné·pi ˀaw̓náhqo·qawnoˀ ˀimé·sne. Do not peek out at me, or look at me passing by if I come stalking a deer. AW371.5
hiná·snimtaxqana. She used to see them pass by. AW544.12
tiw̓ek- follow, chase
tiw̓áhtksa. I go to meet him as he goes by.
wiyé·- as one goes + tiw̓ek- follow, chase
wayatw̓áhtksa. I go in a hurry to meet him as he passes by.
páwyatw̓ahtksix. As they go they join. They hail him from the sides. AP22.3
pó·yatw̓ahtkan̓ixna. They ran to him as he went by.
mamáy̓asnim p. His (Coyote's) children ran to him as he went by. AW361.61

takalay VC (1) to exchange, trade, cash in, (2) to meet (and exchange places), miss (colliding)
takláyca. I exchange with (mine).
ˀatkaláyca. I trade with him.
hitkaláyca. He exchanges.
hitkaláynaqana. He used to trade.
pá·tkalaynánya. (1) She changed (dress) for her (in reference to the occasion of the mother-in-law putting on a black dress on her widowed daughter-in-law). (2) She met her.

tittakláynin̓ teeth exchanged, having exchanged one's teeth with someone else's. It was believed that if one exchanges teeth with a grizzly, one becomes a grizzly. Cf. tít tooth.

tittakláytam. Come and exchange teeth with me.

takláy (1) instead, on the other hand, then, another thing, (2) at the same time

t. kínike. On this side, instead.

pattakláy taking turns AW489.88. Cf. peH stp.

hicíl- climb

pihiciltakláyka. We exchanged places in climbing.

ˀé·te·x miyˀásni·n p. I must have changed places with my child while climbing. AW21.166

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wiyé·- as one goes

pí·wyatkalayna. They exchanged as they went. AW148.114

pí·- reciprocal prefix + ˀinek- carry + mé·y- in morning + weye- fast

pi·ˀnahmaywayatkaláyka. We met early in the morning carrying things and changing places.

sé·p- causative prefix

captakláykt (1) exchange by mistake, (2) weaving

captaklaykaˀí tule mat

sé·p- causative prefix + weye- fast + stem = (idiom) answer back

có·yatkalayksa. I make a fast rebuttal.

ˀacó·yatkalayka. I answer back (to him).

páco·yatkalayka. She answered back. He snapped in reply. AP193.8-9 He "sneered in reply." AP289.7

we- with stick(s)

watkaláyksa. I cross (e.g., sticks, ropes).

uetkaláikin. Morvillo coined this word to translate Christian 'cross' DNP40.

weye- fast, quickly

wayatkaláyksa. I change places by moving fast.

hiná·swayatkalayka. She slipped in among them. AW605.21

wiyé·- as one goes + weye- fast

páwyo·yatkalayxqana. He used to rush to the place (to occupy a place where she was: "to exchange places"). AW536.10

reflexive prefix + (sé·p + weye fast + stem = (idiom) answer back)

ˀiná·co·yatkalayksa. I reply on my behalf, give a snappy reply.

reflexive prefix + wí·- distributive prefix
ʔiná·witkalayca. I am changing clothes.
ʔipná·witkalayna. He exchanged clothes. AW157.63
ʔimamá·witkalayna. They exchanged clothes.

taklay. See takalay VC.

tak̓acwí· VS (archaic) to kill (?). This stem is used in reference to killing someone by throwing urine in the ʔíwc̓i·wacya stories.
we·p- with (one's) hand
hiwaptik̓á·cwis. He will kill.
hm kíyex h. ʔí·wc̓iwacyanm. Oh Pissing-Boy is going to kill me. AW186.79
wáptak̓acwiyoʔ. I will murder (you). AP98.10
waptak̓acwí·t̓ax̣. We'll kill (you). AW186.78

tak̓ak̓ácya N (1) mythical figure who brings warm weather, who is meek and polite, (2) chinook wind, warm wind. Cf. tik̓ik̓ácya. Phinney has t̓akakátsya (e.g., AP306.1).
tak̓ak̓ácya or tik̓ik̓ácya (abs)
tak̓ak̓acyá·ya (abs), tak̓ak̓acyá·yana (obj) AW59.261 Warmweather people

ták̓aw N bundles; rejected by EPW. Note the use of ʔisé·ps in corresponding passages by SW in AW275.62 and AW276.66.
ták̓aw (abs)
koná tilípcxiʔ naqc lé·heyki haʔátkika ka· qepís hihíne, "nó·n̓ax̣ ʔinsí·kstiwa·yi·n pamác̓is pá·x̣at ták̓aw, 'łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓.'" There one day Fox went outside, "I wish that my friend and I could hear five bundles hitting the ground making the sound 'łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓, łiłú·ʔk̓.'" AP288.5. In this context EPW says that ʔisé·ps is more natural. ták̓aw is used in another passage. AP289.10

tak̓áy VC to watch, gaze, look at something closely, look eagerly at, *takáiza* "to admire" DNP3
tak̓áyca. I watch.
t. tí·mes. I am reading a book.

hitk̓áyca. He watches. He's looking on. AW424.116, HA53.66
tak̓áycix. We are watching.
kawóˀ koná t. kicú·ynim haní·tx. We are watching gold being made (refers to panning gold) at that place. HA87.23
ˀatk̓áycix. We are watching it.
ˀ. célmene. We are looking at Chinese (people). HA88.30
pátk̓ayna. He gazed at it. AP20.1
pí·tk̓aycix. They are watching each other. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix.
sapá·tk̓ayn a show. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.
táx̣tak̓ayca. I am watching something exciting or unusual. Cf. tex̣ heated.
ˀipná·tk̓ayn (woman's name) Self-Gazer. Cf. ˀipné· reflexive prefix.
tak̓aynaw̓á·t observer, looker-on, spectator. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
tak̓áynwa·s movie theater: "watching place." Cf. nwe·s vsts.
tak̓áy̓nas television: "a thing to watch." Cf. eˀs vsts.

tala vtp belief. Cf. wiqí· VC.

"talacítit" N "snail" DNP195

tá·lam N (1) top (of tree, mountain, etc.), above, (2) roof, (3) end, point, tip (of sharp-leafed grass, foot, nose), extremity
tá·lam (abs), talá·mna (obj), talá·mnim (np), tala·mpa (loc) AW446.129, titalá·mi· (dist) on top (e.g., of trees)
naqsní·xhim̓talam those with the same song at guardian spirit dance
max̣cá·mtalam (abs), max̣cá·mtalampa (loc) mountain top. Cf. mé·x̣sem N.
ˀí·n wé·yexne max̣sá·mtalam. I found a guiding spirit on top of the mountain.
nusnú·talam tip of the nose. Cf. nú·snu N nose.
ˀex̣wettá·lam toe, tip of the foot. Cf. ˀéx̣we N foot.
ˀiní·ttalam tepee top, roof of a house. Cf. ˀiní·t N tepee.
ˀipí hitqé·wiye koní·x ˀiní·ttalamkin̓ix. He fell off the roof of that house.
ˀipsustá·lam fingertip. Cf. ˀípsus N hand, finger.

talapó·sa VC to worship, pray
talapó·saca. I worship.
hitalapó·sacix. They worship.

patalapó·sacix. They worship it. HA83.29, HA84.41

hitalpó·sanaˀniqa. They used to worship. HA83.31, 32

noun forms

talapó·sa (abs), talapó·sanm (np), talapó·sapx to t. prayer, religion, worship HA82.22

talapó·sanm tí·m̓es Bible. Cf. tí·m̓es N.

ˀí·n kú·se talapó·sapx. I'm going to the worship service.

tálapó·saná·wit religious ceremony. Cf. né·wi svts.

talapó·sanin̓ religious person

talapó·sanwa·s (abs), talapó·sanwa·spa (loc) place of worship

talapo·sanaw̓á·t worshiper. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

(with stem suffixes)

ˀatalapó·sanay̓six. They are praying for her. Cf. é·y̓ vts.

talaposací·may without belief. Cf. siméy vsts.

talapó·sataca. I go to church. Cf. te· vts.

talapo·san̓ípac religious. Cf. ˀípec sts.

(with stem prefixes)

te·w- at night

tawtalapó·sacaqa. I attended the evening service.

walí·m- old time, ethnographic, indigenous, aboriginal

walí·mtalaposaca. I'm worshipping in the old way.

mé·y- in the morning, early

maytalapó·tasaca. I go to worship early.

ˀinek- carry, accompany

ˀinahtalapó·saca. I lead the prayer.

talaqí (1) VC to stop, (2) A (dupl) quiet, steady, settled, responsible, of good reputation (of women). Cf. talí·x̣.

talqíca. I stop.

taláx̣na. I stopped.

hitláx̣na. He stopped. AW607.46

taláx̣in stopping, abstaining

talax̣n̓á·y̓ without stopping, incessantly, continuously. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

taláx̣ (used adverbially)

t. kúse. I become quiet. (Mine) became quiet.

ˀipí t. hix̣e·lé·wye. He stopped playing.

wá·qoˀ t. hí·kus. Now he stopped.

wewte- with (one's) head

wáwtatalqsa. I am busy (doing something) with my head bent over. I am absorbed in something.

pawáwtatalqs. You were hard at work.

wey- as they move

hiwáytalqsa. The waves are still.

hiwaytalqtat̓a·sa. The waves are on the point of becoming still.

weye- fast

wayatálqsa. I stop going.

ʔo·yatálqa. His (e.g., pulse) stopped.

wicle- cut

wiclatálqt stop cutting

wicx̣- defecate

wicx̣tálqt stop defecating

wis- travel, camp, move

wistálqt stop after moving or traveling

wiyé·- as one goes

hipawyá·talx̣na. They gave up on the way. AW607.46

wiyé·- as one goes + ʔiyé·- afloat

wiyá·ʔyatalqt (man's name) Floating-With-Stops

reflexive prefix + cú·- with pointed object

ʔimá·cotalqsa. You are holding it.

ʔimá·cotalx̣. Hold that (e.g., a canoe) steady with a pole (to sg)!

ʔimama·cotalqítx. Hold that (e.g., a canoe) steady with a pole (to pl)! Delay your movement by bracing against with a pole (to pl)!

ʔipná·cotalqt holding (e.g., a canoe)

reflexive prefix + sé·p- causative prefix + teqe- temporarily

ʔipnasaptaqatálqt abstention

reflexive prefix + tulé·- with foot

ʔipná·tolatalqima. He braced himself.

reflexive prefix + we- with mouth

ʔinó·talqsa. I am still.

ʔimamó·talqsix. They are quiet. They were quiet. AW316.222

ʔimó·talquʔ. You will be neutral. (Downriver dialect form)

ʔimó·talx̣. Be quiet (to sg)! Be still! AW124.48

ʔimamótalqitx. Be quiet (to pl)!

reflexive prefix + wiyé·- as one goes + tulé·- with foot
ʾimáwyatolatalqoʾ. You will slow down as you go. AW49.80
ʾipnáwyatolatalqima. He slowed down as he went on. AW50.97

talátat N Western red cedar, *Thuja plicata* (Marshall 1977:30)
talátat or tallátat (abs), taltána (obj), taltánm or taltátnim (np), taltátpa (loc), taltanó·t without t.

talawix̣n̓ípac agnostic, unbeliever. See wiqí· VC.

tá·lck̓oyapckaʾs to complete arrow making. See k̓oyá·pc A.

talí· stp short (?). Cf. píley N.

talí·x̣ P (1) still, standing still (not moving), (2) no wind, calm Cf. talaqí VC stop.
talí·x̣ kú·se. I am not moving. I am (standing) still.
talí·x̣ wix̣suʾúce. I am sitting in the same place.

tá·lmax̣s N (place name) Talmaks (= Mason Butte) T33N R2W. This is the name for today's Presbyterian summer campground for the Nez Perce people near Craigmont, Idaho. In the old stories, this is one of the three mountains to which Coyote tied himself to keep from being blown away by the inhaling breath of ʾilciwé·w̓cix (Kamiah Monster). Phinney comments, "Coyote tied himself to three mountains as a matter of precaution: first not to appear too helpless before the powerful wind when the monster inhaled, and second to insure the placement along the way of roots and berries. He tied himself to sisé·qiymex̣s (Seven Devils Mountains) and tá·lmax̣s" AP19, n. 2. The form is possibly analyzable into té·l vtp to run and mé·x̣sem N mountain.
tá·lmax̣s or tá·lmaqs (abs)

tá·lo N testicles
tá·lo (abs)
talohí·n (1) with testicles, (2) stud horse, stallion, bull. Cf. hí·n sts. Cf. Sahaptin talá-yi bull [of bison, cattle, horse] 'has balls' (Hunn 1990:332).
talonó·t without testicles, castrated

tá·lp VS to scalp. Possibly telé· V go on a warpath + lp VS take.
tá·lpsa. I am scalping.
ka· pé·ce "ˀehé yóq̓oˀ kál̓a kú·me ˀatá·lptama ˀó·pciy̓awtama." He said, "Yes, I came to scalp and kill him." AW264.34
tá·lpt scalp. Cf. t vsts. (Swadesh 1930:3.89)

talx̣tálx̣ quiet, steady, responsible, upright, moral, (of women) of good reputation. See talaqí VC.

tam N (nursery) bows (and arrows). The adult word is tim̓ú·ni N.
tam (abs) AW18.117

tam VS. This form, which is found in hayaytámt 'war cry', wawyoxtámt 'whistling', and a word recorded as *uagtámsa* and translated as 'grumble' DNP90 and 'murmur' DNP138, is probaly related to tim VS 'to talk'. Cf. tamá· vtp, yox vtp, hayaytám VS.

tamá· vtp make a mistake (?). See pé·pey VC.

tamá· VC to be lying on one's side
tamá·ca. I am lying on (my) side.
hitamá·ca. He is lying on (his) side.
tamalí·kt to be about to lie on one's side. Cf. lí·k vtss.
tamáˀallayit to lie down low (e.g., near a river)
ˀilalímtamaca. I am singing lying down on my side. Cf. ˀilelím vtp.

tamá·lam N a pile of rocks, a bar of river, rocky bottom, pebble
tamá·lam (abs), tamalá·mna (obj)
tamalá·mna papaynó·qana "yox̣ox̣o··· ˀé·tx qá·ws tó·caska, qalácama." He came upon a pile of rocks, "Oops! . . . I've scattered your roots, grandchildren." AW144.46
tamalá·mci·wi·n (place name) camp site above Big Horse Canyon on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E (Schwede 1966:28). Cf. cí·wi·n N bend of river.

tamá·lwi VS (1) to lead, plan, lay down the law, legislate, make an appointment or date, (2) (with u· toward) to plot against

tamá·lwisa. I am leading. I am planning.

pá·tamalwisaqa. He planned with her.

tamálwiyoʾqa. I could plan.

tamá·lwin commissioner. HA116.1

tamalwinó·t lawless. Cf. nú·t sts.

tamá·lwit (abs), tamá·lwina (obj), tamá·lwitki (inst) law, ordinance, commandment, constitution, government

tamá·lwitki ʾé· kiyúʾ. I am going to get the law after you.

tamá·lwitkin̓ix lawfully: "from the law"

tamalwiyaw̓á·t law enforcer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

tamáluiyáiki "unlawfully" DNP227; probably *tamalwiy̓á·y̓ki. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

(with suffix u·)

tamalwiyó·sa. I am plotting against (mine).

ʾatamalwiyó·sa. I am plotting against him.

patamalwiyó·ma. He plotted against him. AP40.3. He made plans concerning her. AP205.2

(with stem prefixes)

lé·w- build, construct

lá·wtamalwisa. I am laying down plans.

lá·wtamalwit a plan (e.g., of a house)

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·tamalwit treaty

pitamalwiyó·t plotting against each other. Cf. u· vtss.

tuk^{w}é·l- hunt

toká·ltamalwisa. I am directing a hunt.

hitkó·ltamalwisa. He is directing a hunt. AW16.88, AW530.5

hiná·stokaltamalwisa. He is giving them hunting orders. AW16.92

hitkó·ltamalwiqana. He used to give hunting commands. Phinney notes, "The hunting chief had full charge of the hunt. He called the hunters together, outlined the plans for the day and assigned each member of the party his duties; some to stalk and herd the game, others to form an ambuscade. The responsibility for the success of the hunt belonged entirely to the hunting chief" AP360, n. 1.

hiná·stokaltamalwiyaʾnya. He planned the hunting for them. He instructed them in hunting. AW172.7

wí·- distributive
wí·tamalwisa. I plan each of them. I make a schedule.
hiwí·tamalwisa. He makes decisions.
wis- travel
wistamá·lwisa. I am making arrangements for a camp.
wistamalwiyá·t, wistalwiyaw̓á·t camp chief. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
reflexive prefix
ʔiná·tamalwisa. I plan. I decide.
ʔipná·tamalwiya. He decided. AW478.1
ʔiná·tamawin̓ wé·s. I am determined.
compound stems
tamá·lwič̓iqsa. I am talking law. I am laying down the law. Cf. č̓í·q VC.
hipatamá·lwič̓ix̣na. They laid down the law. AW546.58

ta·mámno N hummingbird
ta·mámno (abs), ta·mamnó·na (obj), ta·mamnó·nm (np) AW455.17

tamá·nma N (1) Salmon River, Idaho, (2) village site located at the mouth of Salmon River with the Snake River T2 9N R4W (Schwede 1966:46) (3) Salmon River Indians, (4) (combined with tó·yam) Whitebird area. This word may contain suffix me. The name nacoʔóx̣ ku·s, literally 'salmon water', might be a translation from English.
tamá·nma (abs), tamá·nmana (obj)
tamánmapayi· Salmon River country AP18.8 (locative suffix pe + i· sts)
tamántoyam (abs), tamántoyamna (obj), tamántoyamx to t. long (west north ridge) ridge running from above Tolo Lake on the Camas Prairie to the Salmon River (Shawley 1977:99), the summit of Whitebird, Idaho HA109.126. Cf. tó·yam N peak.

tamá·payk VS to tell on (someone), report, testify; possibly a compound
tamá·payksa. I tell on (mine).
pá·tamapayksa. He told on him.
tamá·paykt reporting

tamatáha N (place name) (1) Tomataha Creek, Idaho, (2) village site located at the mouth of Tomataha Creek on the north side of the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:30)
tamatáha or tamitáha (abs), tamtahá·na (obj)

"tamatáˀqi·snime" N (place name) camp site located just west of Enterprise, Oregon T2S R44E (Schwede 1966:44)

tamáw VC to go to an extreme. This form is found either after another stem or immediately after a prefix, so it is a verb stem.
c̓iqtamá·wn. I talked too much. Cf. c̓í·q to talk.
hi·tamá·wn. I spoke too much. Cf. hí to say.
taˀctamáwnin̓. (It is) extremely good. Cf. taˀc good.
hitaˀcwitamáwca. He is getting to be too handsome.
tamatamáwca. I overshoot. I overthrow. Cf. temé· to throw.
hiqittamáwca. It is smoking too much. Cf. qí·t to smoke.
hiqittamáwnoˀ. It will smoke too much.
qoqotamá·wn. I galloped too far. Cf. quqú gallop.
hiwaqitamáwsa. It rains a lot. Cf. wé·qi rain.
waptamáwca. I murder. Cf. wé·p with hand.
ˀapo·ptamáwn. We just murdered him.
ˀo·ptamáwna. I murdered him.
waptamá·wn killing, murder, homicide, manslaughter
piwaptamawná·t (abs), piwaptamanató·m (np) killer, murderer AW575.34
wayatamá·wn. I went over the mark (e.g., ran a red light). Cf. weye vtp.
wilatamá·wn. I went too far in running. I ran too far. Cf. wilé· run.
ˀilayqtamá·wca. I am overheated. Cf. ˀilé·yq be hot.
hiˀlayqtamá·wca. It is very hot.
ˀipsqitamá·wn. I walked too far. Cf. ˀipsqi on foot.

tamawín̓ P excessively, too much. Cf. tamáw VC.
ka· hiwa·láhtox̣qana, tamawín̓ k̓omáy̓c hilíwnaqana. And he (Coyote) would run back out (of the fire), he would get burned too much. HA53.61
hiyó·tamawin̓. It is really too much. Cf. hiyó· very.

"tamáunaní" N "saddle-bags, bags to be placed on each side of the saddle" DNP179

"tamaxqalíxt" N "fish trap" AP448.3

tamá·ˀlaspo· N (personal name) the one who makes the thunderbolt. Howard Wilson of Kooskia had this name. The etymology may be temé· throw + ˀilé·se make noise + pe locative suffix + we human classifier. Cf. ˀilé·sece I make noise, temé·ˀlesece I make noise by throwing (something).
tamá·ˀlaspo· (abs), tamá·ˀlaspo·na (obj)

tamck̓áp VS to play with a top. If tamc is isolable, there is a unique k̓ap.
tamck̓ápsa. I play with a top.
tamck̓ápt playing with a top
tamck̓ápaˀs a top. Cf. eˀs vsts.

támck̓oyalpsa complete arrows. See tá·lck̓oyapskaˀs and k̓oyá·pc A.

támimoˀ N (1) (man's name) EPW, (2) (place name) village site located just below Webb, on far side of Sweetwater Creek T35N R4W (Schwede 1966:35)

"tamí·ntoyx" N (place name) camp site located close to Elk Creek, a tributary of Joseph Creek T3N R45E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:43)

tamí·toqsa redeem. See hí· VC.

tamk̓áck̓ac N small hail
tamk̓áck̓ac (abs)

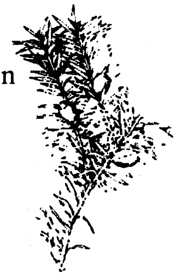
támlax̣ N (1) clod, hard soil, (2) "clay, a soft kind of earth" DNP30
támlax̣ (abs), támlax̣na (obj)

tá·mnaqahtq̓it N (woman's name) HA90.7
tá·mnaqahtq̓it (abs), tá·mnaqahtq̓inm (np)

tamo·lá·mi VS to avoid, decline
tamo·lá·misa. I avoid (mine).
ˀatamo·lá·nix. Avoid it!
tamo·lá·mit detour
ˀo·yatamolá·misa. I avoid it fast. Cf. weye vtp move quickly.

tampícwa sinker for fishing net or line. See píswe N.

"tamqalí·ks" N (place name) camp site located on the west side of the town of Wallowa, Oregon T1N R42E (Schwede 1966:44)



támqay N hardwood, hardwood fir, yew, *Taxus brevifolia*; identification by Alan Marshall
támqay (abs), tamqá·yna or támqayna (obj), tamqá·ynim (np), tamqá·ypa (loc), tamqayláykin near t.

tá·msas N (1) wild roseberries, (2) rosebush, *Rosa* spp. (Marshall 1977:57)
tá·msas (abs), tamsá·sna (obj), tamsá·snim (np), tamsá·spa (loc), tamsa·sáyn for t., tamsasnó·t without t.
tamsá·snim lá·tis rose (flower)
"tamsásnimsiwey" (1) Wood's rose, *Rosa woodsii,* (2) Nootka rose, *Rosa nutkana* (Marshall 1977:26, 191, 192). Cf. síway N.
tamsá·scim only wild roseberries. Cf. cim sts.
ʾipnatamsá·siyayiksa. He is going around picking roseberries. Cf. é·yi vtss.
tamsaswá·koʾs tomato. Cf. wé·kuʾs sts.

támsoy N ant. Cf. Sahaptin tamšúy tiny black variety (Hunn 1990:169).
támsoy (abs), tamsó·yna (obj), tamsó·ynim (np)
wiwíceʾpe támsoy carpenter ant
ʾiní·tpeme támsoy house ant
tamsó·ypa (loc) (place name) (1) Ant Place, about one mile from the mouth of Potlatch Creek, (2) village site located just above Howard Gulch on the west side of the Potlatch River T36N R3W (Schwede 1966:34)
tamsoywá·koʾs worm eggs. Cf. wé·kuʾs sts.
tamsoyyá·ya ant family, ant people
hitamsó·yya. He went looking for ants. AW275.46. Cf. hí· svtss.

tá·mtax̣lik warm oneself. See té·m vtp, taq VS.

tamtá·y VC (1) to give news, report, (2) to preach, lecture, (3) "to harangue" DNP93
tamtá·yca. I give news, preach.
t. lawwí·t. I explain. I clarify.
hitamtá·ycaqa. He gave news.

hinastamtá·yna. He told them the news. AW294.9
tamtá·ynayiksa. I preach around. Cf. é·yi vtss.
tamtaynató·na. I told it directly to (mine). Cf. u· vtss.
tamyá·ynim. Tell me the news. AW35.415, AW183.15
pitamtá·ynim. Tell me the details. Give me the message. HA32.47
tamtá·yn (1) news, rumor, story, (2) sermon
ʔitú· t. What's new?
pitamtá·yn "fame" DNP65
tamtayná·t, titamtayná·t (pl) narrator, preacher
tamtainuas "pulpit" DNP162; probably *tamtáynwa·s. Cf. nwe·s vsts.
tamtá·y̓aw (1) always telling, loquacious, verbose, (2) tattletale, gossip, (3) radio
tamtáy̓nas for news
t. tí·m̓es newspaper

tamtiq̓á·pa VS to sit up to warm one's back by the fire. See tiq̓á·pa VS.

tamt̓akí· VS to rub off (of color) on something else, run (of color). There is no *t̓ak̓í·sa as an independent word.
tamt̓akí·sa. It (mine) (color) rubs off.
hitamt̓akí·sa. It (color) rubs off.
tamt̓ákit smearing
tamt̓akí·n̓ colored (from contamination), smeared

tá·mya VC (1) to hit (e.g., with a thrown rock), (2) to throw something at (someone)
tá·myaca. I hit (mine). I throw (e.g., a rock) (at mine).
ʔatá·myaca. I hit it. I throw (e.g., a rock) at it.
ʔ. piswé·ki. I throw rocks at it.
ʔatá·myana. I hit (past) it. AW124.51
hitá·myana. He threw (rocks). AW595.9
pá·tamyana. He threw it at it. AW169.63
hiná·stamyanqana. He threw (a branch) at them.
ka· peʔtú·ne petí·sne himeq̓í·sne ka· konyá pá·to·lahnanqana h. And he threw down something, a big branch, he threw it right at them. AW190.144

pá·tamyanqana. He threw it at him/her.
p. peʔtú·ki. He (being afraid that Grizzly Bear was still alive and might hurt him) threw things at her (to see if she was really dead). AW409.36
(with stem suffixes)
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pá·tamyaʔnis. He threw (something) at his. HA16.34
-tiwí·k as it goes away
pá·tamyanatwixna. He threw it after him.
-ú·kini as it approaches
tá·myano·kinisa. I hit (mine) as it comes.
ʔatá·myano·kinisa. I hit it as it comes.
(with stem prefixes)
pí·- reciprocal prefix + we- with sticks
pí·watamya a mud-throwing game
sé·p- causative prefix + weye- fast
só·yatamyaca. I cause (e.g., a flying rock) to hit.
tulé·- with foot
tolá·tamyaca. I kick (mine).
we- with sticks
watá·myaca. I hit (mine) with a stick. I throw something (e.g., mud) stuck to a stick (e.g., in playing pí·watamya).
wí·- distributive prefix
pá·witamyana. He hit each one. AW125.64
yeq- toss
yax̣tá·myaca. I toss something out at (mine).

tá·mya VC to exchange gifts between in-laws HW
hitá·myaca. He exchanges gifts with his in-laws.

tá·m̓a N (1) knee, (2) lap, leg above the knees, "where the baby sits." EPW
tá·ma (abs), tam̓á·na (obj), tam̓á·pa (loc), tam̓á·px (up) to t.
"tamátustim" AP420.9, "tamátostim" AP420.13 (abs), "tamátostimpa" (loc) AP421.5 upon her knee; possibly tá·m̓á + tú·sti + nim.
hipinmí·ke tam̓á·tostimpa. He$_i$ went to sleep on his$_j$ knees.
q̓oʔ tam̓á·tostimpa hé·nek̓uʔ hiwx̣siʔliké·ceme. He sat down again on her knees. AP421.5

tam̓al VS (archaic) to dry
ʔipná·capatam̓alya. He dried himself. AW45.23

tá·m̓am N egg. Cf. Sahaptin tamám (Hunn 1990:143).
tá·m̓am (abs), tam̓á·mna (obj), tam̓á·mnim (np)
ha·ní·sa tá·m̓am. It is laying an egg.
tam̓á·mnim ʔipé·x̣ cake: "egg bread"
tam̓á·mnim siló·silo· egg yolk
tam̓á·mi·n (abs), tam̓á·miʔsna (obj) cake "with egg." Cf. hí·n sts.
tam̓amnó·t barren. Cf. nu·t sts.

tam̓á·mi VS to go egg hunting. Cf. tá·m̓am N.
tam̓á·misa. I go egg hunting.
hitam̓á·misa. He goes hunting for eggs.
hitam̓á·myayiksix. They are going around looking for eggs. AW29.312
Cf. e·yi vtss.
tam̓amyaw̓á·t egg hunter, egg gatherer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

tá·m̓lo·yi VS to pile (e.g., rocks)
tá·m̓lo·yitpa (place name) a mountain top with a rock pile at the summit, known as "Indian Post Office" T37N R12E; may contain té·m vtp to place things
tam̓lo·yí·cmax̣s (place name) Pilot Knob T30N R6E. Cf. mé·x̣sem N mountain.

tam̓yá·q̓ax̣ N kneecap; may contain an element related to tá·m̓a N knee

tanán A shaky, jerky, rough (e.g., of wagon ride)
tanántanan, titanántitanan (dist)
tannán (an adverbial form)
t. kú·s. I feel numb. I feel shook up.

tá·niʔn ats very.
qepsiʔstá·niʔn very bad. Cf. qepsíʔs A bad.

tá·nx̣. See lá·nx̣ under líxnik VS.

tá·n̓ani VS (1) to blame, censure, damn, reproach, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to

regret, repent, feel guilty

tá·n̓anisa. I blame (mine).

pá·tan̓anya. He blamed him.

ʔiná·tan̓anisa. I regret it. I am contrite.

ʔipná·tan̓anya. He regretted it.

ka· takláy wá·qoʔ yóx̣ pí·yep há·cwalm ʔ. And on the other hand, that older brother was sorry about what he did to the boy. AW442.61

kál̓a ʔiceyé·ye ʔinekí·k̓u ʔ. Coyote nevertheless felt guilty. AW534.64

tá·n̓anit censure

tán̓at N (1) salmon pemmican, (2) ground salmon, pounded salmon

tán̓at (abs), tan̓á·na or tan̓á·tna (obj)

tán̓at qá·ca a monster evoked to scare a disobedient child: "salmon pemmican grandchild"

"wé·c̓uʔ qá·ca tax̣c̓é· tán̓at qá·canm kíye tax̣c hipaynó·yoʔ tax̣c̓é· hi·núʔ 'kí· ʔé· we·s tán̓at qá·ca'. ka· ʔé· tax̣c hicepé·qickuʔ. ka· ʔé· hiʔnéhnenuʔ." "Stop it, Grandchild. Salmon-Pemmican Grandchild will come to you and say, 'I am Salmon-Pemmican Grandchild', and grab you and take you." AW121.4

tapátk VS to use a weapon

tapátksa. I am using a weapon.

tapátkaʔs (abs), tapátkaʔski (inst) a weapon AW36.422

taplíwi VS to protect oneself, defend

hipatax̣taplíwya. They protected themselves with arrows. Cf. tex̣ vtp shoot arrows.

tax̣taplíwit protecting oneself with arrows

tapló·sk VS to have a blister

ʔipsqitapló·sksa. I have blister on my foot. Cf. ʔipsqi vtp on foot.

ipaptiplósksa "to have a blister on the hand" DNP18. Cf. ʔipep vtp hand.

tap̓í·tawisi·n white-tailed buck, *Odocoileus virginianus*. See té·wis N.

taq VS into the fire, by the fire, in the fire; possibly related to latáq VS

té·m- place, lie + stem + -lí·k vtss

tá·mtax̣liksa. I am going to lie down to warm myself by the fire.

tá·mtax̣liktato. I habitually lie by the fire to warm myself.

q̓oʔ táʔc̓oʔ we·s ʔiní·t ka· koná ʔé·k̓petine ʔataʔápalatktato ka· koná t. I have a very good home. I throw wood into the fire and I always lie by the fire. AW288.19

tá·mtax̣likt lying by the fire to warm up

táq K (1) mother's brother, mother's male cousin, (2) man's sister's (or female cousin's) child, wife's brother's child

(1) pí·tx̣ (abs), pitáx̣na (obj), pitáx̣ma (pl abs), táqaʔ (voc), naʔtáx̣ (1sg poss abs), naʔtáqap (1sg poss obj), naʔtáqam (1sg poss np), ʔim̓táx̣ (2sg poss abs), ʔim̓táqap (2sg poss obj) uncle on mother's side

pitáqi·n with p. Cf. hí·n sts.

naʔtáqayo· my uncle and others. Cf. eyu· sts.

(2) pitáx̣p (abs), pitx̣pá·na (obj), pitx̣pí·n with p., pitx̣pá·ma (pl abs), pitx̣pá·mam (pl obj), ʔinípitx̣pa (1sg poss abs), ʔinípitx̣pana (1sg poss obj), ʔipitáx̣ (2sg poss abs), ʔipitáx̣pna (1sg poss obj) man's sister's child

táqc soon. See táx̣c.

tá·qc N (1) today, (2) now, present

tá·qc (abs), tá·qcapx to this day AW328.58, tá·qcapkin̓ix from today

taqi VS (with wé·p-) to revenge, retaliate

té·- by talking + wé·p- with hand

tó·ptaqisa. I revenge myself with words.

wé·p- with hand

wá·ptaqisa. I am revenging (mine).

ʔó·ptaqisa. I am revenging him.

pó·ptaqiya. He got even with him.

p. ʔiceyé·yene konmaʔí. In this way, he got even with Coyote. AW475.91

hiwá·ptaqima. He revenged.

wé·t̓u ʔitú· maná· h. ʔipním píyep. He did not avenge his older brother at all.

hiwá·ptaqiyoʔ. He will take revenge.

wé·t̓u manmaʔí wé·t̓u h. Nothing is going to stop him from taking revenge. AW168.49

reflexive prefix

ʔinó·ptaqisa. I am revenging myself.

ʔipnó·ptaqiya. He revenged himself.

yóx̣ konmaʔí ʔ. ʔiceyé·ye ka· pó·pciy̓awna ʔapsiyá·yana. This is the way Coyote revenged himself and killed Flint-Man. AW169.77

ʔimamó·ptaqiya. They revenged themselves. AW548.83

ʔimó·ptaqiyoʔ. You will revenge yourself.

ka· ʔ. ʔé· watí·sx kuntemelú·kt. You will take revenge on the second one tomorrow. AW201.64

ʔinó·ptaqiyoʔqa. I can revenge myself.

cíceqiy, tamtá·ynim manmaʔí kex ʔ. Ciceqiy, tell me how I can revenge myself. AW142.24

kuʔx manmaʔí ʔ. How can I revenge myself? AW172.5

namó·ptaqiyoʔqa. We can avenge.

pí·ne "q̓oʔ manmaʔí ké·nm ʔipné·nk̓e n." They said to each other, "How can we revenge ourselves against her also?" AW546.61

ʔiná·to·ptaqisa. I avenge myself with words.

ʔipnó·ptaqitama. He came to avenge himself.

wá·qoʔ ʔ. Now he (Salmon) came to revenge himself. AW310.126 Cf. té·vtsc go away to.

ʔipnó·ptaqit̓ipac inclined to avenge. Cf. ʔípec sts.

tá·qma·ł N (1) cap, hat, (2) bandana

tá·qma·ł (abs), ta·qma·łí·n with t., titaqmá·łnot (sg or pl) without a t.

c̓íłiłe· tá·qma·ł weasel hat

té·wisi·n tá·qma·ł. warbonnet made with the hide of otter, mink, or beaver hanging from it and using deer antlers or horns of either mountain goat or bison; deer antler hat. See Plate 5.

wiwaqitá·qma·ł old time hat, traditional head gear

tá·qma·łisa. I put my hat on.

hiyó·mtaqma·łin̓ (man's name) Hatted-Bear. Cf. hiyú·m N bear.

tá·qoʔ N (1) weed that grows in wet meadows, about three feet tall; EPW never saw it, (2) "sunflower roots" AP192.13, (3) "a large root producing large, yellow flowers" DNP177

tá·qoʔ (abs), tá·qoʔna (obj)

taqoʔwá·koʔs dark buckskin horse. Cf. wé·kuʔs sts.

tá·qta N (place name) Glenwood Meadows, near Weippe, Idaho. It was a good camas digging ground. It means 'pepper' in Flathead HW. Cf. tx̣táx̣ it's bitter (Carlson and Flett 1989:235)

tá·qta (abs)

taq̓í· VS (1) to come out of water, (2) to come to the shore. Cf. láhtq̓i VS.

taq̓í·sa. I get out of water.

hitq̓isá·m. She came ashore.

qetu wá·qi ka· h. koná hitqú·ye. (The youngest Mouse sister, being loaded down with heavy objects,) almost came ashore but she drowned there. AW355.15

patáq̓is. We just got out of the water.

patq̓í·ki. He just went out of the water.

taq̓isá·qa. I was coming out of the water.

hitq̓isá·qa. It was coming out of the water.

hitq̓íya. He moved out of the water.

hipatq̓í·ma. They came out of the water.

hitq̓í·ki. He just went ashore.

manáma yóx̣ h. Look, he (Turtle) just went ashore. AW267.85

hipatq̓í·kika. They reached the shore. AW267.90

ka· kuʔuspé wá·qoʔ ka· ʔimé h. takláy ʔé·ksi·n. At this time the brother and sister landed on the other side. AW259.114

-té· go away to + -wi return

taq̓í·tawisa. (1) I went in and came back out of the water. (2) I went and came back from the lower valley to the highlands (with a catch of fish).

hitq̓í·tawya. He came forth with a big supply of salmon. AP339.8

taq̓í·ta·s (abs), taq̓í·ta·spa (loc) (place name) area above lé·wike·s on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:27); East Kooskia (Shawley 1977:101): "place where one comes out of a fording place"

taq̓í·sam N shore, bank of a river. Cf. taq̓í· VS.

taq̓í·sam (abs), taq̓isá·mna (obj), taq̓isá·mpa (loc), taq̓isá·mi· on t.

Cf. teq̓esé·miy on shore AP121.7. (The vowels indicate that this word may be from a different dialect.) Cf. i· sts.

tá·q̓itk VS to hew
tá·q̓itksa. I hew.
tá·q̓itkaʔs gray-colored stone that looks like lava stone but is smoother, used for hewing

ta·s. See ta·sí VC.

tá·s A (dupl) dark (lack of light)
ta·stá·s

tasaq N fat, grease, suet; probably related to tisqáʔaw A fat
tásx̣ (abs), tasáx̣na (obj), tasáx̣nim (np) tasáx̣ki (inst) AP192.3
tasqí·n with fat, marbled (of meat). Cf. hí·n sts.
tásx̣we·ʔikt (vowel sic) or tasáx̣nim wé·ʔikt grease, oil
silímtasx̣ eye-fat. In Coyote's War stories, Magpie always pecks on Coyote's eye-fat and revives him.
simqá·tasx̣ smegma. Cf. símqa N.
ʔimíntasx̣ knee fat. Cf. ʔí·mn N.

ta·sí VC to die out, (of fire, light) go out. Cf. tahas, tohosí, to·sí VC.
hita·síca. It (e.g., fire) is dying.
hitahásin. It (e.g., fire) is out.
hí·t- vtp causative
hihí·ta·sksix. They are putting out (e.g., fire).
té·- by talking
tatá·sksa. I calm (mine) by talking.
sepú·- by blowing
sapó·ta·sksa. I blow it (e.g., a candle) out.
sapó·ta·skt to blow out
we- with a stick or with an instrument
watá·sksa. I turn it (e.g., electric light) out.
watá·sx. Turn it off.
wilé·- wind
wilá·ta·sksa. Wind blows it (e.g., a candle) out.

tasí·pk N cow elk, *Cervus canadensis*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Palu·s taší·pka (Jacobs 1931:220), Walla Walla and Palouse tashípka (Hunn 1979a:12), Sahaptin tašímka (Hunn 1990:331).

tasí·px (abs), tasí·pxna or tasí·pkana (obj), tasí·pxnim (np)

tasíˀ N (archaic) (1) a mythical animal with horns that can read people's minds but cannot understand spoken words, (2) water buffalo EPW, (3) "wild sheep" AP72.1, "wild goat" AP384.12
tasíˀ (abs), tasiˀína (obj), tasiˀínm (np)
tasiˀiyá·ya the tasiˀ people, a family of tasiˀ
tasíˀmamaca a woman married to tasiˀ, wild goat mistress AP388.5

tasíˀlalix N (place name) Greencreek, Idaho; "good level terrain with vegetation" (Shawley 1977:100) T32N R1E

tasq-, tásx̣ grease. See tasaq N.

tástas N (place name) name of a bar near Alpowa where people could get hard green rock HW. Cf. táw VC.
tástas (abs)

tá·stas N (1) white female duck. In Nez Perce traditional stories one of the two wives of Coyote's son. Coyote makes his son disappear in the sky and marries this duck. Cf. AP360, AW11-43, AW530-535. (2) Pacific loon HW. Cf. Sahaptin táštaš large saw-billed duck, common merganser *Mergus merganser* (Hunn 1990:145,320).
tá·stas (abs), tastá·sna (obj)

tatáp̓ay N (1) white-tailed doe, *Odocoileus virginianus*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) female reindeer
tatáp̓ay (abs), tatp̓áyna (obj), tatp̓áynim (np)
tatp̓áypa (loc) (place name) (1) camp site located above the mouth of Clear Creek on the south side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R4E (Schwede 1966:27), (2) Clear Creek, a creek above qémneqe

"tátku" N "toad, a reptile having a warty, thick body" DNP220

tátlo N ground squirrel, ground hog
tátlo (abs), tátlona or tatló·na (obj)
tátlohi·snima (place name) Elk City, Idaho T29N R8E. Cf. hí·n sts + níme sts.

tató· P interjection indicating pain caused by burn or sting. Cf. tató·c P.
tató· or tattó· (emphatic form) ouch, it hurts AW206.43
ka· koná hiwepé·witise "tattó· tattó· náma ˀetye pá·yo ˀewsí·x cé·p." (After little birds shower Grizzly Bears with tiny flint arrowheads) then they (Grizzly Bears) went downstream (saying), "Ouch, ouch, what effective arrows they must have!" AW200.54

tató·c P (nursery) hot. Cf. tató· P.
tató·c. (It is) hot.
t. tat tat. (to a child) (It is) hot (stay away, be careful).

tatok N spotted fawn
tátx (abs), tatóxna (obj), tatóxpa (loc), tatk̓áyn for t.
tátxinma (place name) (1) camp site located just south of Moscow, Idaho T39N R5W (Schwede 1966:35), (2) today's city of Moscow, Idaho
tatxtátxnin̓ spotted

tatox. See tatok N.

tatóˀos N some, several, an indefinite quantity or number, a (limited) portion, a part, not all
tatóˀs (abs), tatoˀósna (obj)
tatóˀs peˀénye. He gave him some.
tatoˀósma or tatóˀsma (pl abs), tatoˀsmá·na (pl obj), tatoˀsmá·m (pl np)
tatoˀsmá·m hipené·sne. Some of them told them.
tatoˀsmá·m ˀewsí·x písqu. Some people have tea.

tatp̓ay white-tailed doe. See tatáp̓ay N.

tattó· ouch! See tató· P.

tatx spotted fawn. See tatok N.

tá·t̓a stretch. See té·t̓e VS.

taw vtp meat. See té·k̓e VC.

táw VC to make stone tools out of a hard rock. Greenish plasma, a kind of chalcedony, was used.
táwca. I hew.
táwn hewing out stone tools

tawq VS (1) (with prefix ˀilé·p-) to defend, vindicate, clear from charge of guilt, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to deny (guilt), claim innocence
(1) ˀilá·ptawqsa. I talk in defense of (mine).
(2) ˀiná·tawqsa. I deny any guilt.
ˀipná·tawqa. He denied his guilt.
we·t̓umíˀs ka· maná· ˀ. In no way he (Cixcixícim Boy) deny (the accusation). AW441.38

táwta VC (1) to be in bed, be lying down, be asleep (for plural); cf. piním (for singular), (2) (with prefix ké·- with teeth) to eat to go to sleep (for singular and plural), (3) to put away, dispose of.
táwtacix. We are in bed.
hitáwtacix. They are lying in bed. They stopped for the night. AW481.57
-li·k vtss become, attain a state
táwtaliksix. We are going to bed.
hitáwtaliksix. They are lying down to sleep. They go to bed. AW187.96
patáwtaliks. We just went to bed.
kawóˀ kex weye p. kíye paˀlá·twis. Now then let us lie down to sleep, we are tired. AP452.6
hipatáwtaliks. They just went to bed.
hipatáwtalika. They went to sleep. HA64.44, AW157.69, AW191.157, AW468.52
patáwtalikoˀ. We shall sleep. AW304.25
-li·k become + -tet̓é· about to
tawtaliktat̓así·x. We are about to retire for the night.
ké· with teeth
hika·táwtaliks. He just killed, and ate to sleep. AW560.149, AW560.151
hikátawtalika. He ate and went to bed. HA33.77
hikátawtalikoˀ. He will eat to go to sleep. HA34.86

tawtó·la VS to become covered with weed, be obstructed by overgrowth of plants
hitawtó·lasa. There are weeds.
atawtó·laya. Weeds took it over. p. wé·tespe. Weeds took over the land.

tawtó·lat weed, thistle
tawtó·lin̓ covered with unwanted plants

tax̣ heated. See tex̣ vtp.

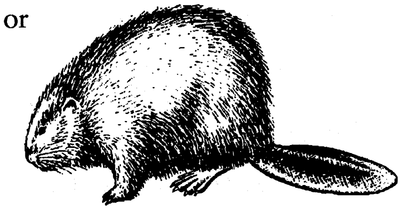
tax̣á·m A (1) elusive, quick, hard to catch, (2) crafty, capable, equipped with supernatural capabilities
tax̣á·m, titax̣á·m (dist)
tax̣amná·wit being equipped with supernatural capabilities. Cf. né·wit sts.
tax̣amníx very hard to catch. Cf. ník sts.

tax̣aq VS to fade, wither, change color from green to yellow
ʔilatáx̣aqsa. It (e.g., leaves) is changing color. Cf. ʔile vtp fire.
tax̣ax̣táx̣ax̣ fading, changing color from green to yellow

tax̣c P soon, now, definitely. This word expresses that an action or an event is imminent. It is rarely stressed.
tax̣c or taqc
wé·te·x yox̣ t. ʔewnúʔ. Shall I tell him that now? HA108.120
qóʔc t. kiyúʔ. I will go later.
kí· kulé·wit t. píʔamxnoʔ. This evening we will have a meeting.
kuʔx t. manmaʔí ʔewnúʔ. How shall I word it?
wé·tmet t. tó·taʔ sitaláhsatwixnoʔ. Father, don’t look up toward me. AW12.17

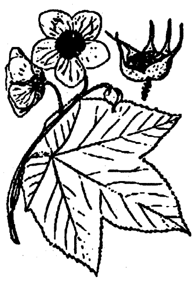
táx̣cik̓ay (= táx̣s + hí·k̓ay) willow basket for berry picking. See hí·k̓ay N.

táx̣cpol N beaver, *Castor canadensis*; identification by Alan Marshall
táx̣cpol (abs), táx̣cpola or táx̣cpolna (obj), táx̣cpolm or táx̣cpolnim (np), tax̣cpol̓áyn for t.
táx̣cpolnim tít beaver tooth
tax̣cpolí·snima (place name) (1) middle fork of the Salmon River and environs (Shawley 1977:99), (2) Warren, Idaho T22N R6E (táx̣cpol + hí·n sts + níme sts)
tax̣cpolqaqan young beaver. Cf. qan sts.



“t’ax̣láwt’ip’um” N (place name) camp site located in center of triangle formed by three lakes near Waha, and is possibly a little south of Waha, Idaho T33N R4W; “refers to a willow tree on a hill side”. (Schwede 1966:36)

táx̣s N (1) willow, *Salix* spp.; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) birchwood AP432.16. Cf. Sahaptin ttax̣š willow (*Salix* spp. except peachleaf willow) (Hunn 1990:181)
táx̣s (abs), tax̣ásna or táx̣sna (obj), táx̣snim (np)
táx̣snim wiwáykoˀ willow vine
tax̣ctáx̣c little willow
táx̣cik̓ay (abs), táx̣cik̓ayna (obj), táx̣cik̓aypa (loc) willow basket used for berry picking, reed basket. Cf. hí·k̓ay N.



ta·x̣tá·x̣ N (1) thimbleberry, *Rubus parviflorus*; identification by Leda Scrimsher, (2) *tágtag* "raspberry; the fruit of a species of bramble" DNP166
ta·x̣tá·x̣ (abs), ta·x̣tá·x̣na (obj), ta·x̣ta·q̓áyn or ta·x̣tá·q̓ayn for t.

tax̣tó· VC to sneak up to (something)
tax̣tó·ca. I am sneaking up to (mine).
ˀatx̣tó·ca. I am sneaking up to him.
pá·tx̣tona. He sneaked up to it.
p. hiyé·k̓emne ka· pé·k̓eˀi·ne ˀisí·met tim̓á·y̓ koná hisác̓asa. He (Coyote) sneaked up, walked up, and peeked in. There was a girl working with porcupine quills. AW51.114
hiyú·mtax̣to name of a star in the Big Dipper: "bear sneaking up" HW. Cf. hiyú·m N bear.

táytay N young salmon, baby salmon
táytay (abs), taytáyna (obj)

táy V to chip (?)
ˀipttáyksa. I chip. Cf. ˀipt vtp.

táy VC (1) (with lé·w-) to locate fish, (2) (with wé·le-) to flow
láwtayca. I am getting ready to fish. I am locating fish.
hiwalatáyca. (A stream) flows.
walawalatáyca. (A small stream) flows.
walawalatáyn (place name) Wallula Junction: "little flow"

táy vtsc half-heartedly, in pretense, carelessly, just for the fun of it Cf. (with wé·p) ciy̓aw VC, hipí VS, hité·m̓e VC, kú· VS to go, tí·m̓e VC, tin̓ukí VC, wé·ce VS, ˀewí· VS, (with we) ˀinipí VS.

táyam N summer. Cf. tiyamí·wi VS to be summer.

táyam (abs), táyampa (loc), táyamipx toward t., táyamapkin̓ix from t.

(1) summer, (2) last summer

kúˀwe·t peˀtú·ne pé·wewluqse yóx̣ kex táyam qáyana to·láhnanqana koním ˀimíntasx̣ ˀew̓ní·. Maybe she wants something, give her the knee fat of the wild turkey I shot last summer. AW399.37

tayam(h)í·nax even in summer. Cf. hí·nek sts.

tá·yamima of summer, originating in the summer. Cf. me sts.

táy̓a·l or táyaˀl summertime, August

táyaˀni·t (abs), táyaˀni·na (obj) summer lodge, summer house. Cf. ˀiní·t.

"tayá·napo" N (place name) village site, unlocated but somewhere in the area of Kamiah, Idaho (Schwede 1966:31)

tayaqí VS to string (beads), thread, fasten, attach, piece (several items) together

tayqísa. I string (beads) (together).

hitayqísa. He tied (e.g., feathers to an arrowshaft). AP134.11

tayáqt stringing of beads

cú·- with pointed object

có·tayqsa. I am threading a needle.

lé·w- fish + cú·- with pointed object

láwcotayqsa. I am catching fish with a forked twig.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·tayqin̓ tail part of the bear constellation: "mutually tied up"

tex̣- shoot

tax̣tayáqin̓ strung up by shooting

hiná·stax̣tayqa. He shot them through as though he was stringing beads. He pinned them together with his arrow. AP477.3

ˀice- cut with knife

ˀicatayqíca. I cut (it) into small pieces and put (it) on a stick.

tayí VC to do (something) in play, do (something) idly; probably related to tay vtsc

lé·w- fish

hilawtaycí·x. They (e.g., salmon) are milling around (before spawning).

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pitx̣taycí·x. They are playing the hoop game with each other.

pitx̣táyna. They speared against each other. AP40.4-5

pitx̣tayniwá·s place for hoop-target shooting game

te·mqi- throw

tamqitá·yca. I am just throwing (e.g., rocks). tex̣- shoot tax̣táyca or tax̣tayíca. (1) I am shooting at a target, not at a real object (either in throwing sticks or shooting arrows). (2) I am playing the game of throwing a stick through a rolling grass hoop.

ʔatx̣tayíca. I am target shooting against him.

tax̣táypa (loc) at hoop target-shooting AP40.2

tukʷ- shoot

toktá·yn a game in which one person rolls a hoop and the other person runs along the hoop throwing as many sticks (about eight feet long) as possible through the rolling hoop

toktayniwá·s the place where they played toktáyn

wey- (?)

hiwaytayíca. He is playing around. It is capering. It is scampering around.

pó·ytaycix. They are running around playfully.

pó·ytaynaqana. It was playing around.

kál̓a koná pá·lloyna ciq̓á·mqalm kál̓a p. There the dog gladly welcomed her just capering around her. AP161.2

reflexive prefix + sé·p- causative prefix + wilé·- run

ʔipnacawlatayíca. He is kidding around. He is running around amusing himself. HA39.7

reflexive prefix + te·mqi- throw

ʔinatamqitá·yca. I am throwing (rocks) and amusing myself. HW

ʔipnatamqitayíca. He is spearing targets.

ka· ʔú·s ʔásqap kál̓a hix̣e·lé·wise ʔ. cé·pki ka· hiweʔnpís ʔipínk̓uʔ. He had a younger brother who played about, spearing targets with arrows and he, too, now began to sing. AP174.2

reflexive prefix + wey- (?)

ʔipnoytaynaqá·na. He would play.

takláy ka· heʔétx̣ewne ʔipí ʔ. hitqo·páhaʔox̣qana yoq̓opí toʔynó·talam. On the other hand, he (Weasel) was sad, he would be playing and miss the tip of his tail (which was whipped off). AW388.41

“tayiak” VS to warn, admonish DNP3; probably a variant of tiwíyek VS

tayn N (?) found in the following "song" in the Cannibal story (e.g., AW337-348, AW551-567, HA29-39):

mox̣cmox̣ctayn or moqcmoqctayn. Just a little swallow. AW342.85-86, AW560.158-159, AW560.161, HA34.92-93 (song of the man-eater talking about a little boy). The first part is a variant of múx̣c vtp 'swallow', and tayn may be a variant of benefactive suffix ʔayn sts. Then the form means 'for one little swallow'.

tayówwa N (place name) Jim Ford Creek; trail from village at mouth followed the north side of the Clearwater River to Orofino (Shawley 1977:102)

tayówwa or tayó·wa (abs)

tayqí pierce. See tayaqí VS.

tayx N Alpine daisies HW

táyxtustim N (place name) name of meadow HW

tá·yx̣ N white mark (?). This form is found in the following:

saq̓antá·yx̣ (abs), saq̓antá·yx̣na (obj) bald eagle. Cf. sá·q̓an N top of head.

táy̓a·l August. See táyam N.

taʔ N found in the following:

taʔcáway roasting stick. Cf. sáway N twig.

taʔácwit goodness. See táʔc A good.

taʔátk VS (1) to silence, hush, quiet (e.g., a quarrel), (2) to rebuke, reprimand, lecture, correct, (3) to forbid, warn. This form may be an idiomatic compound of té·- talk + ʔá·t to go out.

taʔátksa. I forbid (mine).

t. ʔiwé·pne kú·tx sá·psis ʔilp̓ílpnim ʔiní·tx. I forbid my wife to go to Red Moccasin-Top's house.

"wá·qoʔ ʔe· t. wé·tmet ka· ʔimá·ʔnahciw̓atkoʔ." (Fox said) "Already I warned you not to get yourself into trouble." HA45.53

ʔaná·staʔtka. I quieted them.

hitaˀátktato. He used to forbid (me from doing something).

ka· kuˀskin̓í·x hiq̓ú·mce pí·ps ˀahíl̓amksa “ná·x ka· ˀitú·wecet yóx̣ kuˀús h., ka· mét̓u kí· kínm ˀiyéqt haniyóˀqa.” Then, all at once, she came to hate the idea of wasting the bones (which were) piled up, (she wondered), “Why does he forbid me like that? I could make broth with these.” AW209.6

hitaˀátkan̓ixna. They used to warn.

ka· kúnk̓uˀ h. qánis yox̣. And always they warned their younger sister. AW238.2

hitaˀátxqana. He forbade.

kaká· hitkolí·xnaqana kí· ˀiceyé·yenm miyáˀc ka· hiˀnáhpayxqana hiˀsé·pece ka· ˀiwé·pne h. “wé·tmet máwa wáw̓paˀqoˀ pí·ps.” Then this Coyote’s son used to go hunting and he used to bring it (meat) and forbade his wife, “Don’t ever crack the bones.” AW209.4

pá·taˀtxqana. He told her not to.

ˀinekí·x walí·msna p. (She did it) even though he would ask Walíms to desist. AP94.5.

taˀátkim. Rebuke (me).

taˀátkna (obj)

ˀamc̓í·sa t. I hear rebuke.

taátkauát “corrector, one who reprimands” DNP37; probably *taˀatkaw̓á·t

taˀawí VS to stop raining, “cease snowing” DNP195

hitaˀwísa. It’s beginning to stop raining.

hitaˀáwis. It has just stopped raining.

taˀax̣ N sod, hard dirt, a piece of sod insects might hide under

táˀx̣ (abs), taˀáx̣na (obj) AP427.14,16

taˀáx̣toy N something extracted from a victiom’s body in the process of removing a curse, source of sorcerer’s power. Cf. wepeléht léht VS.

taˀáx̣toy (abs)

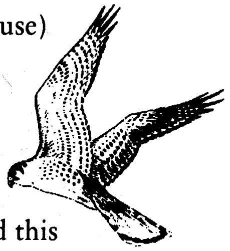
táˀc A (1) good, nice, (2) handsome, (3) alive, (4) well, correctly, (5) (sarcastically) disgusting. Cf. AP101.2.

táˀc (abs), taˀásna (obj) AW504.68, taˀásnim (np) HA44.23, taˀácki (inst), táˀcpa (loc) HA79.40, titáˀc (dist abs), titaˀásna (dist obj) AW546.50, titaˀácki (dist inst) HA53.67

táʔc há·ma a good man
táʔc titó·qan a handsome person
táʔc kú·se. I am doing fine. I am well.
híwes táʔc qí·wn. He is a nice old man. AW504.67
ʔiceyé·ye táʔc kiyúʔ ʔé·. Coyote, you behave correctly. AW504.66
táʔc haní·sa. I perfect (something). I make it good.
qóʔc̓oʔ hí·wes táʔc há·ma. He remains good: "He is still a good man."
qóʔc̓oʔ ʔiske hí·wes qóʔc táʔc. It is just like he is still alive. AW104.9
táʔc hi·k̓íwce. The sun is shining (nicely). It is nice and sunny.
taʔsníx very good, perfect, precious. Cf. ník sts intensifier.
taʔaʔác (gradually) better
t. hikúye. He became increasingly better. AW480.29
taʔactaʔác (1) very well, thoroughly AW578.21, (2) as well as possible
t. hikú·se. He does it as well as he can.
taʔcwísa. I am cheerful. I am being good.
pataʔcwíyoʔ. We will be good.
taʔcwiyó·sa. I do (mine) well. I benefit (mine). Cf. u· vtss.
taʔácwit (abs), taʔcwína (obj) being good, goodness, virtue
kál̓a ʔé·tx ʔo·páyatasix taʔcwína. You are only helping what is good.
(with prefixes)
cepé·- stp very, most
capá·taʔc the best
c. hitn̓úxne. The best one died.
hiyó·- stp (exclamatory or emphatic prefix)
hiyó·taʔc. My! How good!
lé·w- build
láwtaʔcksa. I fix to make it better. I remodel it for improvement.
sepé·- causative prefix
sapataʔswí·sa. I make things good. I improve (relationship).
sapataʔswí·t̓as a peacemaker, someone who makes things right
silé·w- with eyes
siláwtaʔc good to see (but not in reality)
s. hekípe hí·wes. He looks like a hypocrite.
té·- by talking tá·taʔcksa. I pacify. I appease: "I make good by talking."

taʔcáway N roasting stick. Cf. sáway N.
taʔcáway (abs), taʔcawáyna (obj)
taʔcawáycim only a roasting stick. Cf. cim sts only.
ʔisí·met kál̓a t. hitqé·wse. There only a roasting stick was left. AW30.320

taʔlamayó· VC to worship with an offering or sacrifice. Morvillo lists *ualamiúza* under "propitiate" (DNP161) "to render favorable by words." This word, which is likely to be waʔlamyó·ca (we + ʔile + mayó·), may mean that taʔlamayó· is best analyzed as te + ʔile + mayó·.
taʔlamyó·ca. (1) I worship with an offering. (2) I make wishes to the spirit of the sweathouse.
taʔlamyó·nwa·s place of worship; a word used to translate 'synagogue'.
taʔlamáyo (1) worshipping, (2) making wishes (e.g., in the sweathouse)



taʔmapcáʔyo N (1) white hawk, sparrow hawk, *Falco sparverius*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) (man's name)
taʔmapcáʔyo (abs)
taʔmapcáʔyo x̣ayx̣Ayx̣ White-Hawk (man's name). John Miller had this name.

taʔnma N found in the following place name:
taʔnmaʔískit (place name) trail near Bruce's Eddy. Cf. ʔískit N.

taʔs VS (with we- with mouth) to praise; probably related to táʔc A good
watáʔsksa. I praise. I worship. I give thanks.
hiwatáʔskta·n̓ix. They gave thanks.

taʔwí to stop raining. See taʔawí VS.

taʔx̣ P sort of, a little
ʔú·ye taʔx̣ kí· ka· hiwáw̓qisax̣ sílu. Oh, it is sort of funny that you should open your eyes so wide. AW351.34

táʔx̣ sod. See taʔax̣ N.

taʔx̣at- young person. See teʔéx̣et N.

te vtp rock (?)
hitac̓ásksa. Rocks are spread out. Cf. c̓as VC.

te ice. See tew vtp.

te vis (irregular inflectional verb suffix)
ˀisé·pte. I am standing with a load. Cf. ˀise·píse I am packing (something);
ˀispí·kse I am walking with a load.

te VS. This stem is found in the following examples after prefix sú·lke to swing, hang, dangle.
sú·lketese. I hang down. Mine is hanging.
s. sí·t. My snot is dripping.
hisú·lketese. His is hanging.
sú·lketeyuˀ. I will hang upside down. AW81.180
temé·sulketese. (Mine) is placed to hang upside down.
ˀetemé·sulketese. It (e.g., a deer) is placed to hang upside down.
temé·sulketeˀs belt drop. See Plate 4.

té· vtp (1) by talking, (2) by crying, (3) by singing, (4) by laughing. The basic meaning appears to be 'to cause something by voice'. Cf. cíckup VS, cú·kwe VC, c̓í·q VC, hawlapí VC, piním VS, quyíyim VC, siméy VS, sisúy VC, tin̓ukí VC, x̣í·c̓em VC, ˀé·y̓s VC, ˀilp VS.
té·cukwece. I teach. I explain. I give lessons. Cf. cú·kwe VC to know.
ˀipné·tepinmikime. He cried himself to sleep. AP264.8. Cf. piním VS to sleep.
téˀey̓ckse. My singing makes (mine) happy. Cf. ˀé·y̓s VC to be happy.
ˀịpneteˀílpse. He is getting red from laughing. Cf. ˀilp VS to become red.
The following pair shows a difference in meaning between té·- and we-:
(a) tátaˀcksa. I pacify. I appease. Cf. táˀc A good.
(b) watáˀsksa. I praise. I worship.

té· run, gallop. See té·l vtp.

té· vtsc to go away to some other location to do (something), go and do (something). Cf. haní· VS, hekí VC, hipí VS, talapó·sa VC, wá·w̓a VS, ˀinipí VS.

té·cewqulu·t N (place name) village site located about three fourths of a mile upstream from the mouth of Lawyers Creek and on the south side of the creek T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:30)

tehém VC (1) to be dark (e.g., from smoke, fog, approaching storm). For being dark in the evening, see cehém VC. (2) to be all over, be thickly about, be crowded

hitehémce. It (sky) is dark. It (tepee) is dark (e.g., with a lot of meat hanging to be smoked). HA39.13

ʔepetehémne. Theirs was dark.

kál̓a koná ʔé·mti ʔ. núkt qiy̓á·w̓is ka· ʔiní·tpe k̓ilíx. Outside, their dried meat was all over and it filled the inside of the house too. AW600.88

tiw̓ele- rain or snow

túeleteémkse "to grow or be dusky by raining" DNP49; probably *tiw̓eletéhemkse

wilé·- wind

uléteémkse "to make dusky by wind" DNP49; probably *wilé·tehemkse

ʔile- fire

hiʔletéhemkse. It is smoky and dark from the fire.

ʔipé·- smoke or fog

hiʔpé·tehemkse. It is dark from the fog.

ʔipé·tehemkt (abs), ʔipé·tehemkne (obj) (1) darkening from fog or approaching storm, (2) fog

tehhém (an emphatic adverbial form) dark(ly)

t. hikúye. It became dark.

ka· hímtux̣ ná·qc hinkitéhte ka· konkí péʔwiye hewlexhewlexné·wine ka· t. hikúye hiʔpé·ceye wé·t̓u ʔitú·ne hekín̓es. He (Bobcat) pulled out one of his whiskers and he shot it into the air. Then it became dark, and foggy and nothing was visible. AW361.54

tehé·m dark, empty (of a house)

tehémcickan (vowel sic) (man's name) Cloud-Blanket. Cf. cí·ckan N.

téhes N ice

téhes (abs), tehésne (obj), tehésnim (np) AW511.42, tehéspe (loc), tehsí·n with t.

tehsáyn icebox, refrigerator: "for ice"

teheswé·kuʔs (1) glass, (2) bottle. Cf. wé·kuʔs sts.

t. capáʔlakaʔwit̓asayn glass tube or chimney for lamp

hitehsí·se. Ice is forming. It is freezing. It is getting icy.

hitehsíye. Ice formed.

ka· wá·qoʔ h. ka· pískis wé·t̓u manmaʔí hipatamá·x̣alpa. And now ice formed therefrom and they could not open the door. AP458.2

téhet N mushroom. Unlike híp̓ew, this mushroom grows in the ground on prairies, is cream or white in color, and was eaten raw.
téhet (abs), tehéne or téhetne (obj)

téhey N (1) hair or fur (e.g., of wolf, dog, chipmunk, horse), (2) wool, felt, (3) flag, banner
téhey (abs), tehéyne (obj), tehyí·n with h., ˀinteh éyki (1sg poss inst) because of my hair AW581.67
tahyá·yn for t.
t. hé·cu flagpole
tehéysam̓qin̓ dressed in fur. Cf. sam̓aq N.
taháyšam̓qiˀšnim (np) (Downriver form) Felt-Shirt (Swadesh 1930:1.69)

tehsí· get icy. See téhes N.

tekey vsts an object for
wix̣suˀútekey robe to sit on. Cf. wix̣suˀúce I am sitting.
ˀilé·ptekey socks, nylons. Cf. ˀilé·pqet N.
ˀipáwtakay diaper. Cf. ˀipáwa VC.
ˀisá·ptakay parfleche. Cf. ˀisá·paca I pack (something).

té·keyi VS to spread
té·keyise. I spread.
té·m place, position
té·mtekeyise. I spread things (e.g., camas roots for roasting).
té·mtekey grass for baking camas

tekiké·cet plateau. See té·kin N.

té·kin N (1) meadow, (2) swamp
té·kin (abs), té·kinne (obj), tité·kin (dist abs)
te·kinkuhétipe (place name) camp site located in the area at the head of Long Meadow Creek, a tributary of the north fork of the Clearwater River about ten miles northeast of the mouth of Pine Creek, a tributary of the Potlatch River T39N R1W (Schwede 1966:33): "long meadow". Cf. kuhét A.

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f. léht VS,

tel̓é·ptey VC to mock, flatter, make (someone) believe that something is good when it is not, create false impression. The form *ˀilé·ptey does not exist.

tel̓é·pteyce. I am mocking. I flatter.

ˀetel̓é·pteyce. I flatter him.

hitel̓é·pteyce. He is mocking.

tel̓é·pteyn mocking

tel̓ú·x̣wi VS to have congestion of the lung, have tuberculosis

tel̓ú·x̣wit tuberculosis

té·m vtp, stp roast (e.g., camas roots); possibly related to té·mek VS Cf. hé·cu N, kiteˀ A, píswe N, té·keyi VS.

té·m vtp to throw plural objects (e.g., rocks). Cf. c̓áˀ VC, péˀq VS, sé·pse VS, t̓éq VS, ˀiyá·q VC.

té·m vtp meat. Cf. kitíwi VS, té·k̓e VC.

té·m vtp to put, place (in reference to plural objects). Cf. hí·semtuk VS.

temc vtp acting on a pile of dirt (?). Cf. cú·kwe VC, kil̓ak VS, k̓uyé·lp VS, leylé·k VS.

temé· vtp to sit, settle, lie down, assume a stationary position (often in reference to plural). Cf. cí·lp VS, lis̓teqí VC, yeq VS.

temé· vtp to throw (a singular object), shoot. Cf. c̓áˀ VC, péˀq VS, sitk VS, tamáw VC.

té·me VC (special inflection with tu is found with this stem) with one's wife's family. Cf. leylé·k VS.

té·mece. I am going to stay with my wife's people.

té·metu. I am staying with my wife's folks (sg).

té·metn̓ix. We are staying with my wife's folks (pl).

té·metune. I was staying with my wife's folks (sg past).

-wi return from

té·mewise. I (male) am back from my in-law's.

ʾinikí to put, place

té·meʾnikse. I am going to live with my wife's folks.

teqe- briefly, temporarily

teqeté·mece. I am going to live with my wife's folks temporarily.

hitqeté·metu. He was staying with his in-laws.

koná h. ka· koní·x hiné·swey̓imteye kawóʾ "ʾískit ʾimí·ti· haniyáʾnimtx q̓oʾ konapkíy̓oʾ hí·semtuksx." He (Coyote) was staying with his in-laws. From there he ordered, "Now you make a road for me, underground, to the Sun." AW154.19

té·mec N (1) bridegroom, (2) a man living with his wife's folks, (3) a male newcomer. Cf. té·me VC.

té·mec (abs), té·mecne (obj), té·mece·nm or té·mecenim (np), tité·mec (dist abs) AW84.228

té·mek VS to roast (e.g., camas, bear meat) in an underground pit. Cf. té·m vtp, stp.

té·mekse. I roast.

hité·mekse. He roasts.

hipeté·meke. They roasted. AW30.332

té·mekeʾs for roasting AW154.14. Cf. eʾs vsts.

té·mekin̓ roasted. Cf. in̓ vsts passive participial suffix.

t. yá·kaʾ roasted brown bear (meat)

té·mekt roasting underground. Cf. t vis active participial suffix.

té·mekinwe·s camas (roasting) pit. Cf. e·s vsts, nwe·s vsts.

hiyú·m- bear

hipehyú·mtemeke. They roasted (grizzly bear meat). AW122.18, AW409.43

hiyú·mtemekt roasting of grizzly bear meat. In historical times, grizzly bear meat was not eaten; Lewis and Clark report roasting of brown/black bear. The citation AW409.43 applies to mythological times. In roasting bear meat, pá·toy was used for flavoring.

temelú·kt N (1) second one, next in line, (2) second from the youngest, (3) index finger EPW, (4) ring finger HW. The form appears to be a verbal noun, temé· + ku· + t.

temelú·kt (abs), temelú·kne (obj)

temenikí VS to plant (something) in a vegetable garden
temenik̓ise. I am planting (mine) in a vegetable garden.
kex t. Can I plant?
temeniksí·x. We are planting.
hitemenikíse. He is planting. HA91.21
temení·ks. (1) I just planted. (2) (Let me) plant.
kúckuc pí·ʔnim kex ʔí·nk̓e t. Give a little (land) and let me plant also. HA91.19
hitamaniksí·qa. They were planting.
petemenikúʔ. We are going to plant.
hipetemenikúʔ. They are going to plant.
tamanikóʔqa. I could plant.
temení·x. Plant (to sg)! HA91.19
temenikítx. Plant (to pl)! HA91.16
noun forms
temeniké·s field, farm. Cf. e·s vsts.
temeniké·speme from field
t. lá·qac field mouse
temenikew̓é·t planter, grower, farmer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
temenikéʔs seed: "(a thing) for planting." Cf. eʔs vsts.
temení·kt (1) planting, (2) vegetable, garden stuff. Cf. t vsts.
-ʔípec desiderative suffix
temenikit̓ipé·cwise. I want to plant.
temenikit̓ípec desirous to plant
t. wé·s. I love to plant.

té·me·s N camas pit. See Figure 11 on p. 502. Cf. té·mek VS.
té·me·s (abs), té·me·sne (obj) (= té·mekinwe·s)
hiyú·mteme·s roasting pit for bear meat AW587.22

temé·tk̓u VS to pay; possibly temé· + tuk̓ʷe
temé·tk̓use. I pay (mine).
pé·tmetk̓usenuʔ. He was going to pay him.
mét̓u wá·qoʔ hicú·kwece kekuʔús keʔitú· p. ʔipné. But he (Coyote) knew what he was going to pay him with. AW197.11
temé·tk̓ut fee, payment, price, stipend

reflexive prefix + ˀice- cut

ˀimemeˀcetemé·tk̓usix. They pay themselves by cutting (e.g., a piece of meat).

ka· weˀnipkilí·ki pí·tqetk̓ipnecix ka· ˀ. And with a sewing implement, they sew each other up and they pay themselves by cutting. AW190.147

ˀine·ˀcetemé·tk̓us. Let me pay myself.

ˀé· tik̓í·pne ˀí·n kí· kex sít̓ex̣s kál̓a ˀ. I sewed you up. Let me pay myself by cutting off this liver. AW191.148

temewneˀí N saddle bag; form may contain deverbative nominalizing suffix eˀí vsts

temewneˀí (abs)

temex̣ú·ˀwetem N (place name) name of a small lake near Chimney Peak (Shawley 1977:100) T33N R10E. Cf. ˀiwé·tem lake.

temé·ye VC to take a mud bath, take a hot water bath

temé·yece. I am taking a mud bath. I am taking a hot water bath.

temé·yenwe·s (abs), temé·yenwe·spe (loc) mud bath, hot water bath

temik vtp in dirt (?); possibly related to temikí VS

temikquqléhtse. I bury (mine) with something sticking out. Cf. ququ vtp.

petemixquqléhteˀnyuˀkum. You will bury me with some part sticking out.

ka· ˀé·tx p. ˀí·mn. Bury me with my knees sticking out. AW344.119

ˀipnetemikéhte. He dug himself out. He exhumed himself. AW295.26

temikí VS to bury (usually in reference to the dead)

temikíse. I am burying (mine).

hitemiksí·x. They bury me. HA87.15

petemiksí·x. They bury him.

petemiksé·ne. He buried him. HA35.112

temikúˀkum. Bury me (to sg). (See the AW295.22 passage below.)

petemikúˀkum. Bury me (to pl). HA35.109

petemikté·ne. He went and buried him. AW296.39. Cf. té· vtsc go away to.

temikté·nuˀkum. You will go and bury me.

tilípcxiˀne pé·ne "ˀé· t. ˀí·m. ka· wé·tmet ˀetiye temikúˀkum. ˀimí·t wáy̓at kál̓a ˀinekí·x tú·skin̓ike." He (Coyote) told Fox, "Go and bury me, but don't bury me too deep, just bury me near the surface of the earth." AW295.22

temiké·s burying place, burial ground. Cf. e·s vsts. See Plate 14.

temí·kt burying. Cf. t vsts active participial suffix.

te·mísquy N (1) gelatinous sap of the tamarack tree (tastes like molasses), resin, (2) syrup, sorghum, molasses, honey

te·mísquy (abs), te·misqú·yne or te·mísquyne (obs)

te·misquywé·kuˀs (modern) molasses. Cf. wé·kuˀs sts.

té·mlehp VS (1) to bring bad luck; cf. hí·sq̓i VS, (2) to haunt, speak (of ghosts); may contain té·m vtp throw

té·mlehpse. I am bringing bad luck (to mine).

wá·qoˀ ka· hiweˀúyye hiwí·ne há·maki. ka· po·txtimó·qana "maláma té·mlehpsem ˀé·. mét̓u ka· kí· ˀí·l we·s há·ma." Now she (Cricket) started crying because of her husband (realizing that she had been tricked into thinking that Coyote in disguise is her husband). Then he (Coyote) scolded her, "Why (cry)? you are bringing me bad luck. I, your husband, am right here." AW13.38

hité·mlehpse. It haunts me. She (ghost) is speaking.

kín̓u ná·qsna ˀá·twayna pé·ˀniksene waq̓í·sna koním wax̣ h. Right here they buried an old woman alive, maybe her ghost is talking. AW30.326

té·mlehpt talking (of ghosts). Cf. t vsts active participial suffix.

te·mqi vtp throw (something like a rock). Cf. keyk VS, leylé·k VS, tayí VC, wé·yik VS, yéwne VC, ˀilá·twi VS.

té·msilpin̓ N white spots (of cows and horses), big white spots on black or brown; possibly té·m vtp place + silíp circle (cf. cí·lp VS) + in̓ vsts passive participial suffix

té·msilpin̓ (abs), té·msilpiˀsne (obj), tité·msilpin̓ (dist abs) vtp

té·mtex̣sikem N plateau, tableland, higher bench; form may contain the same prefix as tex̣ in tex̣péˀem N level land, prairie

té·mtex̣sikem (abs), té·tex̣sikemne (obj)

té·mul N (1) hail (big), (2) skunkweed EPW, (3) parsnip
té·mul (abs), temú·lne (obj), temú·lki (inst) AW124.50
té·mul hitqí·kse. It is hailing. Hail is coming down. Cf. teqí·k VS.
temulté·mul (abs), temultemú·lne or temulté·mulne (obj) (1) small hail HW, (2) skunkweed EPW, (3) wild parsnip (looks like ʔáys), (4) skunkcabbage

té·mux N footprint, track (of animals), tire track
té·mux (abs) AW137.50, AW470.2, temú·xne (obj), temú·xpe (loc)
sik̓é·mnim temú·xpe horse track. Cf. sík̓em N.

té·mye VC to take out (e.g., camas out of a baking pit)
té·myece. I am taking (camas) out (of a pit).
ʔetemé·yece. I am taking it out.
hiyú·mtemyene. I took bear meat out. Cf. hiyú·m vtp bear.

tem̓é·ce VS to give extra, add some goods in trading
tem̓é·cese. I give extra goods in trading.
tem̓é·cet giving extra goods in trading

té·m̓ik VS to go down, go downhill
té·m̓ikse. I am going downhill.
té·m̓iksix. We are going downhill.
hité·m̓ikse. He is going downhill.
tá·m̓iksaqa. I was going downhill.
hité·m̓ike. He went down. AW597.40, HA33.66
té·m̓ikuʔ. I will go down.
q̓oʔ wé·tmet há·mtiʔc t. ʔiʔyéwki ʔe· kiyúʔ ʔimá·sy̓awnin̓. Do not go fast but go down slowly and be on your guard. HA32.63
hitá·m̓ixqawnima. He went straight down. AW179.10. Cf. qaw vtsc.
-u· directional suffix, toward, to
ʔetem̓ikú·se. I am going down to him.
ʔetem̓ikú·six. We are going down to him.
ʔetem̓ikú·me. I went down to him.
ʔenestem̓ikú·me. I went down to them.
ʔatam̓ikó·saqa. I was going down to him.
petem̓ikú·sene. He came down to him.
-ʔípec desire
tem̓ikit̓ipé·cwisem. I want to go down.

hitem̓ikit̓ipé·cwisem. He wants to go down.
hicil- climb
hiciltá·m̓iksa. I am climbing down.
hipahiciltá·m̓ika. They climbed down. AW136.41
teqe- quickly
teqeté·m̓iksinki. We ran down.

té·m̓qet N found in the following:
ˀilsté·m̓qet (abs) AW131.8, ˀilsté·m̓qetne or ˀilsté·m̓qene (obj) AW214.85 partly burned wood, half-burned stick, burned tree AW131.8. Cf. ˀils vtp burn.

ten sts (with -me) with. Cf. miya N, tó·t K, ˀí·s K.
mamáy̓acmatan with children, piké·meten children and mothers

té·nex̣ne N range of mountains HW
té·nex̣ne (abs)
t. mé·x̣sem range of mountains

teniké·me N (woman's name)

ten̓ewí· VS (1) to call out, call (to locate someone), page, (2) to beg
ten̓ewí·se. I am calling to locate (mine).
t. mamáy̓ac. I am calling to locate my children.
peten̓ewíye. He called him to see where he was. AW168.56
hinesten̓ewíyuˀ. He will call to locate them. AW596.19
ten̓é·wit (1) calling out, (2) asking for a favor
ten̓ewit̓ípec (1) a beggar, (2) always asking for something
piten̓ewit̓ípec inquisitive, always anxious to know where you are. Cf. ˀípec sts.
tan̓awí·nan̓may (woman's name) Inquiring-Maiden
reflexive prefix
ˀineten̓ewí·se. I am begging.
ˀipneten̓ewí·se. He is begging.
ˀineten̓é·wis. I just begged.
ˀineten̓é·wit begging

té·n̓ik vis (frequentative plural)

ten̓iwé· VS (1) to talk, speak, (2) to make a proposal of marriage, court

ten̓wé·se. I am talking to (mine).

ˀeten̓wé·se. (1) I am talking to him. (2) I am proposing to her. I am courting her.

ˀ. konyá pit̓í·nine. (1) I am talking to that girl. (2) I am going steady with her. I am proposing to that girl.

ˀené·sten̓wese. I am talking to them.

pé·ten̓we·se or pe·tén̓wese. He is courting her.

pe·tén̓wese·ne. They proposed to her. HA50.16

hipeten̓íwes. They just proposed to me.

kuˀús kíyex h. pá·x̣lo·m qilasáx̣nim. Five Otter brothers just proposed to me like this. HA51.19

ten̓wé·ye. I spoke. AW442.61

ˀeten̓wé·ye. I talked to him. AW609.87

ten̓íwet (1) talk, (2) wife-to-be

-a·t as it goes by

tan̓wá·tksa. I talk (to mine) as (mine) passes by.

ˀatan̓wá·tksa. I talk to her as she passes by.

-ˀípec sts desiderative suffix

ˀenesten̓wet̓ipé·cwise. I want to talk to them.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·ten̓wesix. We are talking to each other. We are discussing.

pí·ten̓wes. We just discussed it.

pí·ten̓weyuˀ. We will have a conversation.

pí·ten̓wenwe·s courthouse

pí·ten̓wet council, discussion

pí·- reciprocal prefix + teqe- quickly, briefly, temporarily

pí·tqeten̓wese. We discuss briefly.

pí·tqeten̓wes. We just had a talk.

ke· p. Let's have a little chat.

wí·- distributive prefix

pé·witen̓wese. He (Bluejay) talks. HA15.15

ˀewí·ten̓weyuˀ. Each of you are going to talk to her. HA14.11

reflexive prefix

ˀipné·ten̓wese. He talks to himself. AW343.101

ˀipné·ten̓weye. She said to herself. AW137.48. He said to himself. AW459.22

te·pí VS to spear at night (going out on boats). Cf. ké·tis N.
te·píse. I spear at night.
hite·psí·x. They are fishing at night.
pete·púˀ. We are going to fish at night.
té·pt night fishing with spears
té·p̓es (abs), tep̓é·sne (obj) torch for night fishing
té·p̓esi·n (place name) (1) Smith Creek, located about ten miles up from Kooskia on the middle fork of the Clearwater River, (2) camp site at Syringa, Idaho on the mouth of Smith Creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T33N R6E (Schwede 1966:28)

teplú·sk VS (with a prefix) to have a blister
wepteplú·skse. I have a blister on my hand. Cf. wé·p vtp.
ˀipsqiteplú·skse. I have a blister on my foot. Cf. ˀipsqí vtp.

té·pul N marrow
té·pul (abs), tepú·lne (obj), tepú·lm (np) AW46.42
tepulwé·kuˀs (abs), tepulwé·kuˀsne (obj) (1) marrow-like EPW, (2) candy HW. Cf. wé·kuˀs sts.

té·p̓es torch for night fishing. See te·pí VS.

teq N testes, gonad
hámtax̣ (abs), hámtax̣na (obj) salmon testes. Cf. há·ma N.
hamtaqíˀ (abs), hamtaqíˀna (obj) male salmon

té·q A (1) oldest (usually of siblings), elder, senior, (2) superior, boss, "noble" DNP141
té·q̓is (abs), té·q̓isne (obj) AW148.128, té·q̓isnim (np), ˀinté·q̓is or ˀinímteq̓is (1sg poss), tité·q̓is (dist abs)
té·q̓is miyáˀc oldest child
te·q̓isníx the very oldest
teq̓isné·wit seniority, high rank, dignity
-wi verbalizer + -u· toward = (idiom) rule over
ˀete·q̓iswiyú·se. I am his leader. I rule over him.
pete·q̓iswiyú·ye. He reigned over him.
koní·x wiyéwc̓etkin̓ix ka· p. ka· pamyo·x̣ato·yó·ya laˀámna wú·liwtelikine kakalá ˀímes hí·wes pennéx̣sep. From that time, he ruled over and led all the animals and different kinds of deer. AW243.80

we- with words

weteq̓í·skse. I call (mine) great.

wí·- distributive + wiyé·- as one moves, as one goes

wí·wyeteq̓is superior to each one wiyé·- as one moves, as one grows

wiyá·ta·q̓is (abs), wiwyata·q̓iswíwyata·q̓is (dist abs) old enough (of child who is not old but old enough to understand orders) (with diminutive vowel symbolism)

wiyé·te·q̓is (abs), wiyé·te·q̓isne (obj), wiwíyete·q̓is (dist abs) camp leader, supervisor, boss, governor, head, sovereign, senior

wiyá·taq̓ismiyo·x̣at head chief. Cf. miyó·x̣at N.

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -wi verbalizer

wiyete·q̓í·swise. I am superior.

hiwyete·q̓í·swise or hiwyeté·q̓iswise. He is superior.

ʔéx̣we foot, toe

ʔex̣wetté·q̓is big toe

ʔípsus hand, finger

ʔipsusté·q̓is thumb

teqe vtp (1) momentarily, temporarily, briefly, (2) quickly, suddenly, in a hurry, (3) idly, just. The first vowel is subject to deletion.

(1) petqekiyúʔ. We are going for a while. Cf. pekiyúʔ We will go.

(2) hitqaq̓í·lawna. He suddenly turned around. Cf. hiq̓í·lawna He turned around.

(3) teqestú·yiksix. (1) We are looking across in a hurry. (2) We are just vacantly looking across.

teqe vtp run; probably related to teqe vtp, especially its meaning (2). The first vowel is not always subject to deletion.

hitqaláhsaya. He ran up. Cf. taqaláhsaya I ran up. See láhsa VS.

hiteqeléhyeke. He ran upstream. AW291.11. Cf. teqeléhyeke I ran upstream. See léhyek VS.

"téqec" P found in the following:

téqec, teqeclú·ye (Bat's own way of hailing someone across the river) AP419.6-7

teqé·kex N (1) foothills HW, (2) far end, yonder side

teqé·kex (abs)

teqelé·k VS to eat to one's fill, eat too much, become satiated

teqelé·kse. I ate until I was full.

hitqelé·kse. He ate too much. AW116.129

hitqelé·kime. He became full. AW146.96

teqelé·keˀs to satisfy

ka· ˀetmé·kitx ka másł yóx̣ ˀimíntasx̣ ˀewé·ke qáyanim q̓oˀ wé·t̓u ˀitú· t. ˀisí·nm. You can judge for yourself how much knee fat there is on a snake hawk--not enough to satisfy anyone. AW399.39

sepetqelé·kse. I feed (mine) full. I make (mine) eat too much. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.

teqel̓we vtp desert, leave behind. Cf. tíyek VS.

teqemú·leyk VS to distend (of vulva); form may contain the prefix teqe

ˀetqemú·leykse. Her vulva distends.

kakásł nasí·wa hitqeléhyekse kasł ˀ. As large as land extending up the valley, that large her vulva distends. AP117.7-8

teqé·q N rear of tepee; same as ˀalá·so

teqé·x̣ (abs), teqé·x̣ne (obj)

ka· kaká· pó·pciy̓awcana ka· qocqócnim pé·sepelu·ke koná t. When he (Salmon) killed him (one of Wolf's brothers) Meadowlark hid his body in the rear of the tepee. AW314.188

ka koná wéwcetespe t. hiˀní·ke. Then she (Pine Squirrel) placed them (Bobcat's bones) under the pillow, away from the doorway. AW539.56

koná t. mét̓u ˀá·yat ˀipnesepelú·kse. But there in the rear of the lodge the woman is hiding. AP383.2

teqé·qepkin̓ike back, rear

teqet N (1) ordinary brown woodpecker, Northwestern flicker, (2) common brown eagle. Cf. Sahaptin tax̣t common flicker (*Colaptes auratus)* (Hunn 1990:324)

té·qt (abs), teqéne (obj)

teqé·w (teqe vtp + wé· VS) to be, become. See wé· VS.

teqé·w̓i VS to fall
teqé·w̓ise. I am falling.
hitqé·w̓ise. It is falling.
hitqé·w̓isem. Something came falling.
hitqé·w̓ye. It fell down.
hitqé·w̓is. He came down (in physical condition or in reputation).
ʔatqá·w̓iqama. His fell.
"ʔinsí·lu c̓aʔáʔ" ka· yoq̓opí sílu ʔ. c̓aʔáʔ. (Bobcat said) "My eye, fit" and his eye fell (back into the socket). AW484.10
ʔatqá·w̓itox̣qama. His fell back.
hitqé·w̓iki. He just went that way.
cú·- with a stick
cú·tqew̓ise. I am getting (e.g., apples on a tree) down with a stick.
cuc- with a stick repeatedly
hipecúcteqew̓ye. They dislodged it with sticks. AP383.3
sé·p- causative prefix
septeqé·w̓ise. I drop it.

teqé·x̣ rear of tepee. See teqé·q N.

té·qey N flannel goods
té·qey (abs)

teqéynekt N a draw, a gully, a ravine, a valley; possibly teqe + leylé·k VS
teqéynekt (abs), teqéynektne or teqéynexne (obj)
táʔc teqéynekt a good valley AW531.23

teqéʔs spiderweb, net. See teqí· VS.

teqí· VS to fish by throwing a net, fish with a net
teqí·se. I am fishing with a net.
hiteqí·se. He is fishing with a net.
hiteqisí·x. They are fishing with a net.
hitaqisá·qa. He was fishing with a net.
hitaqisí·qa. They were fishing with a net.
hiteqiyúʔ. He will fish with a net.
teqéʔs (abs), teqeʔésne (obj), teqeʔéspe (loc), teqeʔéski (inst) (1) spiderweb EPW, (2) net, dip net. See Plate 16.

nacoʾóx̣teqeʾs net for Chinook salmon

teqeʾéspe (place name) village site thought to be located about one mile above the mouth of the Salmon River probably on the east side of the Snake River T29N R4W (Schwede 1966:46)

teqeʾsí·n (1) with a fish net, (2) pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos;* identification by Alan Marshall

teqí·nwe·s or teqilwé·s place to dip-net fish

té·qit fishing with a net

lp catch. Cf. ʾinipí VS.

teqilpíse. I am catching fish with a net.

hiteqilpíse. He is catching fish with a net.

ʾeteqilpíse. I am catching it with a net.

ʾeteqilpúʾ. I will catch it with a net.

ʾá·cqaw̓ pamná· ʾo kál̓a ʾ. nacoʾóx̣na. Maybe I will be lucky enough to catch the salmon by netting. AW311.131

teqlípt (1) fishing with a net, (2) fishing net

teqí·k VS (1) to come down from sky (e.g., rain, hail, snow), land, descend, come down from the mountain (e.g., elk), (2) to reach

teqí·kse. I am descending. I am coming down. I walked down to the bottom.

hitqí·kse. He is landing. It (e.g., snow) is coming down.

kúʾwé·t kaká· ʾanoqónma ʾú·yit h. pé·yu ka· helekínme qóʾc tú·sti ʾú·s ka· kuʾskí péʾwisix. They would shoot when the front hoofs (of the buffalo) first landed and hind hoofs were still up high. HA78.27

taqí·ksaqa. I descended. I came down to the bottom of the valley.

hitqí·kime. He landed (here).

hitqí·xkike. He landed (somewhere away). He alighted. AP5.16

wá·qoʾ q̓oʾ pepp̓éx̣ ka· koná pó·hawayka ʾallá·y h. When she (Grizzly Bear) was halfway across (the bridge) he (Coyote) tipped (the bridge) and she landed way down. AW175.61

ʾetqí·xkike. His landed (somewhere away).

kál̓a ʾiceyé·yenm kú·n̓ike ʾ. ka· sac̓á·snim kál̓a kineyníx. Coyote's (urine) landed way yonder but Pocupine's landed right there. AW114.81

hitqí·xqawca. It comes straight down. Cf. qaw vtsc.

kí·met ka· yox̣ ʾipelí·kt h. Then that cloud came down to the earth. AW253.12

teqí·ke·spe (place name) village site at Cul de Sac, Idaho T35N R3W (Schwede 1966:126)
teqí·kinwe·spe (place name) camp site located on the southwest side of the Clearwater River near Kamiah, Idaho T34N R3E (Schwede 1966:31): "place (where trail) comes down".
piyopiyó·tamtaqikt (woman's name) Birds-Coming-Down
(with stem prefixes)
we·- fly
we·teqí·kse. I am landing (e.g., in an airplane).
hiwe·teqí·kse. He is landing.
we·teqí·kinwe·s airport. Cf. mwe·s vsts.
weye- in moving
weyetqí·kse. I am landing (mine).
ʔu·yetqí·kse. I am landing (e.g., an airplane).
hipu·yetqí·ke. They landed it.
weye- in moving + stem + -ú· toward
pu·yetqikú·ye. He flew down toward him. AW32.366, AW115.100, AW454.11
ʔinek- carry + stem + -qaw straight through
pá·ʔnahtaqixqawnima. It took him straight down.
q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ p. It (the track) led her straight down to the bottom. AW185.55

teqilwé·spe N (place name) camp site located just below furthest southern extension of tin̓í·kin on the east side of the Snake River T34N R5W (Schwede 1966:40)

té·qin N (1) dry gully, (2) an out-of-the-way place
té·qin (abs), té·qinne (obj)

teqin̓é·mi VS for the last time. Cf. qin̓é·m P.
hiptqin̓é·mise. I am eating for the last time. Cf. hipí VS.
hiptqin̓é·mit (translation of) Last Supper
pinmiktqin̓é·mise. I am sleeping for the last time. Cf. piním VS.
teq̓elu·tqin̓é·mise. I am swimming for the last time. Cf. teq̓e vtp, lu· VS.
tiy̓etqin̓é·mise. I am laughing for the last time. Cf. tíy̓e VS.

weʔnptqin̓é·mise. I am singing for the last time. Cf. we vtp, ʔinipí VS.
wi·tqin̓é·mise. I am crying for the last time. Cf. wí· VC.
wisteqn̓é·mise. I am leaving a gift. I am visiting for the last time. Cf. wis vtp.
piwsteqn̓é·mit farewell, leave-taking. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix.

teqsté·qs N (1) western bracken fern, (2) western sword fern, (3) Christmas fern
teqsté·qs (abs), teqsté·qsne (obj)
mex̣sem̓e teqsté·qs mountain fern. Cf mé·x̣sem N.
tekin̓mé teqsté·qs lady fern: “fern from swamp.” Cf. té·kin N.

té·qt woodpecker. See teqet N.

teqú· VS to drown
teqú·se. I am drowning.
hitqú·se. He is drowning.
hitqú·s. He just drowned.
hitqú·ye. He drowned. AW56.211. She drowned. AW138.75
hipetqú·ye. They drowned.
teqú·yuʔ. I’ll drown. AW112.51, AW471.19
sé·p- causative prefix
ʔepesepteqú·s. We just drowned him.
wá·qoʔ hitqú·s kíye ʔ. Now he is drowned, we drowned him. AW267.84
sé·p- causative prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hipesepteqú·ʔeʔnis. They just drowned someone else’s.
wá·qoʔ há·ma ʔé·te·x h. Now they must have drowned my husband. AW56.207
pesepteqú·ʔeʔnime. You made mine drown.
ʔé·tepem há·ma p. You must have made my husband drown. AW56.213

tequ·yí·k VC to be known, be famous
tequ·yí·kce. I am known.
t. táʔc wepcú·x há·ma. I am known as a good, bright man.
t. ciká·w̓is wepcú·x. I am known for my great intelligence.
hitqu·yí·kce. He is known (for what it is).
t. táʔc há·ma. He is known as a good man.
tequ·yí·xnin̓ known
q̓oʔ kál̓oʔ hiwé·ke t. há·ma. He was a very well known man.

sé·p- causative prefix
septequ·yí·kce. I make it known.
ʾí·n s. I am going to advertise. I announce, publicize. I let (mine) know.
hiseptiqu·yí·xne. He advertised.
septequ·yí·xnuʾ. You will publicize.
wé·t̓u ʾe· s. kex mípx nú·n pekúye. You will not tell them where we went.

teq̓e vtp (with lu·) to bathe, swim. See lú· VS.

té·q̓is oldest. See té·q A.

teq̓í·sem shore. See taq̓í·sam N.

té·te VS to work on a hide
té·tese. I work on a hide.
té·tet̓es cleaner of hides. Cf eʾs vsts.

tetu vis (frequentative singular). Cf. té·n̓ik vis for frequentative plural.
ʾá·ttato. I go in and out. Cf. ʾá·tsa I go out.
k̓ó·maytato. I got sick at times. Cf. k̓ó·mayca I get sick.

tetum (= tetu + m)
hipʾímtetum. He is coming up. Cf. piʾím grow.

tet̓é· vtss (1) (to be) about to (do something), (to be) on the point of; used to indicate that an action or an event is impending or imminent, (2) to intend
pe·ptet̓é·se. He might eat it any minute. Cf. hipí VS.
hipaytat̓á·sa. He will be coming soon. He is about to arrive. Cf. pá·y VC.
ʾinahpayktat̓así·x. We intend to bring it. Cf. ʾinek vtp + pá·y VC.

te·t̓e VS (1) to stretch, (2) (with caʾx̣) to stick (something) up the anus. Cf. seʾq.
té·t̓ese. I stretch.
té·t̓et (abs), té·t̓etpe (loc) stretching
caʾx̣tá·t̓asa. I stick something up the anus.
pacaʾx̣tá·t̓aya. He stuck something up someone's anus.

paˀsaqó·lknaq̓iya ka· ka· konmá hú·sus pé·tkuyteˀnye ka· pé·wisepehitim̓like kuˀús ka· p. konmá ka· kuˀuspé pá·nwihnacana. He (young man) was through cutting off his (tasíˀ’s) head, he threw the head to one side, set him on his knees, stuck something to his hind end, and left him there like that. AW257.93

ˀinacaˀx̣tá·t̓asa. I stick something up my anus. Cf. ˀiné· reflexive.

ˀipnacaˀx̣tá·t̓as for sticking something up one’s own anus

ˀetqeyeqéhtki kuˀitú·ki ˀ. ka· pa·ˀnak̓acóˀya “ˀé·t táˀc qém̓es.” He (Elk) emptied his (bowel) with something which was used for sticking up his anus and brought it (excrement) in, (Coyote thought) “oh! good camas roots.” AW627.15

tew vtp ice; te before w. Cf. k̓ilikí VC, wé·yik VS, wik VS.

tewé·yikse. I am crossing over the ice. Cf. wé·yik VS.

tew̓yé·wikse. I am drifting down pushed by ice. Cf. ˀiyé· vtp + wik VS.

té·w vtp, stp at night, in sleep, from sleepiness. Cf. (wis +) keˀéy VC, (wey +) léhne VC, qisé·q VC, tiwe· VC, ˀilé·se VC, ˀiqá· VC.

hitewweyéhnene. It snowed at night. Cf. léhne VC.

téwtiwe· bedfellow. Cf. tiwe· VC.

té·we N (place name) (1) Orofino Creek, Idaho T36N R2E, (2) village site located at the mouth of Orofino Creek on the north side of creek (Schwede 1966:32)

té·we (abs), tewé·ne (obj), tewé·nm (np)

tawá·nmwa·w̓am or tewé·nmwa·w̓am Pierce, Idaho T36N R5E: “head of Orofino Creek”

te·weˀiyíwewiy mouth of Orofino Creek

tewé·pu· Orofino people

tewepu·pípem among Orofino people

té·wis N horn (e.g., of deer), antler

té·wis (abs), tewí·sne (obj), tewí·snim (np), tewí·ski (inst), tewisnú·t without horns

tewí·snim tá·qma·ł warbonnet with hide of otter, mink, or beaver hanging from it and with a horn of mountain goat or buffalo attached to it

tewí·spe (loc)

ka· péwyetu·likecey̓se koná ka· hé·pey t. She piled them (twigs) right between his horns. AW240.42

té·wisi·n (abs), té·wisi·sne (obj), té·wisi·snim (np) mule deer, black-tailed buck *Odocoileus hemionus* (Marshall 1977:194): "with horns." Cf. hí·n sts.

himeq̓í·ctewisi·n great antlered buck. AP470.5

tewí·sin̓ horned. Cf. in̓ vsts.

t. sax̣latámo horned owl; possibly a translation loan

té·wispel̓u· (man's name) Horn-People

tip̓i foam, froth (?)

tip̓í·tawisi·n AW36.427 (Upriver dialect form), tap̓í·tawisi·n (Downriver dialect) (abs), tip̓í·tawisi·sna AW36.434 (obj), tip̓í·tawisi·snim or tip̓í·tawisiʔsnim AW99.12 (np) white-tailed buck, *Odocoileus virginianus* (Marshall 1977:194)

tewlikit N tree, tree trunk, timber

tewlí·kt (abs), tewlikíne (obj) AW191.155, tewlikínm (np) HA33.68, tewlikítpe (loc) AP34.8, tewlikítx to t., titewliktpípem among t.

té·wtes N rope

té·wtes (abs), tewté·sne (obj), tewté·ski (inst)

té·wtes wit̓áʔayn rope for a raft. Serviceberry vines or mountain chokecherry vines were twisted and used for this purpose.

hukú·xnim té·wtes hair rope

téwyek VS (1) to feel, sense, (2) (archaic) to pay an informal visit AP438.3

téwyekse. I feel (mine).

t. hú·sus k̓ó·mayca. I have a headache: "I feel my head ache."

t. ʔéx̣we. My feet hurt.

ʔetéwyekse. (1) I feel it. (2) I visit him.

pé·tewyeke. He felt it.

p. kál̓a hewwít. He felt it, but there was nothing (there). AW30.329

pé·tewyeksene. They sensed (that someone was around). AW153.4

pá·tawyaxqana. He felt it/them.

ʔiné·x wé·t̓uʔ pé·kce c̓awí·n p. Though she (Grizzly Bear) did not see them (arrowhead), nevertheless, she felt them. AW200.56

hipetéwyekuʔ. They will feel.

cicíkaw̓is hahmaníx h. They will feel brilliant and brave. HA26.53

pí·tewyekuʔkum. Call on me.

ʔí·nenk̓e ʔe· p. You pay me a visit too. AW627.17

téwyekeʔs to feel, to sense

wé·t̓u t. undetectable, imperceptible

tewyeniksí·mey insensible. Cf. siméy VS.

hímke- with mouth

hímketewyekse. I taste.

hímketewyekitpe (loc) in taste

teqe- briefly + stem = (idiom) pay a visit, drop in

ʔené·steqetewyekse. I am going to visit them.

he kexweye ʔené·steqetewyeks. Hm, I will go and find out. AW330.90

ʔené·steqetewyex. Visit them.

weye ʔim̓méqep ʔ. kuʔmaná· hiwsí·x. Now visit your uncles to see how they are (doing). AW62.304

tukʷé·p- with hand

hitkú·ptewyekse. He feels with his hand.

tuké·ptewyekt feeling around with one's hand

wiyé·- as one goes

né·swiyetewyekim. You can sense us as you go along.

kuʔúsuʔ ʔinekí·x kúy kál̓oʔ ka· n. (Dead and now invisible daughter of Coyote instructs her father) "Go as you are (= as a living being) just come sensing us (= come along by feeling our presence by our voices)." AW423.104

reflexive prefix

ʔiné·tewyeks. I just felt.

ʔ. táʔc. I felt good (e.g., for having eaten well).

ʔipné·tewyeke. He felt. He sensed.

"wá·qoʔ neqé·y" ʔ. sác̓as. "Now (we crossed the river and we are) on the other side" so Porcupine (who was inside a bison and could not see outside) sensed (something). AW471.26

náʔko néx̣sep ʔ. kaká· ʔiní·t hipaynó·ya. Somehow she felt strange when she came home. AW545.29

wá·qoʔ koná ʔ. tim̓á·y̓. Now the girl felt (Coyote's penis inside her). AW147.113

tew̓í·nem P sorry (an interjection expressing regret). Cf. AP247.5.

tew̓í·nem ʔetqé·ne. I am sorry I told him. I should not have told him.

tew̓iné·p argue. See tiw̓ené·p VS.

téw̓ye VC to live, stay, reside. The future suffix occurs only with nik vtss. téw̓yenikuˀ is grammatical, but *téw̓yenuˀ is not.

téw̓yece or té·w̓yece. I live (at such and such a place).

hitéw̓yece or hité·w̓yece. He lives.

hitéw̓yecix or hité·w̓yecix. They reside.

ˀimé h. lé·pwey. They live at Lapwai.

hitéw̓yecine. They lived. This form is frequently used at the beginning of a folktale.

h. ˀiceyé·ye pahápi·n, táˀc ˀewé·ke titó·qan páhap. (Once upon a time) Coyote and his daughter were living. The daughter was good looking. HA50.1

h. láwtiwa·yi·n tilípeˀ ˀiceyé·ye. (Once upon a time) Coyote was living with his friend Fox. HA47.1

téw̓yenikse. I settle. I start to live. I am making a home. Cf. nik vtss.

téw̓yenike. I settled.

t. pú·timpe ˀinwímpe. I settled (here) ten years ago.

téw̓yenikt camp, residence AW316.219

pitéw̓yeniktiwe· (1) inmate, (2) those who live in the same house, housemate. Cf. tiwe· VC.

tew̓yeniké·s or téw̓yenike·s (1) campground, (2) home

téw̓yenikinwe·s town, city

titéw̓yenikinwe·skin̓ix from (many) cities

teqe- briefly

teqeté·w̓yece. I am staying temporarily.

hitqetéw̓yecix. They are camping. HA79.39

wele- struggle

weletéw̓yece. I live in captivity.

téw̓yele VC to make an announcement, make a camp cry

téw̓yelece. I make an announcement.

hitéw̓yelece. He announces.

h. "kuˀús kíye pekiyúˀ petkulí·xnuˀ kíye x̣áx̣a·sna." He (Coyote) announced, "Let's go hunting for Grizzly Bear." AW197.8

hitéw̓yelene. He made an announcement.

hitéw̓yeleneke̓ˀykeyike. He made announcements going around and around. HA31.44

tew̓yelenew̓é·t herald, announcer, crier, camp chief

te·x vtp cold, freeze. Cf. k̓ó·may VC, tin̓kí VC, wuq̓umí VC. For an antonym, see ˀile vtp hot.

te·x N (dupl) found in the following:
ˀipepté·xtex in picking lice AW409.28

téx̣ vtp fight, heat. Cf tak̓áy VC, tiq̓á·pa VS.

tex̣ vtp shoot (arrows). Cf. capatí VC, kikeˀet N, qepsi A, sí·t N, tayí VC, ˀiyá·q VC.

tex̣ vtp echo. Cf. saw VC.

tex̣lik VS (with té·m) to spread
té·mtex̣likse. I am spreading something.

tex̣péˀem N (1) prairie, plain, level land, (2) "valley, the space inclosed between hills or mountains" DNP229, "low-land" DNP126, "meadow" DNP130
tex̣péˀm (abs), tex̣peˀémne (obj)
có·sepnim tex̣péˀm Joseph Plains AW11.3, the high, level area between the Snake and Salmon rivers
tex̣peˀemé (1) from the prairie, (2) a person from the prairie, (3) *tegpeemé* "rascal, a scoundrel, a base villain" DNP166, "rogue, vagrant, vagabond" DNP177. These Catholic glosses might reflect prejudice against the Nez Perce people who were not converted to Christianity and resided in the prairie areas.

tex̣sé N found in the following:
tex̣séhe (abs), tex̣séhene (obj) (place name) (1) Bedrock Canyon, (2) village site located at the mouth of Bedrock Creek on the north side of the Clearwater River T37N R2W (Schwede 1966:34). Cf. he sts.

téx̣sem N ridge
téx̣sem (abs), tex̣sé·mne (obj), titéx̣sem (dist abs), titex̣sé·mne (dist obj) AW555.68
k̓upk̓uptéx̣sem or k̓upk̓úptex̣sem (place name) Backbone Ridge AW23.202, 203

tex̣téqet VC (1) to worry, feel uneasy, be disturbed, be troubled, (2) "to loathe" DNP124, "nauseate" DNP139
tex̣téqetce. I feel uneasy. I worry. I have troubles.
hitex̣téqetne. He was troubled.
h. ʔipné·cukwene hi·cí·x hí·wes mimílu·. What disturbed him was his being regarded as stupid.
tex̣téqetin worry, disaster, crisis, catastrophe, trouble HA78.36
tex̣téqetnin̓ troubled HA79.37
sepé·- causative prefix
pé·sepetex̣teqetcix. They make him uneasy.
ka· laʔámna p. They (Grizzly Bears) made everyone worry. AW207.54
té·w- at night
téwtex̣teqetnuʔ. I will have trouble sleeping.

tex̣tey N found after cilím of the eye
cilímtex̣tey (abs), cilímtex̣teyne (obj), cilimtex̣téype (loc) (1) eyebrow, (2) temple, either of the flat surfaces alongside the forehead

tex̣tíwe VC to hunt for birds (e.g., pheasants). See tukʷ vtp for hunting for game animals.
tex̣tíwece. I hunt for birds.
hitx̣tíwece. He goes bird hunting. AP34.5
hitx̣tíwanqana. He used to hunting for birds. AW621.10
tex̣tíwe bird hunting
-é·yi move around in order to
hitx̣tíwene·yikse. He hunts around for birds. AW29.311, AW621.9
-u· toward
tex̣tiwenú·se. I go bird hunting toward (that place).
sé·p- causative prefix
hinesseptx̣tíwetetu. He used to make us go hunting for birds. Cf. AP128.10.

teykipté· VS to affect, infect, contaminate, transmit disease
teykipté·se. I affect (mine).
peteykipté·ye. He contracted an infectious disease.
teykipté·yuʔ. I will give disease.
ʔé· t. I will give disease to you.
piteykipté·t acting to infect each other. Cf. pí· vtp, stp.

teykú·mkum N icicles. Cf. kú·m N.
teykú·mkum (abs), teykumkú·mne or teykú·mkumne (obj)

té·yxse VS to be caught in an avalanche
té·yxsese. I am caught in an avalanche.
pé·teyxseye. He was caught in an avalanche.
téyxse (place name) confluence of Webb Creek with Sweetwater Creek T34-35N R4W (Schwede 1966:35)
té·yxset avalanche

teˀen vtp hunt. Cf. léhyek VS, wewí·ti VS.

teˀépe VC to lie (of inanimate or dead things), be stored
teˀépetu. (Mine) is lying.
hiteˀépetu. It is lying. It (e.g., meat) is stored. AW502.43
ka· hiwseˀíce wá·qoˀ ˀilaqy̓á·win̓ ka· sisílq̓is h. And already there was dried and fresh (meat). HA40.14
teˀépetn̓ix. (Ours) is lying.
ˀeteˀépetn̓ix. Theirs lie.
kál̓a kíne, kíne ˀ. wé·yux. Just here, here their legs lie. AW546.57
lí·k vtss assume a state
teˀépelikse. I put (mine) down.
hipeteˀépelike. They lay (dead) on the ground. AW519.97
liké·ce VS on, upon
teˀépelikecese. I put (mine) down upon (something).
hiteˀépelikecese. It was placed on (something).
ˀisí·met pá·x̣at koná hé·yey h. t̓awa tehéspe. Then there were five steelheads lying on ice. HA50.15
teqe- quickly, briefly
hitqeteˀépetu. He put it on the ground. It is lying on the ground.
wé·te·x ka· yóx̣ só·lcasna ˀawnáx̣ h. tamántoyamki. Shall I tell about soldiers lying all around Whitebird? HA96.100
ka· pestelehnenú·ye ˀisí·met h. pipíspe hiˀípese. (Crane looked down and) there it (Cannibal) was lying among the bones. HA36.119
ka· hiwí·nka·lpima kál̓a ˀisé·ps hiwíhanima h. koná. And he (Coyote) skinned them (small mountain sheep), he made packs and put them on the ground. AW54.180

hitqeteʔépetn̓ix. He killed them: “They suddenly lay lifeless.” AW475.85
hitqeteʔépetunki. He lies dead way over there.
wá·qoʔ kikácłkikacł h. Now they (his bones) lay scattered in small pieces. AW345.136
wí·- distributive prefix + teqe- quickly, briefly
hiwítqeteʔpetu. They were lying everywhere (dead). HA108.121

teʔéx̣et N boy (teenage), bachelor, virgin (male), youth
teʔéx̣et (abs), teʔéx̣etune (obj), teʔéx̣etum (np), titeʔéx̣et (dist abs) HA53.67, titeʔéx̣etum (dist np)
taʔx̣tó·m̓yac unmarried son, single son. Cf. miya N.
taʔx̣atáʔx̣at or taʔx̣attáʔx̣at grown-up boy (with diminutive reduplication and vocalic symbolism) AW439.3

té·ʔlelik VS to be sick
té·ʔlelikse. I am sick.
hiteʔlé·lixkike. He was sick over there.
koná mé·x̣sem h. There in the mountains he was sick. AW315.210

teʔn hunt. See teʔén vtp.

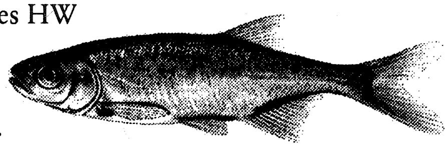
teʔnehne persuade. See ʔinéhne VC.

teʔpe vtp (1) to throw (pl obj). Cf. tú·l for sg obj. (2) (with wicle-) to raise (hair). Cf. láhsa VS, (with wicle-) láhsa VS, léhne VC, (with wí·-) léhne VC, (with wis-) léhne VC, lu· VS.

teʔqe VC to be wrapped, associated with. This form is found in personal names. The form suggests a c-class stem. Phinney considers the form related to teʔéx̣et youth. EPW disagrees.
há·tyataʔqanin̓ (man’s name) Cf. há·tya N wind.
kú·steʔqenin̓ (man’s name) Cf. kú·s N water.
ʔaʔátaʔqanin̓ (man’s name) Cf. ʔá·ʔa N crow.
ʔelelímyeteʔqenin̓ (man’s name) Cf. ʔelelímye N cyclone.
ʔiceyé·yeteʔqenin̓ (man’s name) Cf. ʔiceyé·ye N coyote.
ʔimé·steʔqenin̓ (man’s name) Cf. ʔímes N deer. HA97.130
ʔuc̓ú·cteʔqenin̓ (man’s name) Bat-Youth. AP417.4

teʔteʔméylikt N (place name) Weitas Creek, tributary to the north fork of the Clearwater River (Shawley 1977:99) T37N R8E

téʔteʔt N (1) shiners HW and EPW, (2) sardines HW
téʔteʔt (abs), téʔteʔne or téʔteʔtne (obj)



ti sts expression of surprise, disappointment, or unexpectedness. This form is found only after a third-person pronoun. Thus *ʔintiʔínti or *ʔimtiʔímti does not exist.
ʔiptiʔípti of all the people, he should be the one, is a surprise
peke ʔtemnú·sene qehépne ʔ. ka· maná· ʔipním ʔiwé·pne ʔewc̓é·yuʔ. They were envious of Bobcat (thinking) how of all the eligible men he should have her for a wife. AW538.43
ʔimu·tiʔímu·ti of all the people they

ti vtp. See puxsi VS.

ti sis locative suffix (occurs in very few examples)
tú·sti high. Cf. tú·skex upward.
ʔé·mti outside. Cf. ʔé·mtkex outward.

ti stp rock. A correct or full form of this prefix may be tis. See símux N, and also tisayax̣ N.

tí· VS to break wind, discharge bad smell (e.g., skunk, civet cat)
tí·se. I break wind.
hití·ye. He broke wind.
ka· hiwé·ke ʔé·te q̓oʔ kúʔ teqelé·ki kí·met ka· pú·peti·ye koná kaká· hiwlelí·kcene ka· h. She (Skunk) must have been full, (because) when he grabbed her as she escaped, she farted. AW306.48
ti·c̓é·se. I break wind aiming at (mine). I discharge bad smell upon (mine). Cf. c̓é· vtss or VS.
tí·t (1) flatus, fart, (2) musk sac AP237.6, 12, 13. Cf. Sahaptin tiit fart (Hunn 1990:322).
ti·ttí·t stink bug. Cf. Sahaptin tiiš stink bugs (Hunn 1990:314).

tí· VC to slip, slide
tí·ce tehéspe. I am slipping on ice.

"ticaqíytamax̣c" N (personal name). This name may contain sisé·qiy and mé·x̣sem with diminutive vowel shift.
"ticaqíytamax̣c a name meaning a person of winning personality" AP375.9-10

tickaʔpló·ya somersault. See ʔipló·ya VC.

tí·c̓e VS (with a reflexive prefix) to corrode, rust
ʔipné·ti·c̓ese. It corrodes.
ʔipné·ti·c̓et rust, corrosion

"tigkúllin" N "very short breeches of the Indians" DNP150

tí·k move, proceed. See lí·k VC.

ti·k vtp sew. See leylé·k VS.

tikay̓ká·y̓ N (place name) east side of Kamiah, Idaho, about a half mile up hill from the mouth of Tomataha Creek T34N R3E; refers to a kind of rock
tikay̓ká·y̓ (abs), tikay̓ká·y̓na (obj), tikay̓ká·y̓pa (loc)

tíkc bridge. See tikic N.

tíkem N (1) waterfall, (2) dam, fish-ladder AP18.1, AP77.1. The word *áutikam* glossed "precipice, a very steep, overhanging place" DNP159 might contain this word.
tíkem (abs), tiké·mne or tíkemne (obj), tíkemnim (np)
tíkempe (loc) (place name) (1) Selway Falls, Idaho T31N-R9E, (2) falls located near head of Little Bear Creek, which is a tributary of Potlatch River T39N-R3W

"ti·képtinme" N (place name) camp site located at the confluence of Lostine and Wallowa Rivers T1N R43E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:44)

tikéʔs N baby board, cradle board, papoose. See Plate 1.
tikéʔs (abs), tikeʔésne (obj), tikeʔéspe (loc), tikeʔsí·n with t.
tikeʔéspel̓u· Sk̓in tribe: "baby board people". Sk̓in village site is on the Washington side of the Columbia River west of Celilo (Hunn 1990: 156).
selixtikéʔs (abs), selixtikeʔéspe (loc) Salish-style baby board AW24.220

tikic N bridge
tíkc (abs), tikícne (obj)
tikícpe (loc) (place name) Harpster, Idaho T31N R4E; a recent term

tikíkim VC to have a sore (caused by rubbing, sunburn), have blister, have a rash, be chapped
tikíkimce. I have a blister. I have chapped skin.
t. mástay. My face is chapped.
titkíkimn (active participle) chapped skin AP128.17
wí·tkikimcix. Each one of ours is sore. Cf. wí· distributive prefix.
w. nú·nim wé·yux túxitpe. Our feet are sore from making ropes. AW14.53
ʔiletkíkimkse. I have a heat rash. Cf. ʔile vtp.

tikis N (1) hip, (2) "bone on both sides of the pelvis" DNP99
tíks (abs), tikísne (obj)
ka· tíks hiʔpt̓é·ye ka· wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw ʔeté·lehte. Then he (Coyote) hit his hip and his excrement-children ran out. AW45.22. See, for example, AP52.10, AP56.11, AP64.14 for similar uses of t̓iks, which are all translated as 'hip' by Phinney.
tikísnukt "haunch" DNP99
pé·ttiks thigh-deep. Cf. peH stp.

tí·kpu· N snow (in reference to weighing down of branches), snow hanging on branches and brushes
tí·kpu· (abs), tí·kpu·ne (obj)
hiti·kpí·se or hitikpú·wise. It (snow) is weighing down the branches. Cf. hí· svtss, wi· svtss.

tíks hip. See tikis N.

tiks vtp bridge. Cf. tikic N, wé·yik VS.

tíksuˀ oh yes. See túxsuˀ P.

tí·ktem mend. See leylé·k VS.

"tikúg" N found in "tikúg-uékos parsnip" DNP151, undoubtedly contains the
suffix wé·kuˀs sts

tikú·peˀs anything to start fire with. See tukʷé·p VS.

tik̓acwí· VS (archaic) (with we·p) to kill. Cf. tak̓acwí· VS.
waptik̓acwí·t̓ax̣ or waptak̓acwí·t̓ax̣. I could kill (you). AW186.78
waptik̓á·cwit killing (by throwing urine)

tik̓ik̓ácya (name of mythical figure) Warmweather. See tak̓ak̓ácya N.

tik̓í·pne VC to sew
tik̓í·pnece. I sew.
ˀetk̓í·pnece. I sew it.
ˀ. sam̓áx̣na. I sew a shirt.
hitk̓í·pnece. She is sewing.
ˀí··· táˀc tim̓á·y̓ hiwx̣suˀúce h. Oh! a beautiful girl was sitting there,
sewing. AW513.9
tik̓í·pne. I sewed.
ˀé· t. ˀí·n. I sewed you up. AW190.147
noun forms
tik̓í·pne (1) sewing, (2) seam
tik̓ipnenew̓é·t seamstress, sewer
tik̓í·pnen̓es (abs), tik̓í·pnen̓eski (inst) thread
tik̓ipnen̓é·y̓ seamless. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
(with stem prefixes)
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·tqetk̓ipnecix. They sew each other up. AW190.146. Cf. teqe vtp.
pí·witk̓ipnecix. We are sewing each other. Cf. wí· vtp.
wá·qoˀ hick̓é·tce, kawóˀ kíye p. Now it is getting dark, now we are
going to sew up one another. AP105.2
pí·witk̓ipnenin̓ sewed up

wé·t̓uˀ q̓oˀ ˀisí·mene hiná·ssapox̣na, kál̓a hiˀícix pí·telqeq̓í·kin̓ ka· p. Here he (Woodpecker) did not awaken anyone, and they were lying there tied together and sewed up. AP106.1

wí·- distributive prefix

"wí·tk̓ipnin̓" the sewed-up ones AP105.9-10; probably an error for wí·tk̓ipnenin̓ 'each sewed-up'. Cf. pí·witk̓ipnenin̓ 'each mutually sewed-up' AP106.1 in the preceding citation.

til vtp on a war party, on the warpath. Cf. keˀéy VC, toláy VC.

tila or **tile** stp (meaning unclear); found in tilaháma a man HA108.109

tílel N bluff, cliff

tílel (abs), tilé·lne (obj), tilé·lpe (loc), tilé·lkin̓ix from t., tilá·laykin near t.

tiláltoyam a rocky point. Cf. tó·yam N.

tilaltilá·li·n (place name) (1) Happy Jack Creek, which empties into the middle fork of the Clearwater River above Kooskia, Idaho, (2) camp site located above Maggie Creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River (Schwede 1966:28). Both reduplication and vowel shift are diminutive: "with little bluff." Cf. hí·n sts.

tiléw N cliff; found only in the following compound:

tiláwtoyam edge of a (not rocky) cliff

tiláwtoyami· at the edge of a cliff AW344.118. This is "the right way to spell" EPW. Then it is possible that *tiláltoyam* (see under tílel) is an analogical reformation.

tílew vtp (?)

tílewtim̓ece. I put a design (e.g., on moccasins, parfleche). Cf. tí·m̓ece I put a design on something. I write.

tílewtim̓e design

tilé·x̣ N dish, chinaware, porcelain

tilé·x̣ (abs), tilé·x̣ne (obj), tilé·x̣nim (np)

tilé·x̣nim hí·k̓ay a cup of china

tililu· VS (archaic) to be careful, take pains
silímtililu·se. I am taking pains to see. Cf. sílu eye.
kuˀsáyn ˀé·tx wé·t̓uˀ silímtililu·ten̓ix ˀacqamá. Younger brothers, you are not using your eyes. AW190.139

tilípcxiˀ N fox. Phinney says that this is a "special myth word" (Phinney 1934:ix) for fox. Cf. tilípeˀ N.
tilípcxiˀ (abs) AW165.1, tilípcxiˀne AW274.42 or tilípsxiˀne AW166.19 (obj), tilípcxiˀnm AP459.6 or tilípsxiˀnim AW166.23 (np), tilípcxiˀni·n with t. AW272.1

tilípeˀ N fox. Phinney calls this the "ordinary" word for fox (Phinney 1934:ix), but both SW and EPW use it in myths.
tilípeˀ (abs) AW435.92, tilípeˀne (obj) AW435.91, tilípeˀnim (np) AW360.29, tilípeˀni·n with t. AW484.1, HA39.1
tilípaˀqaqan young fox AW31.336. Cf. qan sts.
tilpaˀtí·lpaˀ (abs), tilpaˀtí·lpaˀna (obj) little fox AW91.339, 341

tilí·pus N (1) bladder, (2) thin tissue, (3) something that one can blow up
tilí·pus (bas), tilipú·sne (obj)

tillá·p VC (1) to be lonesome, feel nostalgic, miss (someone dear), pine for what is not (stem changes to VS with certain prefixes), (2) to be sad
tillá·pca. I am lonesome.
ˀatillá·pca. I miss her.
hitillá·pna. He became lonesome. AW424.121
hipatillá·pna. They were lonesome. AW615.26
tillá·pin loneliness, melancholy, sorrow, sadness
tillá·p̓ic lonesome
ˀe·ttillá·p̓ic so saddening HA97.127
sepé·- causative prefix
hisapá·tillapinki. She is causing sadness. AW75.76
pasapá·tillapnim. She caused sadness. AW75.75
silé·w- with eyes
siláwtillapsa. I am sad to see (mine).
ˀasláwtillapsa. I am sad to see it.

té·- by talking or singing
tá·tilla·pim. (You) make me lonesome by singing. AW145.76
t. ʔé· qetu ʔimnú·kum hité·m. Your song makes me lonesome, come closer and sing it. AW145.73
pí·tatillapim̓e·. You make me lonesome by singing. AW486.39
teqe- briefly, suddenly
taqatillá·psa. I am lonely all of a sudden.
wele- in captivity
walatillá·psa. I am getting sick of being a captive.
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyá·tillapca. I get lonesome as days go by.

tiltitíltit N (1) sumac, (2) (place name) village thought to be located below the confluence of the Imnaha River on the north side of the Snake River T29N R4W (Schwede 1966:48). Cf. Sahaptin tantɨ́t sumac *(Rhus glabra)* (Hunn 1990:185).
tiltitíltit (abs), tiltitíltitne (obj)

tím P that describes the sound of something dropping or landing, thud
ka· koní·x hiwe·c̓éyne tím hitqí·ke. Then from there (from the top of the tepee), he jumped, and "thud" he landed. AW265.49

tím VS to talk, speak. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
láw aimlessly, carelessly
láwtimsa. I am just talking.
hiláwtimsa qepsíʔs. He speaks carelessly.
mimílu· ignorant
himimlu·tímse. He speaks ignorantly.
miyapká·wit baby. Cf. miya N.
himiyapkawitímsa. He (baby) speaks indistinctly.
tító·qa Indian
tító·qatimsa. I am speaking in a Native American language.
hitito·qatímsaqa. He was speaking in a Native American language.
té·w- at night + qeqé·wi rave = to have nightmare
táukakaptimtípaz "somniloquist, one who talks in his sleep" DNP196
táukakáptimsa "to talk dreaming" DNP196

wé·tx- loudly

wé·txtimse. I scold.

hiwé·txtimsenki. He was calling in anger. AW597.37

wé·txtimt scolding, shouting.

wé·tx- loudly + stem + -u· toward

wetxtimú·se. I am shouting at (mine).

pu·txtimú·n̓ixne. They scold them. AW264.43

po·txtimó·qana. He used to scold her. AW13.38

wé·tx- loudly + stem + -ú·kini as it approaches

wetxtimú·kinise. I scold him as he comes. I greet him with admonition.

wé·win- moan, with pain or sickness

wé·wintimse. I moan. I groan.

hiwé·wintime. He moaned.

ka· hiwq̓umlí·ke konmá ka· h. koná kál̓a, "ʾe ʾe ʾe." He (Coyote feigning illness) lay down with his head down and moaned, "Oh, oh, oh." AW147.98

kuʾ wax̣ maná· pá·tqo·tikc̓aya ʾilsté·m̓qene kí·met h. Accidentally, she (Grizzly Bear) stepped on the half-burned wood, then she moaned. AW214.85

hiwé·txtimeyike. He went around moaning. AW581.70. Cf. é·yi vtss.

wé·wintimun moaning owl: "moaner" AW308.82

wewintimey̓é·y̓ without a moan AW578.22

wewkimí·- or wewkiw̓í·- (unique)

wewkimí·timse. I call (someone) names.

wewkiw̓í·timse. I call (someone) names. This form has diminutive- pejorative consonant shift; the reference is to insulting remarks about a woman's genitalia. Cf. AP117.6.

wí·- distributive prefix + wé·tx- loudly + stem + -u· toward

hiwiwetxtimú·ye. He shouted at each of them. AW362.66

wiyé·- as one goes + wé·tx- loudly

hiwyú·txtimsem. He was growling as he went. AW581.64

witi- while doing something else + wé·tx- loudly + stem + -ú· toward

hineswitiwetxtimú·se. He shouts at them as they work.

kaká· hiʾsk̓íwsinm kál̓a h. kál̓a. As they (the boys) cut them (twigs), he (the mean boy) yelled at them as they worked. AW228.14

ʔikú·y- truth
ʔikú·ytimse. I am telling the truth.
paʔkó·ytimoʔqa. We would tell the truth.
ʔikú·ytim̓ew honest
ʔílx̣- unique element, but probably related to ʔiléx̣ni much
ʔílx̣timse. I am grumbling. I am talking incessantly. I keep talking.
ʔílx̣timt grumbling
ʔiwé·l- war
hiʔwéltime. He made a war cry.
kí·ka· hiweʔnípe koná h. wex̣pusyé·ye. Then Rattlesnake sang, he sang a scalp song. AW310.123
ʔiwé·ltimt war cry, war message, scalp song
This form appears in many language names:
celmentímt (abs), celmentímtki (inst) the Chinese language
nimipu·tímt (abs), nimipu·tímtki (inst) the Nez Perce language
se·lixtímt (abs), se·lixtímtki (inst) the Flathead language
so·yapo·tímt (abs), so·yapo·tímtki (inst) the English language
tito·qatímt (abs), tito·qatímtki (inst) a Native American language
ʔallaymatímt (abs), ʔallaymatímtki (inst) the French language

tím VS to break. This form is always preceded by a prefix.
hicuctímkse. He breaks up with a pointed object into many pieces.
pecuctímkse. He breaks it up with a pointed object into many pieces.
ka· wé·ʔikt pawict̓akíca p. She snaps it and broke the fat into many pieces. AW51.126
hicú·timkse. He breaks it up with a pointed object.
hiʔctímkse. He breaks it up with a knife (e.g., a piece of fat).

tima·ní· VS to pick berries or chokecherries (in recent times also apples and other fruits). Cf. timnó· VC.
tima·ní·sa. I pick berries.
ʔatma·ní·sa. I pick it (e.g., berries).
hitma·ní·sa. She is picking berries. AW544.20
hitma·ní·ya. She picked berries.
ʔá·yat h. cemí·tx pá·x̣atipa táx̣cik̓aypa. The woman picked five baskets of huckleberries.

patma·ní·ya. We picked berries.
hitmanisí·nki. They were gathering berries over there.
timá·nit (abs), tima·ní·na (obj) (1) berry picking, (2) apples
tima·ní·nwa·s berry-picking place AW545.45
tima·ní·twit fruit, crop, foodstuff
-té· go away to (do)
tima·ní·taca. I go to pick berries.
hitma·ní·tacix. They went to get berries. AW543.7
-té· go away to (do) + -wi return from
tima·ní·tawisa. I go and return from berry picking.
-u· toward
tima·niyó·tato. I (always) pick berries for (someone).
máwa waq̓ipí sik̓é·msik̓em kitíwisem ʔí·ne ka· ʔé· ʔí·n t. wax̣ lá·qac ʔinahpaykó·tato. You (Fox) are always heartless, you leave me (Coyote) out. I always go and gather berries (for you) and bring mice home to you. AW275.58
-wi return from
hitimná·wisa. She is returning from berry picking.
hipatimná·wya. They returned from berry picking.

timé· vtp throw (possibly in reference to a muddy or sticky object)
timé·ł̓ipt to throw mud sticking to a stick. Cf. łit̓íp V.

tímeti N timothy hay (*Phleum pratense*), from English. Cf. Sahaptin timatí (Hunn 1990:344).
tímeti (abs), timetí·ne (obj)

timí· vtp heart. Cf. pin̓í· VS.

timí·map N (place name) (1) Bruce's Eddy, near Orofino Idaho, now under an artificial lake, (2) camp site located above the mouth of the north fork of the Clearwater River about one to two miles T37N R1E (Schwede 1966:32-33)
timí·map (abs)
timí·mapa wispáyka·s Bruce's Eddy camp

timis N (1) chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana* L. var. demissa (Nutt.) Torr.; identification by Leda Scrimsher, (2) *Prunus virginiana* var. *melanocarpa* (Marshall 1977:54), (3) (in modern times) cherries. Cf. Sahaptin tmɨ́š chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana)* (Hunn 1990:128).
tíms (abs), timísne (obj), timíspe (loc)
walí·mtims chokecherry: "old-time cherry"
siy̓á·w̓aw tíms wild cherry
ˀiné·kece timíspe I am eating chokecherries off the tree.
timsí·nm (place name) Squaw Creek, Idaho
timscáway (abs), timscawáyna (obj) chokecherry bush

timkí·t P empty (e.g., of eye socket), dark
ˀawí·x cilutitimkí·t. (song of Curlew in the Eye-Juggler story, insulting the eyeless Coyote) Yoo-hoo, Empty Eye. Note the pejorative consonant shift of *s* to *c* in sílu eye. AW144.55

timluks V to dull, blunt, not be sharp
cepé·timluksise. I make (mine) blunt. Cf. cepé· by pressure.
timlukstímluks, titimlukstitímluks (dist) blunt, dull, having a dull point

timmíyu VC to figure (things) out, plan, plan strategy, deliberate
timmíyuce. I am making a plan.
ˀí·n t. ˀanwíhnanoˀ. I am thinking of leaving him.
ˀí·n t. néx̣sep. I dissent. I think differently.
lilk̓úx t. I guess. I make a wild guess.
hitimmíyune. He made plans. AW158.86
timmíyocaqa. I was figuring out what to do next.
hitimmíyucine. They were discussing what to do.
petimmíyunuˀ. You (pl) will decide.
timmíyu. Figure it out (to sg)!
timmíyutx. Figure it out (to pl)!
timmíyu (abs), timmíyune (obj) thought, idea, plan
hí·naq̓iya timmíyu. He made up his mind. AW80.156. This construction might be a metaphrasal translation from English.
timmíyu ˀewé·ke ˀiceyé·yenm kí· laˀám̓ qoq̓á·lx̣ ˀinéhnenuˀ q̓oˀ kál̓oˀ ˀeteyé·ku·sx q̓atát. Coyote had plans to take all these bisons near the ocean. AW394.27
timmíyuki (inst) on purpose, intentionally, deliberately, with premeditation

t. hikúye. He did it on purpose.

t. hinwíhnene. He left deliberately.

wé·t̓u᾿ t. hikúye. He did it accidentally.

ka· hiyeq̓í·ke kál̓a t. kú·s. Then he spilled water on purpose. AW25.244

timmiyunew̓é·t (1) judge, (2) adviser, counselor, consultant

timmíyun or timmiyún (1) council, (2) opinion, sentence, result of deliberation, (3) deliberation

pitimmíyun consultation, deliberating together. Cf. pí· reciprocal.

timmíyunin̓ (1) stingy, (2) deliberate

timmiyun̓é·y̓ (abs), timmiyun̓éy̓ki (inst) (1) senseless(ly), rash, (2) unpremeditated, without deliberating

cé·p- causative prefix

hicé·ptimmiyune. He made plans. HA24.7

té·- by talking

té·timmiyuce. I give advice. I recommend.

weye- quickly, in flying

weyetimmíyuce. I think as I fly.

wicx̣- defecate

wicx̣timmiyuce. I think while defecating.

ʔinek- carry

ʔinéhtimmiyuce. I take (mine) in and make plans together.

ʔé·tx ʔ. I am taking you in and we will make plans together.

timnó· VC to go berry picking

timnó·ca. I go to pick berries. This form has the same meaning as tima·ní·taca. Cf. tima·ní· VS.

hitimnó·cix. They are going to pick berries. AW544.14

hipawitimnó·na. They each went to pick berries. AW544.19

tims chokecherry. See timis N.

tim̓á·y̓ N maiden, unmarried girl, teenage girl, virgin

tim̓á·y̓ (abs), tim̓á·yina or tim̓á·yna (obj), tim̓á·yim (np), titm̓á·y̓ (dist abs), titm̓á·yina (dist obj) AW574.19, titm̓á·yim (dist np) AW495.33

k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ civet cat HW, spotted skunk, *Spilogale putorius?;* identification by Alan Marshall: "honored maiden"

tim̓ayí·m̓yac unmarried daughter
kí·m̓olikamtan̓may̓ (woman's name) Maiden-of-the-High-Mountains
ˀipnaˀlapqá·tm̓ay̓ (woman's name) Well-Behaved-Maiden. AP15.7, 10, AP209.13, AW397.2, Modest-Maiden AP425 title. Cf. ˀilepqé· VC.

tí·m̓e VC to crack; probably related to tí·m̓e VC
hiweyetí·m̓ece. It made a crack in moving. Cf. weye vtp.
weyetí·m̓enin̓ cracked

tí·m̓e VC to write, make a mark, stamp, brand
tí·m̓ece. I write.
tim̓atáyca. I am writing to pass the time. Cf. tay vtsc.
tí·m̓e (1) writing, brand on a horse, inscription, line, mark, (2) Write (to sg)!
wí·tim̓e individual markings. Cf. wí· vtp distributive.
tí·m̓enin̓ (1) marked, painted (ready for war), patterned, (2) petroglyph
síwe t. (1) mark on forehead, (2) brand on a horse
t. wé·tes reservation: "marked land." Cf. wé·tes N.
cé·p titím̓enin̓ Cheyenne: "painted arrows." Cf. cé·p N.
tí·m̓enwe·s (abs), tí·m̓enwe·spe (loc) desk, writing desk, table Cf. nwe·s vsts.
tí·m̓en̓es (1) for writing, (2) pen, pencil, implement for writing, (3) seal
t. kú·s ink. Cf. kú·s N water, liquid.
t. kícuy branding iron. Cf. kícuy N metal.
tim̓enew̓é·t writer, secretary, scribe. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

tí·m̓es N (1) book, letter, mail, newspaper, document, certificate, (2) (in church usage) Bible. Cf. tí·m̓e VC.
tí·m̓es (abs), tí·m̓esne (obj)
č̓í·qpeme tí·m̓es dictionary: "book of words." Cf. č̓í·q VC.
wé·tesnim tí·m̓es map. Cf. wé·tes N land.
ˀu·lé·kce tí·m̓esne. I am studying a book.
tí·m̓esin̓ learned, schooled, educated

tim̓ik VS to be in bits, into pieces
tím̓kse. (Mine) is in bits and pieces.
tim̓míx or tim̓íx shatteringly, into small pieces
t. kú·se. (Mine) is shattering.

t. hikú·se. It is shattering.
tim̓ixtím̓ix, titim̓xtítim̓x (dist) easy to break
cepé·- by pressing
cepé·tim̓kse. I apply pressure and shatter (e.g., something like a glass).
mé·y- in the morning + sé·p- causative prefix + teqe- quickly
meysepteqetim̓kse. I am throwing it in the morning.
niké·- pull
niké·tim̓kse. I am taking small bits.
qisím- in anger + teqe quickly
ʔeqsímteqetim̓kse. I am throwing it in anger.
sepé·- causative prefix + teqe- quickly
sepé·tqetim̓ke. I tripped and shattered it.
temé·- throw
temé·tim̓kse. I break it (e.g., glass in window) into small pieces by throwing (e.g., a rock) (at it).
teqe- quickly
teqetím̓kse. I drop and shatter (something).

tim̓íne N (1) heart, (2) center of tree, (3) seed (e.g., of watermelon, cantelope)
tim̓íne (abs) HA123.1, tim̓né·pe (loc) HA123.2
tim̓íne ha·níya. He made up his mind.
tim̓íne ʔew̓ní·se. I am in love with her: "I give her my heart."
tim̓nehí·n sane, thoughtful: "with heart"
tim̓né·nut brainless, without understanding
tim̓né·pe (place name) Kamiah Monster's Heart Place, located below nikíse on the east side of the Clearwater River T33N R4E. HA123.2

tim̓né· heart. See tim̓íne N.

tim̓né· vtp heart. Cf. c̓í·q VC, hawáq VS, nekí VS, (with silé·w-) nekí VS, (with té·-) nekí VS, sayaqí VC, ʔilá·twi VS.

tim̓ú·ni N (1) a bow, (2) a stick used to roll heated rocks in the sweatbath, (3) a gun, a rifle, (4) (man's name)
tim̓ú·ni or tim̓ú·ne (abs), tim̓uní·ne (obj), tim̓uní·ki (inst)
himé·q̓is tim̓ú·ni a cannon. Cf. himé·q A.
walí·mtim̓uni a bow. Cf. walí·m N.

tim̓úytim̓uy N (1) fisher (a bird) AW568.5, AW569.27, (2) bobolink AP243.8. Phinney says, “This particular bird had markings about its neck, that resembled bead and shell ornaments” AP243.8, n. 2.
tim̓úytim̓uy (abs), tim̓úytim̓uyne (obj)

tín N (1) chin, (2) jawbone
tín (abs) AW436.100, tínne (obj)
tink̓áʔc (1) jawbone, (2) “palate, the roof of the mouth, the organ of gustation” DNP150

“tiní·ke” N (place name) village site located on the east side of the Snake River across from south Asotin T35N R5W (Schwede 1966:40)

tinníw A thick (e.g., of shoulder as the back of mountain sheep’s head)
tinníw̓is (abs), titinníw̓is (dist abs)
ke koní·x ʔú·s hiyé·tenm tinníw̓is piléx̣pe. From then on, this sickness on the back of mountain sheep’s head existed. AW337.11

tinnú·s VC to have a headache
tinnú·sce. I have a headache.
tinnú·sne. I had a headache.
wilé·- wind
wilé·tinnu·skse. The wind gave me a headache.
tinnú·sin (abs), tinnú·sne (obj) a headache

tinú·n N divorcee, grass widow
tinú·n (abs), tinúnne (obj), tinunínm (np), tinú·npe (loc), tinu·npípem among t., tinú·nʔayn for t.
há·matnon (abs), ʔinmá·matnon or ʔinmá·matno·n (1sg poss abs) a divorced man. Cf. há·ma N.

tinunímiyek VS to be separated from one’s husband. Cf. tinú·n N.
tinunímiyekse. I am getting separated from my husband.
hitnunímiyekse. She is getting separated from her husband.

tin̓ vtp sun or moon. Cf. léht VS, leylé·k VS, liké·ce VS.

tin̓áhpan̓at N (place name) a stream in Palouse country; enters into Palouse River (Shawley 1977:99)
tin̓áhpan̓at or tin̓áhpan̓it (abs)

tin̓éhyek VS to go hunting on foot in the winter
tin̓éhyekse. I go hunting on foot in the winter.
hitin̓éhyeksine. They went winter hunting on foot.

tin̓ix vis plural of te
ʔisé·tin̓ix. We are standing with a load. Cf. ʔise·pí VS to carry on back.
hiné·c̓neptin̓ix. They have a hold on us. AW329.64. Cf. ʔiné·p V to hold.

tin̓ukí VC to die
tin̓kíce. I am dying.
hitin̓kicí·x. They are dying.
hitin̓kicá·qa. He was dying.
hitn̓úkin. He just died.
hitin̓kicé·ne. He died long ago.
hitn̓uxne. He died. AW295.20
kaká· h. ka· péʔnehnece koná petemikíse kál̓a tú·skin̓ike. When he (Coyote) died, he (Fox) carried him away and buried him, just at the top of the ground. AW295.24
ʔetn̓úxne. His died.
tin̓xnúʔ. I will die.
petin̓xnúʔ. We will be dead.
hipetin̓xnúʔ. They will be dead.
tin̓xní·n (abs), tin̓xní·sne (obj), tin̓xní·spe (loc) dead
wá·qoʔ hitin̓xní·n. Now she is dead. AW409.37
ʔí·n wisá·toqa sík̓em tin̓xní·spe. I stood where a dead (horse) was lying.
titin̓xní·spe (dist loc) among the dead
kúʔxwe·t ʔaná·c̓iyax̣noʔ ʔimu·né t. Perhaps I will find them (my children) among the dead. HA124.11, HA125.11
tin̓úkin (abs), tin̓kínim or tin̓kínm AW295.20 (np), tin̓kípe (loc) death
tin̓kípe weʔnípt death song: "song at death"
tin̓úx (used as an adverb) dead
tin̓núx (an emphatic form of tin̓úx) quickly dead

tin̓úxleʾckin being very dead, dead as a coffin nail, undoubtedly dead

tin̓uxtin̓úx completely dead

q̓oʾ kál̓oʾ t. kíye ʾekusí·x. Let's just really kill him. Let's do a thorough job on him. AW363.91

tin̓kín̓es for dying. Cf. eʾs vsts.

w̓a·qoʾ wé·s t. I know that I am going to die. I am destined to die now. I am doomed.

tin̓uxsí·mey undying, immortal. Cf. siméy VS.

-a·pi· in an obstructive manner

tin̓xná·pi·ksa. I am dying (leaving someone behind).

-táy in pretense

tin̓ktá·yca. I am play acting to be dead.

-té· move away to

tin̓kité·m. Come here and die (to sg).

tin̓kité·mtx. Come here and die (to pl).

-tet̓é· be about to

tin̓kitet̓é·se. I am about to die.

cepé·- by pressure + ké·- with teeth

cepé·ketin̓kse. I poison (mine).

cepé·ketin̓keʾs or sepé·ketin̓keʾs poison

cepé·ketin̓kt poisoning

ké·- with teeth

ké·tin̓kse. I am eating while others are starving. I am eating while depriving others of meat.

sepé·- causative prefix

ʾesepé·tin̓kce. I am causing him to die.

hisepé·tin̓kce. He is causing me to die.

hisepé·tin̓kcix. They are killing me.

te·x- freeze

te·xtín̓kse. I am freezing to death.

wé·- swiftly moving

wé·tin̓kse. I die on the road.

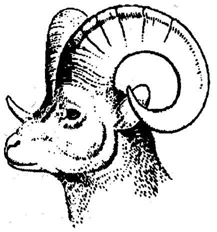
we·l- flow, bleed

wé·ltin̓kse. I am bleeding to death.

wicx̣- defecate

wícx̣tin̓kse. I die as I defecate.

ˀelíw- in winter, in starvation
ˀelíwtin̓kce. I starve in winter. AW60.275
ˀelíwtin̓xnuˀ. You will starve.
mí·w̓acpa ˀé· ˀ. ka· ˀé· ˀapá·ytoqoˀ. Soon you will starve and come back. AW355.28
heˀlíwtin̓kcix. They are starving. HA25.31
ˀelíwtin̓kin starvation
ˀilíw- fire
ˀilíwtin̓kice. I burn to death.
ˀilú·ye- in thirst
ˀilú·yetin̓kse. I die of thirst.
ˀiyé·- swim
ˀiyé·tin̓kse. I drown.
reflexive prefix + ké·- with teeth
ˀiné·ketin̓kse. I poison myself. I kill myself by eating.
reflexive prefix + we- with mouth = pretend
ˀinú·tin̓kse. I am pretending to be dead.
ˀipnú·tin̓ke. He pretended to be dead. AW104.3



tin̓ú·n N (1) male mountain sheep, male bighorn, *Ovis canadensis*, (2) "buck goat" DNP23. Cf. Sahaptin tnuun bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis)* (Hunn 1990:332).
tin̓ú·n (abs), tin̓uníne (obj), tin̓unínm AW345.138 or tin̓unímnim (np), tin̓ú·npe (loc), tin̓u·npípem among t., tin̓un̓áyn for t., tin̓unínlaykin near t.

típ VS to lick
típse. I lick (mine).
hitípse. It is licking.
típt (abs), típitpe (loc) (1) licking, (2) salt lick for animals
típitpe (place name) area located about a mile upstream from mouth of Lawyers Creek T33N-R3E

típ VS to eat a meal
hálx̣pa daytime. Cf. haláx̣ N.
halx̣patípsa. I am eating lunch.
halx̣patípt noon meal, lunch

hiyú·m- bear

hiyú·mtipse. I (grizzly bear) am eating.

péhyumtipe. She (grizzly bear) ate it.

kawóˀ p. koná x̣áx̣a·snim. Then Grizzly Bear killed (and ate) him there. AW412.87

péhyumtipen̓ixne. They used to kill them (and eat them).

ka· q̓oˀ pé·sepetex̣teqetnen̓ixne laˀámna totó·qana ke ˀisí· konapí hikó·qawcana ka· koná p. q̓oˀ kuˀús pé·ˀnek̓niksix ˀalpó·sis. And they (Grizzly Bear sisters) made all the people uneasy. They would kill whoever would come by there and eat them. And they give anxiety to people. AW204.4

kulé·wit evening

kulewí·tipse. I am eating supper.

kulewí·tipt supper, evening meal.

lé·w- fish

lé·wtips fish (as food), seafood.

mé·y- early, in the morning

méytipse. I am having breakfast.

méytipt or mé·ytipt breakfast, morning meal

sí·s méytipeˀs breakfast cereal: "mush for breakfast"

nó·- meat

nó·tips game meat, meat stuff. EPW said that she never heard *nó·tipsa.

wé·win- sick

wé·wintips or wewíntips sick person's diet

ˀelíw- in winter

ˀelíwtipse. I am eating winter food.

hiˀlíwtipse. He is eating winter food.

ˀelíwtips winter food (usually venison), winter supplies

típ VC (dupl) to throb (of heart), pulsate

ˀile- fire

ˀiletíptipce. (My) heart throbs from heat.

tip vtp cover. Cf. liké·ce VS.

tipatax̣ N bedrock in a river

tipátx̣ (abs), tipátx̣na or tiptáx̣na (obj)

tipaʔax̣ N big crevice in the earth; may be related to péʔq VS to split, crack. Phinney's típ̓ax̣t cliff (AP400.1) may be a variant of this word.
tipáʔx̣ (abs), tipaʔáx̣na (obj), tipaʔáx̣pa (loc) AW305.37
tipaʔx̣líwam (abs), tipaʔx̣liwá·mna (obj) (place name) Tolo Lake near Grangeville, Idaho T30N R2E: "head of rocky bluffs"
tipaʔx̣líwamʔiwatam (place name) Tolo Lake. Cf. ʔiwé·tem N.

tipe vtp invisible (?). Cf. leylé·k VS.

tipí VS (with prefix nikí) to tan (hide) after removing hair (tiw̓alípt, cf. lipí VS), do second soaking and tanning
niktipíse. I am tanning.
ʔenkitipíse. I am tanning it.
hinkitipíse. She is tanning (it). AW161.4
hinkitipsé·m. She was tanning (it). AW162.16
niktipéʔs stone tool for tanning, flesher. See Figure 15 on p. 617.
niktipí·n all tanned
pé·nkitpeʔnye ka·. ka· q̓oʔ hiwepelí·xne yoq̓opí. ka· ʔaw̓laqy̓áwya n. She (his grandmother) tanned it (Grizzly Bear's arm) for him (Cottontail Boy) and he decorated it, and it became dry, all tanned. AW122.21
niktípt tanning. Cf. t vis.
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
niktipé·ʔnim. Tan (it) for me. AW122.19
pé·nkitipeʔnye. She tanned it for him. AW122.20

típip A (dupl) thorny, prickly
tipiptípip (abs)
cú·tpipse. I stick it in (e.g., where there is no hole). Cf. cú· vtp.

tipí·pi VS to become sudsy
hitpí·pise. It becomes sudsy.
tí·pip foam
tipí·pin̓ (abs), tipí·piʔsne (obj) (1) foamed, (2) beer
tipí·pit foaming

tipípˀiwetem (place name) camp site located on the north side of the Minam River below its confluence with the Wallowa River T2N R41E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:44): "sudsy lake". Cf. ˀiwé·tem N.
cepetpí·pise. I am making something sudsy. Cf. cepé· by pressure.

tí·pit A smooth, level, even
ti·pití·pit (abs) smooth
cepé·- by pressure
cepé·ti·piti·pitce. I rub something to a shine (e.g., arrow shaft).
cepé·ti·piti·pitin polishing, smoothing
cú·ye- with an instrument
cú·yeti·pitkse. I make it smooth. I plane.
cú·yeti·pitkeˀs a plane. Cf. eˀs vsts.
cú·yeti·pitkinwe·s a planer mill

tipíye VC to pile up
tipíyece. I pile (mine) up.
sé·p- causative prefix
ˀesé·ptipiyecinm. They had them piled up.
kál̓a ˀ. q̓oˀ liklíy̓u sáx̣sin, lá·qanm sáx̣sin peˀtú·nm. There, all around, resin was piled up, pine resin and so on. AW399.34
to·- throw (?)
tó·tpiyaksa. I am piling rocks by throwing.
hiná·sto·tpiyaksa. He threw rocks at them. AW595.5

tipiyeléhne N eagle (used in legends and in personal names)
tipiyeléhne (abs), tipiyeléhnene (obj)
t. cí·ckan (man's name) Eagle-Blanket, who was killed by Ott (Nez Perce Tribe 1973:184)
t. cimú·xcimux (man's name) Blackeagle
t. qá·ˀawpo· (man's name) Eagle-from-Flight
t. ˀilé·senin̓ (man's name) Eagle-Making-Sound

tipl̓é N pile of driftwood
tipl̓é (abs), tipl̓é·ne (obj)

tips food, meal. See típ VS.

tí·psaˀ VC to scrape dry hide (not soaked hide)
  tí·psaˀca. I scrape dry hide.
    hití·psaˀca. She scrapes dry hide.
    tí·psaˀnin̓ scraped. Cf. in̓ vsts.
  tí·psaˀ hide preparation AP135.15
  tí·psaˀs (abs), tí·saˀsnim (np) (1) scraper, hair cutting instrument, (2) (place name) AW354.1

típsim vtp night hunting (?). Cf. leylé·k VS.

tipslí·nime N (place name) John Day Creek

tiptáx̣pa N (place name) Bedrock Creek Canyon north of Bruce's Eddy; possibly related to tipatax̣ N

típtip N gnat. Cf. Umatilla Sahaptiṇ típtip (Hunn 1990:314).
  típtip (abs), tiptípne (obj)

ti·ptí·pnu N (1) name of a bird, (2) name of a woman in the story of Cixcixicim Boy AP134-172, AW71-97, AW439-453, AW465-469
  ti·ptí·pnu (abs), ti·pti·pnú·ne (obj)

tipúxsi not hurt, glance off (of arrows). See puxsi VS.

"típ̓atx̣t" N "cliff." Cf. tipaˀax̣ N.
  "típ̓atx̣t" (abs) AP400.1, "tip̓áx̣tna" (obj) AP400.8

tip̓é· VS (1) to climb, go up the side of a hill, (2) to be on the hillside
  tip̓é·se. I am going to climb. This is an equivalent of q̓uyímce.
    hitp̓é·se. He is going to climb.
    hitp̓esé·ne. She was going to climb.
    petp̓é·ki. We climbed. HA105.58
  tip̓é·t (abs) climbing, tip̓é·tx in climbing
    náma ˀetke ka· kí· tip̓é·tx. It was like this when (they went) up the hillside. HA107.102
  tip̓é·nwe·s (place name) a place north of Kamiah: "starting uphill" Cf. nwe·s vsts.

ˀile- warm, fire + ˀiqá· VC to lie on back

ˀilaˀqatp̓á·sa. (1) I am lying on a sunny slope. (2) The sun is hitting.

ˀilaˀqatp̓á·tpa (1) place where the sun hits, (2) (place name) village site below Captain Johns Creek on both sides of the Snake River T8N R47E (Washington) T33N R5W (Schwede 1966:41)

tip̓i (dom) stp foam, froth (?). Cf. té·wis N.

tip̓í·pin N beer. This form was recorded in Pendleton, Oregon, in 1962. It is obviously related to tipí·pin̓ (under tipí·pi VS). EPW notes that [p̓] is not correct.

tip̓í·pin (abs)

tip̓í·tawisi·n white-tailed buck, *Odocoileus virginianus.* See té·wis N.

típ̓ut N lung

típ̓ut (abs), tip̓ú·ne or tip̓ú·tne (obj)

típ̓utˀinahwa·latqca moth. Cf. ˀináhwa·latqsa I am flying into fire carrying something; latáq VS.

tip̓ú·tip̓ut A lukewarm

tí·qahalk VS to join, add, extend

tí·qahalksa. I join (mine).

ˀitú· ka· t. What are you going to add?

ˀatí·qahalksaqa. I was splicing it.

ˀatí·qahalx. Join it (to sg)!

ˀatí·qahalkitx. Join it (to pl)!

cú·- with a pointed object

có·tiqahalksa. I add by sewing.

lew- build

láwtiqahalksa. I fix or repair to add.

we- in talk

watí·qahalksa. I am connecting (e.g., this story to the last). AW528.36

watí·qahalksa. I just connected (e.g., this story to the last). AW528.38

we- in talk + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
ˀo·tíqahalkay̓sa. I am adding it for him. I am adding to his.
ˀo·tíqahalkaˀnyoˀ. I will add to his (story).
ˀo·tíqahalkaˀnix̣. Shall I add to his (story)? HA95.94
wel̓é·- in knots
wal̓á·tiqahalksa. I am tying them together.
hiwal̓á·tiqahalksaqa. He was splicing them together.
ˀo·l̓á·tiqahalx. Fasten them together!
wí·- distributive prefix + wel̓é·- in knots
wí·wal̓atiqahalki. They fastened each of them.

tiq̓á·pa VS (with té·m) to (sit) with one's back against (e.g., fire)
tamtiq̓á·pasa. I sit with my back against (something).
taq- warm + té·m- sit
tax̣tamtiq̓á·pasa. I am forced to sit with my back toward the fire to warm myself.
hitx̣tamtiq̓á·pasa. He is forced to sit with his back toward the fire to warm himself.

tiq̓e vtp floating or circling in air. See láhsa VS, léhne VC, (with we·-) léhne VC, léht VS, líxnik VS, (with we-) líxnik VS.

tiq̓é· VC to be spread out (e.g., fan, bird, airplane, dog, fluffy tail). Cf. tiq̓e vtp.
tiq̓é·ce. (Mine) is already spread out.
hitiq̓é·ce. It is spread out.
ˀetiq̓é·cenki. His was spread.
kiné·px tuˀúynu kál̓a koná ˀ. There his (Skunk's) tail was just spread out. AW569.24
-lí·k inceptive suffix
tiq̓elí·kse. (Mine) is being spread.
té·m- throw + stem + -lí·k inceptive suffix
temtiq̓elí·kse. I throw something to spread.
teqe- quickly + wí·- distributive prefix
hitqewí·tiq̓ece. Each one is strewn flat on the ground.
ciká·w̓is. só·lcas hiwítqeteˀpetu h. Frightening. Soldiers were lying everywhere dead, strewn about. HA108.121

tuk^{w}é·y- forehead + stem + -lí·k inceptive suffix
  tuké·ytiq̓elikse. (Mine) falls flat on its face.
    hitkú·ytiq̓elikse. It falls on its face.
    hitkú·ytiq̓elike. He stumbled and fell. AP13.7
we- fist + stem + -lí·k inceptive suffix
  po·tiq̓alíxnixqana. He would knock him around.
    packili·toqó·qama ka· yú?sne koná p. “wé·ŧ̓u kí· kiyé?nim núkt wé·ŧ̓u ?í·nim wé·s.” He (Coyote) would come back toward him (Porcupine) and knocked the poor (Porcupine) about (saying), “Don’t handle this meat, it is mine.” AW473.61

tiq̓i vtp in ambush, in hiding. See ?iyó·x̣o? VS.

tis stp rock. Cf. ti stp, which may be tis. See símux N and tisayax̣ N.

tisayax̣ N (1) (place name) East Kamiah, Idaho, (2) white rock, (3) granite, (4) “marble” DNP129. It is possible that this form is further analyzable into tis ‘rock’ prefix and a variant of x̣ayx̣áyx̣ ‘white’.
  tisá·yx̣ (abs), tisayáx̣na (obj), tisayáx̣pa (loc)
  tisayáx̣pa (place name) (1) East Kamiah, Idaho T33N R4E, (2) area of Garden Creek and Cache Creek on the west side or both sides of the Snake River T6N R47E (Oregon) T31N R4-5W
  tisayáx̣po· residents of East Kamiah, Idaho

tiseyqí·nm N (place name) a camping area and trail crossing (on trail to Talmaks) located in a draw west of Ferdinand (Shawley 1977:99)

tisímux N a black rock. Cf. cimú·k VS, símux N.
  tisímux (abs)

tiske? vtp with buttocks out or up. This form is most frequently used in describing Skunk’s gait in a pejorative manner. Note that Skunk is tísqe?. Cf. léht VS, (with sepé· and we) léht VS, ?ipé· V. The form is possibly related to ticke? (see pló·ya VC).

tiskín (1) A (dupl) bristly, rough with bristles, prickly, (2) (used adverbially without reduplication) with bristles up, with hair standing on end

tiskíntiskin bristly

tiskí·n bristles up AP94.12

koná t. hitqeʔíce sác̓as. There Porcupine dropped dead with his quills standing on end. AW114.93

tisqáʔaw VS to be fat; probably tisq (a variant of tasaq fat) + ʔew

tisqáʔaw (abs) AW88.298, titísqaʔaw (dist abs), titísqaʔawna (dist obj) AW86.264 corpulent, fat

hiwsí·x titísqaʔaw. They are fat.

tisqáʔwsa. I am fat.

ʔé·te hitisqá·ʔaws. He just got fat.

tisqáʔwit fatness

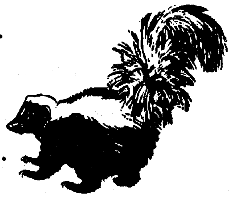
tisqaʔwí·sa. I am getting fat.

hitisqaʔwisí·x. They are getting fat.

tisqaʔwíyoʔqa. I would get fat.

"ʔí·n̓ax̣ wat̓á·x̣ cú·ɫim ʔí·nk̓uʔ ka· táʔc t." (Coyote said), "I wish I, too, were a bull so that I could get fat." AP4.10

sapatisqaʔwí·sa. I am fattening (mine). Cf. sepé· causative prefix.



tísqeʔ N (1) skunk, (2) (man's name) Skunk. Cf. Sahaptin tiskáy spotted skunk *(Spilogale putorius)* (Hunn 1990:330).

tísqeʔ (abs), tísqeʔne (obj), tísqeʔnim (np), tísqeʔpe (loc), tisqaʔáyn for t., tisqeʔpípem among t., tísqaʔlaykin or tisqaʔláykin among t.

tísqeʔpe (place name) fishing site located below Liver Place near Kamiah on the east side of the Clearwater River T33N R4E: "skunk place"

tisqeʔwé·kuʔs "mustard" DNP138

tisqiʔ vtp backward. Cf. keʔéy VC, (with siwi-) keʔéy VC, (with ʔiyé·-) keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, (with teqe-) léht VS, (with ʔiyé·-) léhyek VS, leylé·k VS, lí·k VC, ʔiyá·q VC.

tí·sx̣ A (dupl) (1) tangled brush or twig HW, (2) tangled hair EPW

tisx̣tí·sx̣ (abs), tisx̣tí·sx̣ki (inst), titisx̣títisx̣ (dist abs)

tít N tooth

tít (abs), títne (obj)

tití·n (1) (something) with teeth, (2) (man's name) With-Teeth

walí·mstit bear tooth AW184.35. walí·ms does not occur elsewhere except as a
woman's name.
títk̓omayca. I have a toothache. Cf. k̓ó·may VC.
títwite·s (1) space where a tooth has been, missing tooth, (2) tooth mark
títyeqs (abs), títyeqsne (obj) (1) toothless, (2) a toothless person
tityeqsín̓ toothless: "rendered toothless" AW513.6
tit̓ímse molar. Cf. ˀímse N.

tí·t sts same. Cf. yoq N, ˀipí N.

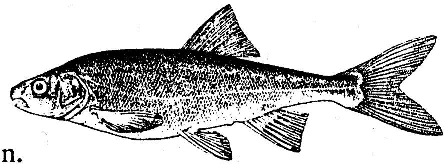
"titálam" N *Lomatium dissectum* (Marshall 1977:48)

tí·te sts same. Cf. haláx̣ N, há·ma N, kalá N, kásl N, kawá N, kí· D, ko D,
kuˀús N, nú·n N, ˀá·yat N, ˀí·m N, ˀimé N, ˀí·n N, ˀipí N. This
suffix is placed after case suffixes, for example, ˀiptí·te same person
(abs), ˀipnimtí·te same person (np).

tité·c P (nursery) wet
tité·c tittit (Don't go out) it is wet (outside).

"titép" A (dupl) "fumbling, groping about, as in the dark" DNP82
titéptitép DNP82

tité·wi VS to be hardly able to see, be purblind (as when one walks into a dark bar)
tité·wise. I can hardly see.
hitté·wise. He can hardly see. He loses sight of something.
titawiná·pi·ksa. I am getting dim-sighted before time. Cf. á·pi· vtss.
titawinápayksa. Blindness comes to me.
tité·w̓ew (abs), titew̓é·wnim (np), titítew̓ew (dist abs) blind
ˀilettem̓é (abs), ˀilettem̓é·ne (obj), heˀílettem̓e (dist abs), heˀílettem̓ene (dist obj),
ˀilettem̓eníx very blind. Cf. ˀile vtp light.
hitqéwse ˀilettem̓é. He suddenly became blind. AW143.45
ˀilettem̓é·wise. I am getting blind.



títeˀwxc N chiselmouth, *Acrocheilus alutaceus*;
identification by Eugene B. Wilson.
títeˀwxc (abs), títeˀwxcne (obj)

titílu (1) A big, large, huge (only of plural objects). This word may also be used in the sense of 'old' for people. For singular object, see himé·q A. (2) N ancestors, forefathers

titílu (abs), titlú·ne (obj), titlú·nm (np), titlú·ki (inst)

ku’ús cé·pki pé·kiye likíp kí·met sukkúm pé·kiyesene cé·p titlú·nm tamsó·ynim. He (Weasel) did (scratched the surfaceof an ants' nest) with an arrow and very quickly there appeared droves of large ants. AP199.13

ka· hitkopaláhsaya ka· pe’ipsú·spe pé·tqe’npe k̓ipcú·cki titlú·ki. She (Eagle's wife) reached up and he (Eagle) grabbed her in both hands with huge claws. HA20.33

’í·nim titílu or ’intitílu (abs), ’í·nim titlú·ne (obj), ’í·nim titlú·me (pl abs), ’í·nim titlú·mene (pl obj) my ancestor(s)

nú·nim titílu (abs), nú·mtitlú·nm (np) our ancestor

titluníx very big. Cf. ník sts.

titm̓íne VC to depend on, rely on, believe, hope. Cf. tim̓íne N.

titm̓inece. I depend on (mine).

’ettim̓ínece. I depend on it.

titm̓ínene. I believed.

ka· ’é· walk̓ó·li·ka’nya ’ispihí·nki ku’ús t. tim̓né·leqiye kú’ máwa witaláhtoqo’. Then I (Bobcat's wife) wrapped your (bones) in tanned buckskin and I hoped and believed that some day you would come back to life. AW365.116

titm̓íne hope, belief, faith

titm̓ínenin̓ dependable, reliable

"titnát" N "yellowish stone used for sharpening" DNP203

titó·la VS (1) to forget, (2) to leave (things behind)

titó·lasa. I forget (mine).

’attó·lasa. I am leaving it. I can't remember (e.g., that word).

pá·ttolasa. He forgets it.

’aná·stitolas. I just forgot them.

’é·te·x kínmene ’. I sure forgot them. HA26.50

hiná·stitolasa. He forgets us/them.

titó·laya. I forgot (mine).

hiná·stitolaya. He forgot us/them.

kuʔús pennex̣sé·pne hiné·switek̓ene peʔtú·peme núkt kekonyá páʔsak̓iwxqana ka· ʔé·te h. ni·mí·pu·ne. In this way Coyote cut and distributed meat from various parts (of the Monster) to each of the different people, but he forgot the Nez Perce people. HA26.49

tító·lama. I forgot mine.

koná ha·wáqa wálc. ʔé·te·x t. wálc. (Porcupine wanted to butcher a bison) but he was missing his knife. (He thought) I forgot my knife. AW112.61

ʔattó·lay. Forget it!

titolá·t (used adverbially) unconcerned, carelessly, in peace, obliviously

t. wé·s. I am unaware.

ʔisí·met kál̓a t. wé·t̓u ʔitú· míne hilíwce. (That Grizzly Bear's home was burning was a lie.) Everything was just quiet, there was nothing burning. AW136.45

kál̓a t. hiwsí·x hitq̓elú·six. They (the girls) were unconcerned and were swimming. AW224.6

titola·tníx very quiet, very unconcerned

tító·lat̓as to forget

wé·t̓u t. (so that) not to forget

tito·lat̓ípac having tendency to forget, forgetful. Cf. ʔípec sts.

tító·lin̓ forgotten

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

titólay̓sa. I forget (e.g., yours).

ʔattó·lay̓sa. I forget his. HA90.3

tító·laʔnya. I forgot (e.g., yours).

ʔattó·lay̓tato. I keep forgetting his.

sepé·- causative prefix

ʔasapá·ttolasa. I make him forget.

té·- by talking

tattó·lasa. I make him forget by talking. I distract him.

weye- moving quickly

wayattó·las. I forgot in a hurry. HA94.65

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyá·ttolasa. I forget as I go. HA88.31

reflexive prefix + té·- by talking

ʔiná·tattolas. I am confusing myself in talking. I forgot where I was (in talking). I forgot what I was talking about. HA87.17

titó·qa vtp Indian; related to titó·qan N. Cf. č̓í·q VC, tím VS.

titó·qan N (1) a native American person, an Indian, (2) a person
titó·qan (abs), titó·qana (obj), titó·qanm (np), titó·qapa (loc), tito·qapípam or tito·qanpípam among t., titó·qacim only t., titó·qapx toward t., titó·qapkin̓ix from t.
tito·qaná·wit state of being a person, adulthood
tito·qanó·t or titoqanó·t desolate, forlorn: "personless"
t. wé·tes deserted land, desert, wilderness
wiwaqititó·qan aboriginal. Cf. wiwaqi stp.

títux N (1) elk thistle, *Cirsium scariosum* (Marshall 1977:54), (2) a shrub plant like willow
títux (abs), títuxne (obj)
tituxhí·cpe (place name) Dixie, Idaho; "land of a shrub plant (like willow) and the general area" (Shawley 1977:100). Cf. hí·n sts.

titwatí· VS to tell a story, narrate, tell traditional Coyote story
titwatí·sa. I tell (mine) a story.
pattiwatíya. She told him a story. AW328.53
pattiwatisá·na. They told him a story. AW329.63
ʔattiwatíyoʔ. I am going to tell a story.
titwatí·. Tell a story (to sg)!
ʔanastitwatí·. Tell them a story (to sg)!
titwatiná·wit (abs), titwatiná·witpa (loc), titwatiná·witki (inst) (1) story telling, (2) traditional folktale, Coyote story
titwá·tit (abs), titwá·tkin̓ix from t. HA19.4 story
titwatityá·ya story people, beings who appear in coyote stories, beings who lived in the world before human beings came
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pittiwatisí·ne. They were telling stories to each other.
pá·y̓s ʔí·n pinmí·ke kaká· ʔimé p. Perhaps I fell asleep while they were telling stories to each other.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·w- at night
pitawtitwatisí·na. We were telling stories to each other at night.
reflexive prefix
ʔipnatitwá·tit telling a story about oneself HA71.83

tít yeqs toothless. See tít N.

titʔuye vtp. See ʔilé·se VC.

tíwak̓mac N prey, intended victim (usually of Grizzly Bear in old stories)
tíwak̓mac (abs), tíwak̓macna (obj), tíwak̓macnim (np)
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ pé·ne x̣áx̣a·snim “wé·te·x kiné·pi· wáhyamqa tíwak̓mac.” At last Grizzly Bear said to him (Long-Legs), “Did my victims come by here?” AP429.13
“wé·t haxnáy̓samqa tíwak̓mac.” (Grizzly Bear asked Urinator) “Did you see my prey?” AW186.71
ka· pé·ne, “q̓oʔ kí· ʔu ʔo·yaʔallá·ysix tíwak̓macnim.” And she (Grizzly Bear) said, “Here the children (i.e., the ones I am going to catch) came down the river.” AW137.61

tiwalk̓ínas N implement in the sweathouse. Cf. tiwaʔáyka·s.
tiwalk̓ínas (abs)

tiwaní· VS (archaic) to use a stick
tiwaní·sa. I am using a stick.
tiwaní·t̓as stick AW458.4, 5. This word is used in connection with Blind Killer Worm story in which Blind Killer Worm counts “ná·qc tiwaní·t̓as, lepít tiwaní·t̓as, . . .” (“one stick, two sticks, . . .”) to see all his sticks are there.

tiwanikí VS to move (something) over
ʔatwaní·x. Move it over (to sg)!
ʔatwanikítx. Move it over (to pl)!

tiwantí·wan N peppermint. Mint was cooked and people inhaled the steam to cure headaches.
tiwantí·wan (abs), tiwantiwá·nna (obj)

tiwcéʔ P (archaic) that describes the movement of any animal
tiwcéʔ tiwcéʔ

tíwe N tepee pole. See Plate 9.
tíwe (abs), tiwé·ne (obj)

tiwé· VC to be with someone or something, be mixed, be together. Cf. tiwé· sts, and twe vtsc.

cé·p- by pressure + wiyé·- as one goes

cé·wye·twe·ce. I bring them together. I join them together.

hiné·scewyetwe·ce He brings them together.

ké·- with teeth, in eating

ké·twece. I season: "I eat something mixed together with something."

ké·twen̓es (1) salt, (2) condiment, seasoning: "the thing to eat with"

kí· ná·qc léwliks hiʔnpíme x̣áx̣a·c ka· q̓oʔ mé·x̣kuʔc kál̓a puhuhúx ʔitú·x̣ki k. pé·kume. Here Grizzly Bear took one salmon and sprinkled it with dust to season it. AP340.2

ké·twen̓esin̓ salty

kiwéw- eat

kiwéwtiwe·ce. I am eating with (mine).

k. ʔiwé·pne. I am eating with my wife.

ʔekwéwtiwe·ce. I am eating with him.

hiné·skewtiwe·ne. He partook with them of their food. This form in AP92.4 may be a Downriver dialect form or a misprint for *hiné·skiwewtiwe·ne.

pí·- reciprocal + sepé·- causative prefix

pí·sepetwecix. We are mixing (e.g., two groups of people).

pí·sepetwenin̓ mixed

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·twece. I mix in (something). I add (something).

wé·t s. Do you use sugar?

hisepé·twece. He is mixing.

pé·sepetwecix. They mix it.

hisapá·twaqana. He would mix it.

pé·sepesitx̣qana ka· tasáx̣ki h. ka· núkt kuʔús hi·pqá·na. He (Weasel) would take them (sunflower seeds), crush them, and mix them with fat. They would eat this with meat. AP192.3

sepé·twetem. Come and mix.

sepé·twe·nin̓ mixed: "made to be together" AW85.234

sepetwen̓é·y̓ unmixed (e.g., black coffee)

téw- at night

téwtiwe·ce. I sleep with (mine).

ʔetéwtiwe·ce. I sleep with someone.

téwtiwe·nuʔ. I will sleep with (mine).

pí·tewtiwe·cem. Come sleep with me. AW526.5

téwtiwe· bedfellow, fiancé AP173.5. Cf. ˀu·téwtiwe· fiancé AP174.3 with unidentifiable prefix.

téw- at night + stem + siméy VS not + -wi verbalizer

tewtiwe·ciméywise. I do not sleep with anyone.

téw- at night + stem + -ˀípec desiderative suffix + -wi verbalizer

tewtiwe·n̓ipé·cwise. I am anxious to sleep with someone.

tú·- pound + sepé·- causative prefix

tusepé·twece. I am pounding (something) to mix it (with something else).

petusepé·tweme. He mixed it.

ka· patoláˀqima koná p. ˀitúx̣ki. And he (Coyote) pounded it (Bobcat's body) to pieces and mixed it with dirt. AW363.93

tu·qi- smoke

hiné·stu·qitwece. He smoked (pipe) with them.

ˀipním h. tiwélqene. He smoked with Bannocks.

we- with mouth

wetwé·n̓es a thing to add flavor in cooking, such as grease, used in cooking híp̓ew 'mushroom', and bacon rinds in cooking beans.

weye- moving fast + sepé·- causative prefix

hiweyesepétwecix. They mix (with a machine).

pí·weyesepetwecix. They are getting mixed fast (e.g., murky and clear rivers flowing together).

wisé·- stand

hiwsétwetetu. He stands by.

péwsetwe·ce. He is standing with him.

wití·- while working

witítiwe·ce. I help.

wititíwe· or witítwe· helper, comrade, coworker, a person to work with

wiyé·- as one goes, as time passes

wiyé·twe·ce. (1) I am accompanying. (2) (idiom) I am copulating.

hiné·swiyetwe·ce. They were accompanying us. AW173.19

ˀewiyé·twe·m. You spent time with him.

qeˀciyéw̓yew̓ ˀ. Thank you for being with him.

qeˀciyéw̓yew̓ ˀené·sewiyetwe·m taqc. Thank you for being with them today.

wiyé·twe· (1) spending time together, (2) companion, (3) woman's genitals, vulva (Everette 1883)

pí·wyetwe· or piwyé·twe· association with each other. Cf. pí· vtp.

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -a·t as one passes
páwyatwatksix. They join us as they pass.
wiyé·- as one goes, as time passes + tú·- pound + sepé·- causative prefix
hiwyé·tusepetwece. She is mixing (sunflower seeds) as she pounds. AW146.88
ʔiní·t house
pí·ʔnitwe·cix. They live together. AW263.25
ʔipé·- pound
ʔipé·twe meat pemmican.
ʔipsqí- on foot + wiyé·- as one goes
ʔipsqíwyetwe·pe (loc) as I walked together (with someone)
ʔ. ʔiyá·x̣na. I found it while I was walking together (with someone).

tiwé· sts (as a derivative noun) friend, -mate, co-... -er. Cf. tiwé· VC, vsts.
hik̓áytiwa· husbands of sisters. Cf. hí·k̓ay N vessel, cup, receptacle
láwtiwa· friend. For more examples, see láw N (unique).
piké·twe· half-sibling related by mother. Cf. píke mother, ʔí·c K.
pictíwe· half-sibling related by father. Cf. píst father, tó·t K.
sí·kstiwa· (1) darling, (2) genitals. Cf. sí·ks N nest.
ʔilú·twe· full or half-sibling: "uterine sibling." Cf. ʔilú·t N belly.

tí·we VC to smell (intransitive)
tí·wece. I smell. I stink.
hití·wece. It smells.
pá·yo h. It smells terrible.
máq̓ic h. It smells good.
hití·wecix. They smell.
tí·wacaqa. I smelled.
tí·wenuʔ. I will smell.
tí·we scent, odor, flavor
tí·wen̓es something that smells, something that emits odor
táʔc t. perfumer: "a thing to emit good odor"
tí·weniʔcpe (abs), tí·weniʔcpene (obj) (place name) Boulder Creek, a tributary of Little Slate Creek T26N R3E: "stinking place." According to one theory the creek is so named because it is where salmon die after spawning. Another view is it is so named because water between New Meadow and Riggins has a peculiar mineral flavor. This place name is the locative form of the passive participle.

himke- with mouth
himketí·wece. It has a disgusting taste (as when one bites something and the taste is bad).
himketí·wenin̓ having a disgusting taste, bad tasting
ˀile- fire
hiˀletí·wece. It smells like smoke.
ˀeˀletí·wece or ˀew̓letí·wece. I smell it burn.

tiwélqe N (1) Bannocks, Shoshonis, northern Uto-Aztecan tribes, (2) enemy
tiwélqe (abs), tiwélqene (obj), tiwélqem (np) HA74.20, tiwélqeki (inst)
tiwélqepkin̓ike·y (abs), tiwélqepkin̓ike·yx to t. the Bannock country
nekí consider
tiwelqené·nekse. I consider him an enemy.
ˀenestiwelqené·neksene. I considered them enemies. I became their enemy.
-wi verbalizer
tiwelqewí·se. I treat (mine) with hostility.
-wi verbalizer + -u· toward
tiwelqewiyú·se. I have enmity toward (mine).
tiwelqewiyú·t enmity, hatred
pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -wi verbalizer
pitwelqewisí·x. We have running a feud with each other.

tiwení·k VC to follow (closely), keep up with
tiwení·kce. I follow (mine).
ˀetwení·kce. I am following him (closely).
patwaní·xnaqana. She followed him closely. She kept up with him. HA20.23

tiwé·nu N pole for a dip net HW

tí·weniˀcpe Boulder Creek. See tí·we VC.

tiwé·p vtp wave or hold. Cf. keˀéy VC, léhne VC, líxnik VS.

tiwé·t N medicine man, shaman, Indian doctor. Cf. Coale (1958:143); Sahaptin twáti (Hunn 1990:153).

tiwé·t (abs), tiwé·tine (obj) HA75.27, tiwé·tim (np) HA75.30, titwé·t (pl abs) medicine man

tiwataʾá·t (abs), tiwataʾá·tona (obj), tiwataʾá·tom (np) HA75.31 (1) medicine woman, (2) "midwife" DNP133

tiwetí·timt Dreamer religion

tiwetí·tm̓ec power of medicine man

"ʾí·nim tí·t, ʾí·nim tí·t, ʾí·nim t." "My musk sac, my musk sac, my shamanistic power!" AP237.13

tiwetiwí·se. I chant. I treat a sick person as a shaman. I give medical treatment in the traditional Indian way.

ʾí·n ʾetwetiwí·se. I am chanting.

hitwetiwí·se. He is chanting.

petwetiwisí·x. They are treating him.

tiwetí·wit treatment

tiwé·ye K (1) man's sister's husband (ref), (2) wife's brother, (3) wife's father's sister's husband AP45.11

tiwé·ye (abs), tiwe·yé·ne (obj), tiweyé·pe (loc), tiweyé·me (pl abs), ʾintiwé·ye or ʾinímtiweye (1sg poss abs), ʾintiwé·yene or ʾinímtiweyene (1sg poss obj), ʾimtiwé·ye (2sg poss abs), ʾimtiweyé·ne (2sg poss obj)

tiweyé·ki (inst) on account of t.

ka· wá·qoʾ hitex̣teqétce ʾíwc̓i·wacya t. Now Urinator is worried about his brother-in-law. AW191.159

tiwéyeq VS to put on a shawl

tiwéyeqse. I put on a shawl.

tiwí· vtp, stp in war, leading fighters

tiwí·teq̓is (man's name) Senior-Warrior. This was the name of Old Joseph.

tiwí·yewnece. I am leading the warriors over the divide. Cf. yéwne VC.

tiwí·k VC (1) to go with, accompany, follow, (2) (idiom) to get married AP207.1 and n. 1, (3) (to do what is expressed by the prefix) as the object moves away from the speaker, (4) "to obey" DNP143, "observe" DNP144, "satisfy (law)" DNP180. This verb stem is probably related to etwik vtsc.

tiwí·kce. I am going with (mine).

t. ˀí·nim c̓í·qin. I am following my words.

wá·qoˀ ˀe· t. Now I am going with you. AW123.44

ˀetwí·kce. I am going with him.

ˀ. kínye ˀískine. I am following this trail.

ˀené·stiwikce. I go with them.

ˀetwí·kcix. We are following him.

né·stiwikcem. You are going with us.

hitwí·kce. He goes with (his).

pé·twixne. He followed him. AW73.44. She went with him. AW123.44, AW398.22

hiné·stiwixne. He went with us.

hiné·stiwixnime. She came with them. HA119.54

pé·twikcine. They followed him.

mamáy̓acpim p. píst ka· píke. The children went with their father and mother.

tiwí·xnuˀ. I will go with you.

né·stiwixnuˀkum. You will come with us. HA50.16

tiwí·xnoˀqa. I can go with you.

kúˀmex ˀí·nk̓e néx̣cim t. ˀinmá·m. Maybe I too can go with my husband. HA20.25

pá·twixnoˀqa. He can follow him.

ka· wé·t̓u minmaˀí p. wepté·sne. In no way can she (Frog) keep up with an eagle. HA20.18

tiwí·xnax̣. I wish I could go with (mine).

ˀí·nk̓e wiyú·y̓eqse ˀe· t. néx̣cim. I also want to go, I wish I could go with you once. HA20.20

tiwí·kin pursuit, act of going with someone, accompanying

tiwí·xn̓es for following

q̓oˀ kawóˀ pá·ckawcana wé·t̓u maná· t. Then they were afraid of him (thinking) there is no way to follow him. AW267.88

hicil- climb

hiciltiwí·kca. I am after (mine).

pahiciltiwí·xna. She climbed after him. AW408.19

nim- see

nimtiwí·kce. I see (mine) go away.

ʔemtiwí·kce. I see him go away.

ʔemtiwí·ktece. I go (to another place) and see him go away. HA64.28

pé·mtiwixne. She saw him go. HA63.18

pé·mtiwikcene. They watched as he went. AW467.33

ʔamtiwí·xnaqana. I looked (up) as he went. AW444.89

ʔemtiwí·kitx. Watch him as he goes (to pl)! AW467.34

nimtiwí·xnuʔkum. Look (up) after me.

wé·tmet q̓oʔ tax̣c máwa n. Don't you ever look at me as I go. AW531.16

sepé·- causative

pé·sepetwikte·n̓ix. They made it (Crane) follow her. AW254.45

pé·sepetwixnen̓ixne. They had her followed.

ka· p. ʔewsí·ne té·lkeliks yehtí·n. They had a crane for a pet and had the crane follow her. AW253.25

site- look + láhsa up

sitaláhsatwixnoʔ. I will look up after (mine).

wé·tmet tax̣c tó·taʔ s. Father, don't look up after me. AW12.18

teqe- quickly + nim- see

teqemtiwí·kce. I see (mine) run away.

t. miyáʔc. I see my child run away.

wis- travel

wistiwí·kce. I am traveling after (mine).

wis- travel + nim- see

wisnimtiwí·kce. I see (mine) leaving on a trip.

wisé·- row

wisé·twikce. I am rowing after (mine).

ʔinek- carry

ʔinéhtiwikce. (1) I carry (something) while following (mine). (2) (idiom) (with tim̓íne heart) I sympathize with (mine).

ʔ. tim̓íne miyaʔácx. I sympathize with my child.

pé·ʔnehtiwikcix. They carried (something) while following. They sympathized.

ka· koná ke yóx̣ ʔo·yt̓áx̣qana ka· koná hiʔnpá·tksix kakalá wiyíwtelikin kukúckuc, ke ʔimé·m p. tim̓íne kínye wek̓íwk̓iwne. Whenever it (Flint) chipped off, the little birds, who were sympathetic to the Red-Headed Woodpecker, would pick them (Flint chips) up. AW200.46

reflexive prefix

ʔipné·tiwikce. (idiom) He inherits: "He follows himself."

tiwíw (1) A (dupl) loose, not solid, jiggly, unsteady, (2) VC lean over, move unsteadily, jiggle, shake

tiwíwtiwiw loose (as a fence that is not solidly built), jiggle

“máw̓oˀ t. hikó·x̣ ka· tax̣c paˀnakáhsayoˀ.” (The spiders were watching their string and wondering) “When will it jiggle as a signal for us to pull up?” AP366.6

tiwiwtíwiwce. (Mine) is shaky. (Mine) shakes.

tiwiwlá·nx̣. I am walking around unsurely.

hitwiwlá·nx̣. He is tottering around.

lí·k- vtss inceptive

hitwiwlí·kse. It (e.g., a tree) is leaning over.

hiwitwiwlíxnikime. Each one came leaning over. Cf. wí· distributive.

ka· koní·x ˀé·tx̣ewki hiwyú·ˀnipe “wilo·sisp̓í·tsisp̓í·t wilo·sisp̓í·tsisp̓í·t wilo·sisp̓í·tsisp̓í·t wilo·sisp̓í·tsisp̓í·t” ka· laˀám̓ tewlí·kt h. pa·wiwlasp̓ítkima. From there she sang in sorrow as she went, “Trees bend down, bend down.” All the trees leaned over, (and) wind began to bend the trees down. AW240.40

tiwiwlí·kt leaning to one side (e.g., of a tree)

cepé·- by pressure

cepé·tiwiwtiwiwce. I shake (it) with my hand.

wilé·- wind

wilé·tiwiwtiwiwce. The wind causes it to shake.

“tiwíyeceˀc” N “comrade” AP106.7. EPW thinks this may be tiwé·ye brother-in-law. Cf. tiwé·ye K and eˀc ks.

tiwíyek VS to advise, teach, instruct

tiwíyekse. I advise (mine). I teach (mine).

ˀetwíyekse. I advise him. I teach him.

ˀetwíyekuˀ. I will advise him. I will teach him.

ˀatwíyaxqana. I advised him. I taught him.

tiwíkitx. Give me advice (to pl)!

tiwíyekt AW400.50 or tiwíyext AP30.7 advice, counseling, instruction, lesson

tiwíyekitx to the lesson

taˀácx t. té·cukwepx hí·wes kúnk̓u ˀinpú·kinit̓es. (This is) good advice and a lesson to receive always. HA61.43

tiwqí· VC to reject, refuse
hiné·swiyetiwqi·ne. He rejected them as he went along. AW111.42

tíwyek VS found in the following:
tíwyekeʔs a stick used to roll heated rocks in sweat house (longer than tim̓ú·ni N)

tiw̓a vtp with a pointed object (or objects) used in a raking motion (in contrast with cú·, which designates poking motion of a pointed object). There also is tiw̓e vtp. Cf. čáʔ VC, k̓iʔlipí VS, léht VS, lipí VS, łáy V, wiqí· VC, ʔamokí VC, ʔinipí VS, ʔyá·q VC.

tiw̓áhtk VS to join (someone), meet (someone), intercept
tiw̓áhtksa. I join (mine).
ʔatw̓áhtksa. I join him.
pátw̓ahtka. He joins him.
koná ná·qsnim p. There someone hailed him. AP237.13
pátw̓ahtxsana. He joined him.
kí·met koná hé·nek̓uʔ p. There again they hailed him. AP238.2
weye- quickly
wayatw̓áhtksa. I go quickly to meet (mine).
pó·yatw̓ahtkan̓ixna. They went quickly to meet him.
mamáy̓asnim p. His children ran to him to meet him. AW361.61
wiyé·- as one goes
páwyatw̓ahtksix. They meet him as they go.
ʔinek- carry + weye- quickly
ʔináhwayatw̓ahtksa. I quickly carry something to meet (mine).
pá·ʔnahwayatw̓ahtksa. He quickly carries something to meet him. He runs to meet her. AW198.17

tiw̓awá·si fiddle. See tiw̓í·wa VS.

tiw̓á·w̓a N pole for a dip net. Cf. tiwí·nu N.

tiw̓á·yik VS to apply oil
tiw̓á·yiksa. I am applying oil (e.g., to my hair).
ʔatw̓áyiksa. I am applying oil.

reflexive prefix
ʔiná·tw̓ayika. I put (hair) oil on myself.
ʔipná·tw̓ayika laʔám̓ q̓oʔ ke yóx̣ hí·wes tasáx̣ki. She (Brown Bear) put grease on herself, all over, with fat that is. AW215.98
tiw̓áyikaʔs hair oil, animal grease used for hair

tiw̓c vtp pine bark (?). Cf. x̣á·p VC.

tiw̓e vtp with pointed object used in a nonpoking manner. There also is tiw̓a vtp. Cf. leylé·k VS. The verb stem leylé·k is the only example which unambiguously indicates that the last vowel of this prefix is [e].

tiw̓ek vtp chase, follow. Cf. keʔéy VC, lakaláy VC, léhyek VS, lí·k VC, líxnik VS, (with tuk^{w}é·p-) líxnik VS, yéwne VC.

tiw̓ele vtp in rain or snow. Cf. cikilí· VC, tehém VC, wíhne VC, yáw VS, ʔiyá·q VC.

tiw̓ené·p VS to argue against, contradict
tiw̓ené·pse. I argue against (mine).

tiw̓í·wa VS (1) to string a bow, (2) to stretch, make things taut
tiw̓í·wasa. I string a bow.
tiw̓í·was (1) bowstring, (2) (by synecdoche) violin, fiddle
tiw̓iwá·s we·cet or tiw̓awá·s we·cet fiddler's dance, square dance
tiw̓iwá·sisa or tiw̓awá·sisa. I am fiddling. I am playing violin. Cf. hí· svtss.
tiw̓iwasaw̓á·t or tiw̓awasaw̓á·t a fiddler, a violinist. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

tiw̓í·wac N (1) back of the knee, (2) tendon AP461.13; probably a symbolic variant of tiw̓í·was. Cf. tiw̓í·wa VS.
tiw̓í·wac (abs), tiw̓iwá·sna (obj)
tiw̓í·wac wex̣ít̓ilx. (idiom) Go fast! Let me run as fast as possible: "Let my knee-tendon be broken." Cf. AP59, n. 1, AW26.266, AW32.359, AW174.39.

tix̣alá·yi VS to reinforce
tix̣alá·yisa. I reinforce (mine).
ʔimama·tix̣alá·yitx. Reinforce yourselves (e.g., placing extra insulation or board to the house)!

tiyamí·wi VS to be summer. Cf. táyam N.

tiyamí·wit (1) summer, (2) "year" DNP241

pá·y̓s ʔoʔ ʔí·n há·manyoʔ kí· t. Maybe I'll (woman) get married this summer.

hityamí·wisa. It is summer.

ʔilé·- fire, sun

hiʔlatyamí·wyoʔ. It will be summer.

tin̓eyné·kitkin̓ike·yx wíhnece ka· qóʔc wéhyenuʔ q̓oʔ konóʔ h. I shall travel toward the setting sun. But later I will be going past here. That will be the beginning of summer. AP459.10

kuntiyamí·wit the summer before last. Cf. kun stp.

tiyá·po· N area of burned stumps, noise among the dead trees, whistling of dead timber in strong wind

tiyá·po· (abs), tiyapó·na (obj)

tiyapó·winwa·s place where dead trees whistle

tiyá·w A firm, secure, solid (of house), strong (of buildings but not of people), hard to tear, tough

tiyá·w̓ic (abs), titíyaw̓ic (dist abs) (1) secure, (2) firmly, securely

tiyaw̓í·cwit toughness

tiyawtiyá·w tight AW459.20

sapatiyaw̓icwísa. I support (mine): "I make (mine) secure."

ʔasapatiyaw̓icwíʔay̓sa. I support his. I second (his motion).

tiyé· vtp in an obstructive manner, against one's wishes, push, crowd, press. Cf. (with sé·p-) keʔéy VC, k̓alakí VC, (with tukʷé·p-) k̓alakí VC, léht VS, (with sé·p-) lí·k VC, lipí VS, (with sé·p-) pá·y VC, pe·lé·y VC, q̓apap VS, tó·la VS, ʔamokí VC, ʔinikí VS. tiy̓e, which is found with ʔinikí VS, may be related to this form.

tíyek VS to land (on something), light (on something), perch

tíyekse. I land on (mine).

sé·p- causative prefix + teqel̓we- desert (?)

septeqel̓wetíyekse. I am deserting (mine). I am leaving (mine) stranded.

ʔesepteqeʔlwetíyekse. I am leaving him stranded up there. AW11.10

hisepteqeʔlwetíyeke. He caused to disappear upward. AP138.10

teqe- suddenly + ˀilwe- (?)
teqeˀlwetíyekse. I am stranded.
teqeˀlwetíyekime. I was forced to disappear. AW532.29
tú·le- throw
tu·letíyekse. I toss (mine) up (so that it stays up on, e.g., a tree).
we·le- in flying, quickly
we·letíyekse. I fly up and alight on something.
hiwe·letíyeke. (1) It (Grouse) was perched high up. AW441.44. (2) She jumped into a canoe. HA35.99
wix̣suˀ- sit
hiwx̣siˀletíyekse. It (e.g., a bird) is sitting on a tree. AW443.76
ˀilwe- (?)
ˀilwetíyekse. I am up high getting lost.

tiyekí VS to fortify. Cf. tiyekípe N.
tiyekíse. I am fortifying (mine).
tiyaksá·qa. I was fortifying.
tiyé·kt (1) fortifying, (2) fortification

tiyekípe N (1) barricade, (2) (place name) New Meadows, Idaho
tiyekípe (abs), tipekpé·ne (obj)
tiyekpú·yikse. I am crossing under protection. Cf. wé·yik VS.
tiyekpú·(y)nwe·s (abs), tiyekpú·(y)nwe·sne (obj) barricaded place
tiyekpú·ylekse. I am barricading (mine) in. Cf. leylé·k VS.
hitiyekpú·yleke. He barricaded himself. AW265.59
tiyekpú·te·s (1) barricaded place, (2) (place name) the New Meadows area. Cf. wé·tes N.

tiyé·pu P that describes sound of dead timber whistling in the wind, sound of wind whistling through dead stumps; probably related to tiyá·po· N.

tiyé·x̣ti VS to belch
tiyé·x̣tise. I belch.
tiyé·x̣tit belching

tiyí· VC to advance, move, progress, make an effort to get results
tiyí·ce. I advance.
hityí·ne. He advanced.

ti·yí· P further
qetu ti·yí· hiwú·lekeˀyke. He (Porcupine) trotted a little further. AW110.16

tiyó·k VC to shout, holler, yell, call
tiyó·kca. I shout.
hityó·kca. He shouts.
tiyó·xna. I yelled.
ˀí·n t. ˀipné ˀemú·ne. I yelled at him to come.
ˀatyó·xna. I yelled. I yelled at him.
ˀ. há·mana hiwyáˀalwisa hiwéhye. I yelled at the man who was limping along.
pá·tyoxna. He shouted at him. AP13.4
pá·tyoxnima. He shouted at him. AW442.52, HA24.11
pá·tyokcana. They called. HA118.50
hityó·xnoˀ. He will call.
tiyó·kin. (1) Shout (to sg)! (2) a shout, clamor
tiyó·kitx. Shout (to pl)!
tiyoxnaw̓á·t auctioneer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
hityó·xnayika. He called around. He went around shouting. HA30.16 Cf. é·yi vtss.
hityó·xnayiksene. He called around (long ago).
hityoktamáwca. He shouts too loudly. Cf. tamáw VC.
pá·tyoxnatwixna. She hollered after her. AW184.35. Cf. etwik vtsc.
captiyó·kin voice
kawóˀ wic̓é·y ke kuˀús sé·lix hiwsí·x hekípe laˀám̓ ˀimá·sam̓qit laˀám̓. c. kuˀús wic̓é·y. Then let me look just like the Flatheads, with all their clothing and everything, including their voice. AW296.33
wele- in check, in waiting
hiwalatyó·kca. He is anxious to shout.
hiwalatiyó·xna. He waited and shouted. HA35.101
wiyé·- as one goes
pá·wyatyokca. He is shouting for him as he goes.
ka· peˀpé·w̓ye ka· p. Then he went looking for him and he shouted for him as he went. AW338.19
hiwyá·tyoxna. He shouted as he went. AW20.153, AW173.28
reflexive prefix + sé·p- causative prefix
ˀinacaptiyó·ksa. I am getting ready to shout.
ˀipnacaptiyó·ka. He got ready to shout.

tíy̓e VS laugh (but not in making fun of someone). This verb is also used to designate sexual activity as in the passage in HA52.44.
tíy̓ese. I am laughing (not making fun).
hitíy̓ese. He is laughing.
hitíy̓esem. He is laughing.
ka· kuʔús ka· ʔé·ksme ʔawnaqá·na "ʔamc̓í·tx ʔimam̓yá·sap wá·qoʔ kál̓a hicé·ptiy̓esem ka· h." And thus the sisters said, "Listen to your brother. Now she is making him laugh, and he is laughing." AW257.83
hitíy̓esix. They are laughing.
kawóʔ kál̓a h. hími·n wax̣ pit̓í·n̓ ʔipínk̓e koná heʔéy̓scix kál̓a hic̓í·qcix. Then Wolves and the girl also were laughing, having fun and were talking. HA52.44
hitíy̓eye. She laughed. AW445.104
tíy̓asaqa. I was laughing.
tiy̓eyúʔ. I'll laugh.
tiy̓ú·se. I am smiling at (mine). Cf. u· toward.
tíy̓et laughter
cé·ptiy̓et making someone laugh. Cf. cé·p- vtp.
hicaptiy̓atqaqá·wix̣. You must be kidding. AW77.105. Cf. qeqé·wi VS.
cé·p- by pressure
hicé·ptiy̓esem. She is making him laugh. AW257.83
pí·- reciprocal prefix + cé·p- by pressure
pí·ceptiy̓esix. (1) They are making each other laugh. (2) They are making love.
teqe- suddenly, quickly
hitqetíy̓ese. She laughed out. AW123.33.
té·w- at night
té·wtiy̓ese. I laugh at night.
we- with mouth
wety̓é·se. I ridicule (mine).
wiyé·- as one goes
iyé·tiy̓ese. I laugh as I go.

tiy̓e vtp war (?). Cf. lipí VS.

tiʔíla N crawfish. Cf. Sahaptin k̓astilá (Hunn 1990:165).
tiʔíla (abs), tiʔlá·na (obj), tiʔlá·laykin near t.
tiʔlá·nm (np)
t. k̓ípcuc (1) crawfish's pinchers, (2) two-point buck
tiʔlá·pa (loc) (place name) Crawfish Place north of Lawyer's Canyon near the canoe camp in Kamiah, Idaho.
tiʔlá·pal̓o· (abs) people living at tiʔlá·pa
tiʔlá·pal̓o·pa (1) locative form of tiʔlá·pal̓o·, (2) (place name) Second Church, Kamiah, Idaho T33N R3E
tiʔlayá·ya crawfish, family of crawfish AW285.7. Cf. yé·ye sts.
tiʔlá·sa or tiʔlí·sa. I catch crawfish.
tiʔlaya·yiksa. I am going around catching crawfish. Cf. é·yi vtss.
ʔipnatiʔlí·sa. He is getting crawfish for himself.
ʔipnatiʔlíyayixqana. He used go around getting crawfish for himself.

tiʔnatpaʔáma N (place name) Colfax, Washington T16N R43E

tk vis imperative ending used when talking to more than one person, sometimes found with an emphatic particle ʔu, producing tk̓u
hipítx. Eat (to pl)! Cf. hipí VS.
kú·tx. Go (to pl)! Cf. kú· VS.
kú·mtx. Come (to pl)!
kú·mtk̓u. Come along (to pl)!

tkaláy exchange. See takalay VC.

tkilik VS to spread out
temé·tkiliksix. We lay across spread out to dry.

tikú shoot. See tukʷé vtp.

tkú·p set fire. See tukʷé·p VS.

tkú·p with arm. See tukʷé·p vtp.

tkú·y lie down. See tukʷé·y VS.

tkú·y forehead. See tuk^{w}é·y vtp.

tkúyte throw. See tuk^{w}éyte VS.

tkúy̓k take away. See tuk^{w}éy̓k VS.

tk̓áy watch. See tak̓áy VC.

tk̓u pay. See tuk̓^{w}e VS.

tk̓uk be straight. See tuk̓ukí VC.

tk̓ul hastily. See tik̓^{w}el vtp.

tk̓ume crawl. See tuk̓^{w}eme VC.

tk̓uy streak. See tuk̓^{w}ey V.

to· vtp rocks (?), throw (?). Cf. tipíye VC.

tocaˀí·m̓ N (woman's name) "just a name" EPW

tohohó···s P that describes dying fire. Cf. tohosí VC.
kál̓a tohohó···s ˀá·la hiné·skiyeˀnye. She (Frog) caused the fire to die down. AW285.5
kawóˀ kí· wá·qi hipatáwtalika q̓oˀ tohohó···s ˀapaˀlató·ska ˀá·la wá·qoˀ. Then they went to bed as the fire was dying out. AW265.47

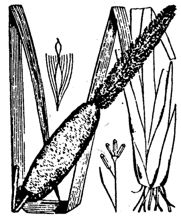
tóhon N leggings, pants, trousers
tóhon (abs), tohónna (obj)
tohoní·n or tohní·n (1) with leggings, (2) a person wearing leggings
ˀí·n wé·s t. I am wearing leggings.
titóhonot pantless (sg or pl)
tohoní·sa. I wear leggings.
hey̓u·xctohnin̓ (man's name) Rabbit-Leggings

tohosí VC to die (of fire), become extinguished. Cf. tohohó···s P.
hito·síca. The fire is dying down.
hitohó·sin. The fire went out.
tohó·s dim (of fire), dimmed then extinguished AP241.3

tohyáq VS to come up unexpectedly
tohyáqsa. I come up unexpectedly.
patohyáqsana. They showed up unexpectedly.
ka· p. ná·qcki wiyéwc̓etki. And they (Wolves) suddenly showed up one day. AW373.44

toká·latoyno· N (place name) village site located at the mouth of Tucannon Creek on the south side of the Snake River T12N R37E (Schwede 1966:39)

tók̓o N (1) tule, (2) bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, (3) cattail *Typha latifolia*; identification by Alan Marshall, (4) tule mat. Cf. Sahaptin tk̓u tule or bulrush *(Scirpus acutus/S. validus)* (Hunn 1990:189).



tók̓o (abs), tok̓ó·na (obj)
tok̓óʔni·t cattail grass house. See Figure 14 (p. 601) and Plate 7.Cf. ʔiní·t N.

"tok̓óxpa" N (place name) (1) camp site located above mouth of Maggie Creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32-33N R4E; "may refer to reeds that grow in the swamp tók̓o, or to a skinned piece of bark" (Schwede 1966:27), (2) village site thought to be located on the north side of the Snake River between Divide Creek and White Horse Rapids T29N R3W; "refers to reeds or tules" (Schwede 1966:48).

tok̓ʷala vtp in a hurry, carelessly, quickly. Cf. c̓í·q VC, haní· VS, yeq̓ikí VS, ʔisepí·k VS, ʔiyá·q VC.

tó·la VS (1) to confuse, mix, (2) to cover (ground), overtake (of weeds)
té·- by speech
ʔatá·to·lasa. I confuse him by talking.
pá·tato·laqana. He confused him. AW174.34
ʔé·t pí·tato·lasam ʔácqa. Brother, your indiscriminate talking is interfering with our work.

tá·to·lat interference in conversation with introduction of irrelevant items

tew- weed

tawtó·lat (1) weeds taking over, (2) thistle, weed

tiyé·- push, crowd

tiyá·tolasa. I intrude.

ʔaná·stiyatolasa. I mixed them up.

hipaná·stiyatolaya. They intruded upon us.

yeq- toss

yax̣tó·lasa. I mix (something) up by pouring (e.g., oil, grease) over.

tó·lak̓ac N poker

tolk̓á·cwisa. I am poking. Cf. wi· ats, sts.

toláy VC to go upstream

toláyca. I go upstream.

hitoláyn. He just went upstream.

patoláyn. You just went upstream.

hitoláyna. He went up the river.

hipatoláyna. They went up the river.

hipatoláynikika. They went on up the river.

til- war

tiltoláyca. I go up the river on the warpath.

tolc̓á· spit. See lic̓é· VS.

tó·p̓alawi VS to accuse someone without verification

ʔináhto·p̓alawisa. I accuse someone without verification. It is possible that this word contains p̓ál̓a VC.

toq vtss back. Cf. cikilí· VC, (with reflexive prefix + lew-) cikilí· VC, (with we·-) láhsa VS, (with ʔinek- and -é·y̓) léhne VC, (with té·l-) leylé·k VS, pá·y VC, (with ʔipsqí-) pá·y VC, síc̓e VS, wé·yik VS, ʔiní· VS, (with wix̣suʔ- and -lí·k) ʔú VC.

tóq VC to crackle, explode, pop

hitóqca. It is popping. It is exploding.

talátat h. Cedar wood is crackling (in burning).

ˀatóx̣na. His (or hers) exploded.

ka· wá·qoˀ miyáˀc ˀú·yit ˀ. And now first her (Grizzly Bear's) child exploded (in the fire). AW184.29

hitóx̣na. It exploded. AW34.388

hitóx̣noˀ. It might explode.

ka· q̓oˀ laˀám̓ tax̣c h. They (Killer-Rocks) will all explode. AW33.385

tóqin crackling, explosion

tox̣n̓ípac (1) having tendency to explode, (2) wood such as fir and cedar that crackle when burned

sapá·tox̣n̓as firecracker. Cf. sepé· vtp, eˀs vsts.

tó·q VS to disturb

tó·qsa. I am disturbing (mine).

pí·to·qin. You disturbed me. AW455.15

"tóqa" P "what could be." Cf. tú·qe P.

kál̓a ka yóx̣ hiqú·x̣cenki tóqa ˀitú·ne pé·kuse koná pálx̣cnim, ˀinláwtiwa·m. I wonder what my friend Snowshoe Rabbit could be doing there far yonder where the gray coldness looms? AP1.5

tóqa ˀitú·ne pé·kuse ˀinláwtiwa·m hey̓ú·xchacwalm ka koná ˀetye hiˀlap̓ápx̣p̓apx̣canki. I wonder what my friend Cottontail Boy could be doing there where the blue haze of warmth looms. AP1.7

tóqla VS to explode; probably related to tóq VC

tóqlasa or tóx̣lasa. I explode.

hitóx̣lasam. It exploded. HA108.113

tóqox̣ N canyon, bluff, rockshelter, cave. Phinney has [q̓]: "tóq̓ox̣" overhanging cliff AP2.1 and "tóq̓ox̣pa" (loc) in the cave AP214.6, but EPW disagrees.

tóqox̣ or tóqo (abs), toqó·x̣na (obj)

toqó·x̣pa (loc) (1) locative form of tóqox̣, (2) (place name) village site located on both sides of the Snake River in area of Blyton, Washington T12N R44E (Schwede 1966:38), (3) (place name) a cave high up on the South Canyon wall located about two miles up Lawyers Canyon on the south side T34N R3E, (4) (place name) a cave located way up at the head of Cottonwood Creek (pí·te). A group of tiwélqe was once chased in there and burned.

titóqox̣ (dist abs)

ka· té·q̓is hitmí·p̓niye ʔewc̓en̓í·x wiké·s neqé·yi· koná ke yóx̣ t. hiwíwsem neqé·y. And the oldest remembered that they have a cache across the river where caves are. AW354.3

toq̓oqí VC to peel, be bald, scratch, strip

toq̓oqíca. I am peeling off. I am getting bald.

toq̓óqin peeling

toq̓óx̣ peeled, hideless

ʔóykala sétey t. tuynúpkin̓ix ʔetqé·wse. It came to be that all the hair peeled off from the tail.

t. kuʔús meʔéqs kí· k̓omáʔy̓c teqekú·se. I peeled off the hide.

sa·q̓antoq̓ox̣ní·n bald (person). Cf sá·q̓an N.

ké·- bite

ká·tq̓oqsa. I tear off (e.g., cuticle).

niké·- pull

niká·tq̓oqsa. I am peeling.

pá·nkatq̓oqaʔnya. He peeled (someone else's) off. Cf. é·y̓ vts.

tipaʔáx̣pa hiwe·leylé·xkike peʔénpetwixne piléx̣pe q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ konmá p. k̓úpk̓up. He (Chipmunk) ran into split rocks and she (Grizzly Bear) caught him by the back of his head and peeled off his back. AW305.39

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·tq̓oqaʔs something that makes you get blisters

sapá·tq̓oqin̓ scraped off, (horse's name) Bald Face.

wí·- with a tool

wí·tq̓oqsa. I am peeling with something.

hipawí·tq̓oqa. They stripped something (e.g., bark).

ka· kuʔúsuʔ h. táx̣s ka· konkí hipu·psé·siye. And in this way, they stripped willow and they made braids with it.

ʔiyé·- water

ʔiyá·tq̓oqsa. I get a blister.

toq̓ó·x̣ VC to blind (someone), make (someone) sightless, make (someone) eyeless; possibly related to toq̓oqí VC

toq̓ó·x̣nin̓ being blinded in one eye, out of one eye AW35.413

to·sí to die (of fire). See tohosí VC.

tó·sk VS to put out (fire), turn off, extinguish. Cf. tohosí VC.

cé·p- by pressure + weye- quickly

có·yato·sksa. I turn off the light. I turn the damper off.

hí·- transitivizer (?)

hi·tó·sksa ʾá·la. I am putting out the fire.

hihitó·sksinki. They are putting out (fire).

pahitó·skima. He put (fire) out.

yox̣ laʾám̓ p. pá·wihito·skay̓ka ʾiceyé·yenm. Coyote put out all the fires, he put out each one. AW229.32

ʾá·la hito·skaw̓á·t fire fighter

niké·- pull

niká·to·sksa. I am pulling (e.g., a string) to turn off (light).

wí·- distributive + yeq- toss + stem + -é·yik move around

ʾawíyax̣to·skayika. I went around putting out each (fire).

"ka· neʾé·lem hinwíhnaʾnya hípt ka· ʾá·la. ka· ʾí·m ʾé· ʾ. laʾámna ʾé·te." "My grandmother left me food and fire, but you (Coyote) went around and put out all the fires." AW234.117

ʾile- fire

ʾilató·ska. (My) fire went out.

ʾapaʾlató·ska. (Their) fire went out.

kawóʾ kí· wá·qi hipatáwtalika q̓oʾ tohoho···s ʾ. ʾá·la wá·qoʾ. Then they went to bed as the fire was dying out. AW265.48

tó·sk (1) A high, prominent, distinguished, good, outstanding, prestigious, superior, equipped above what is sufficient, (2) (used adverbially) more than required

tó·sx (abs). There is no *titó·sx.

t. hí·wes. He is superior.

t. wé·s. I am better (than he is). AP468.9

t. ʾeʾéwis. I shot high.

t. ʾiní·se. I am giving more than is required.

ʾipním pé·htewise kínye t. He likes this the most.

ka· yóx̣ pahàma hiwáwlox̣qana q̓oʾ té·q̓isne t. And he desired his daughters, especially the oldest. AW294.4

ka· ˀewé·ke hacwalá·m̓yac, há·mam̓yac, táˀc titó·qan t. miyó·x̣at ˀóykalaˀayn q̓oˀ ˀóykala hicú·kwece. He (Coyote) had a son, a married son, a handsome man, a chief distinguished in everything and he knew everything. AW530.3

tó·sxnix or tosxníx very high, most. Cf. ník sts.

ké·- bite (?)

ká·tosksa. I excel (e.g., in reading).

pí·- reciprocal prefix + ké·- bite (?)

pí·kato·skt beating the opponent: "being reciprocally excellent"

temé·- put, place

tamá·toskt highest bidder

we- by speech

wató·sksa. I praise (mine).

pó·toska. He praised her.

wató·skin̓ praised, acclaimed

reflexive prefix

ˀiná·toskca. I feel superior to him.

ˀiná·tosxna. I felt superior to him.

reflexive prefix + we- by speech

ˀinó·tosksa. I boast about myself. I brag about myself.

ˀipnó·toska. He praised himself.

ˀipno·toskt̓ípac having a tendency to brag, magniloquent, pompous in speech, ostentatious

tó·t K father. Cf. Sahaptin pšit, túta (voc) (Hunn 1990:359).

naˀtó·t (1sg poss abs), naˀtó·tap (1sg poss obj), naˀtó·tam (1sg poss np), naˀtó·tamkin̓ix from my father, ˀim̓tó·t (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓tó·tap (2sg poss obj), tó·taˀ (voc), píst (abs), pisíne (obj), pisítpim (np), pisítmeten children and fathers, pisítx to father

pictíwe· half-siblings related by father

pisítme (pl abs) (1) fathers, (2) forefathers

pisnú·t fatherless. Cf. nú·t sts.

pistí·n with father. Cf. hí·n sts.

naˀtó·tayo· my father and others. Cf. eyu· sts.

ˀim̓tó·tayo· your father and others. Cf. eyu· sts.

ˀeteyé·pist deceased father. Cf. ˀeteyé· stp.

cáˀyaw naˀtó·t my deceased father. Cf. cáˀya P.

tó·wato·yin̓ N white-footed horse
tó·wato·yin̓ (abs)

tóx̣la to explode. See tóqla VS.

tox̣pi vtp stretch (legs). Cf. léhne VC, léht VS, leylé·k VS, wé·yik VS, ʔí VC.

tó·yam N summit, top of a hill, skylines
tó·yam (abs), toyá·mna (obj), toyámlaykin near t., titó·yam (dist abs), titoyá·mna (dist obj)
titoyá·mi· along the tops of hills AW179.6. Cf. i· sts.
coqó·toyam hilltop AP375.7. Cf. súqu N.
tiláwtoyam edge of a cliff. Cf. tiléw N.
toyá·misa. I come to the top.
toyá·misix. We come to the top.
toyá·mima. You came to the top.
tiltoyá·misa. I am going up to fight. Cf. til vtp.
hiwa·toyá·misa. He is flying along the top. Cf. we· vtp.
wayatoyá·misa. I come up to the top fast. Cf. weye vtp.
wilatoyá·misa. I run on the ridge. Cf. wile vtp.
wistoyá·misa. I travel on top of the hills. Cf. wis vtp.
hiwstoyá·misiqa. They were traveling past the top of the mountains.
ʔinahtoyá·misa. I am carrying it on top. Cf. ʔinek vtp.

tó·ynap VS correct, contradict
tó·ynapsa. I correct (mine)., contradict.
hitóynapsa. He contradicts.

tóynima N (place name) place located in upper reaches of Cottonwood Creek, a tributary of Joseph Creek T5N R46E(Oregon) (Schwede 1966:43)
tó·ynima or toyx̣níma (abs)

toyq̓í·ks N reed
toyq̓í·ks (abs), toyq̓í·ksna (obj)

toyx̣níma (place name). See tó·ynima N.

toˀón VC to be constipated
toˀónca. I am constipated.
toˀón constipation HW
toˀóntoˀon excrement HW

tó·ˀyaq VC (1) to hypnotize, (2) to enter a trance, enter a coma, especially at wé·yekwe·cet guardian spirit dance, (3) (with a reflexive prefix) to be carried away
tó·ˀyaqin. (1) I just hypnotized (mine). (2) trance, coma
tó·ˀyax̣nin̓ hypnotized
ˀipná·to·ˀyaqca. He (Coyote) was carried away. AW579.42

tpes vts not to. This appears to be a deverbative adjective formant. Cf. mic̓í· VS.

tpili VS (1) to open up, unfold, (2) to stretch, expand. This form was also used to translate 'crucify'. Cf. tpoli VS.
niké·- pull
nikáˑtpilisa. I open up (mine). I stretch (mine). EPW
anká·tpiliy. Stretch it (e.g., hide) out!
niká·tpilit stretching (something) out
niká·tpilit̓as (abs), niká·tpilit̓aspa (loc) (1) for stretching, (2) something for stretching, cross (Presbyterian). The Catholic translation is *uetkaláikin* DNP40, probably *watkaláykin̓ (something) placed transverse; cf. takalay VC.
wí·- stretch
wí·tpilisa. I open (e.g., folded piece of cloth).

tpip press in. See típip A.

tpiye pile. See tipíye VC.

tpoli VS to inflate, stretch, extend, expand. Cf. tpili VS.
niké·- pull
niká·tpolisa. I stretch (mine).
niká·tpolin̓ stretched, "crucifix" DNP41
sepú·- blow
sapó·tpolisa. I blow up (e.g., a balloon).
sapó·tpolit blowing up, inflating

tp̓e VS to wind around (something), wrap, tie
hú·sus head + wel̓é·- tie + stem + -eˀs vsts.
hucú·cwel̓etp̓et̓es headband. Cf. hú·sus N.
wel̓é·- tie
wel̓é·tp̓ese. I tie (mine) together. I wrap (mine). I tie (a bandage).
ˀu·l̓é·tp̓ese. I tie it.
hiwel̓é·tp̓eye. He wrapped it.
kí· hiˀnéhnene ka· wispó·lki h. ka· ˀiní·t ha·níya. She (Lynx's wife) took this little fragment (of her husband's bones) and wrapped it in buckskin and she erected a lodge. AP474.1
wel̓é·tp̓ey̓se. I tie his. I tie for him. Cf. é·y̓ vts.
wel̓é·tp̓et tying (something) in a bundle, bandage
wel̓é·tp̓et̓es for tying, for wrapping. Cf. *uelétpetes* fetters DNP71, manacles DNP128, shackles DNP186.
wel̓etp̓ey̓é·y̓ loose, untied. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
wel̓é·tp̓in̓ wrapped (e.g., of legs) AP16.7, 9
wí·- distributive prefix + wel̓é·- tie
wí·wel̓etp̓eyuˀ. I will tie each one. HA32.57
reflexive prefix + hú·sus head + wel̓é· tie
ˀinehucú·cwel̓etp̓ese. I am tying a bandage around my head.
ˀipnehucú·swel̓etp̓eye. She tied a bandage around her head. AP342.8

tp̓e climb. See tip̓é· VS.

tp̓es vis nominalizer

tp̓ip or **tpip** pin, stick in. See típip A.

tq in(to) the fire. See taq VS.

tqeɫuk to be full of meat. See tuqʷeɫuk VS.

tqé·w to suddenly be(come). See wé· VS.

tqin̓é·mi for the last time. See teqin̓é·mi VS.

tqú· to drown. See teqú· VS.

tquɫik to be full of meat. See tuqʷeɫuk VS.

tq̓í in ambush. See tiq̓i vtp.

tq̓í· out of water. See taq̓í· VS.

ttem̓é unable to see. See tité·wi VS.

ttiwati to tell story. See titwatí· VS.

ttó·la to forget. See titó·la VS.

tu vip verb inflectional ending produced by combining (1) singular subject and (2) stative
  té·metu. I am living with my wife's family. Cf. té·me VC.
  hiteʔépetu. It is lying all over. Cf. teʔépe VC.
  wisé·tu. I am standing. Cf. wisé· V.
  hiʔpé·tu. It (inanimate) is standing. Cf. ʔipé· V.

tu· drop, fall. See tu·le vtp + leylé·k VS.

tú· vtp with one's foot. Cf. cik̓í·l VC, q̓óɫ V, t̓úxs VC, wató· VS.

tú· vtp pound. Cf. laʔq VS, (with sepé·-) tiwé· VC.

tú· vtp raft, on a flat object. Cf. liké·ce VS.

tú· VS (1) to pierce, (2) to roast, (3) to broil. See Plate 19.
  tú·se. I roast (mine).
    hitú·ye. He roasted (his). AW495.42
    hitú·me. He roasted on stick. AW29.306
    hipetú·ye. They roasted (theirs).
      h. ʔástay. They roasted shoulder meat. AW20.159
    tú·y. Pierce (to sg)!
    tú·tx. Pierce (to pl)!
    tú·t piercing, roasting.
    tu·ʔí (meat) roasted (on stick)
      t. núkt a slice of broiled meat

wí·- distributive
hiwí·tu·ye. He roasted each of them. AW29.307
reflexive prefix
ʾimé·tu·yuʾ. You will pierce yourself.

"tuaaza" VS to paint
tuaázauát "portrayer" DNP150
tuaázat "the act of portraying; a portrait" DNP150

tú·c vtp with the hoof or foot; possibly related to tú· vtp. Cf. piʾlá· VS.

tu·hní· VS to light fire (e.g., with a match). Cf. túhuc N.
tu·hní·se. I am lighting a fire with a match.

túhuc N (1) collarbone, clavicle, (2) fire-making tools, (3) matches
túhuc (abs), tuhúsne or tuhúcne (obj) modern matches
wiwaqitúhuc (abs), wiwaqituhúsne (obj) old-time matches, old fire-making tools

"tuhúxtuhux" A "of bloody odor" AP342.7. Cf. tú·x A.

tuk stay overnight. See wtuk VS.

tuk VS (with ʾipé·-) to be misty
ʾipé·tukt mist

tuke shoot. See tuk^{w}e vtp.

tuke swim (underwater). See tuk^{w}e vtp.

tuké·le·s hunting ground. See tuk^{w}é·l vtp.

"tukelik" VS. Cf. *ueptukelíkse* "to lean the hand" DNP120

tuké·nen N (place name) Tucannon River, Columbia County, Washington According to EPW the name meant 'digging'.
tukénen (abs), tukénenne (obj)

tuké·p to set fire. See tukʷé·p VS.

tuké·p with one's hand. See tukʷé·p vtp.

túke·s N (1) shelter AW115.103, shed, roof around a shelter, (2) arbor, (3) rack for drying meat
túke·s (abs), túke·sne (obj), túke·spe (loc)
wistám̓oˀayn túke·s shelter over a sweat house
túke·sise. I put (something) in a shelter.
hitúke·sise. He puts it in a tree-cache.
tú·ke·siye. I tree-cached it. AP360.11
hitú·ke·sime. He tree-cached it. AP469.6

tuké·y forehead. See tukʷé·y vtp.

tuké·y to lie. See tukʷé·y VS.

tukeyú·t (place name). See tukʷé·y VS.

tukéywe to dance, swim. See tukʷéywe VC.

tukí vtp found in tukíwtelikin fish. Cf. lí·k VC.

túksuˀ N heads of creeks where the bottoms are mostly clay; without a place for spawning
túksuˀ (abs) river bottom of clay AW291.11

tukulkulcú·t N (1) antelope, *Antilocapra americana*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) (chief's name) This name is often transliterated Toohoolhoolzote. He was a Nez Perce chief but with a "Flathead" name according to HW.
tukulkulcú·t (abs)

tukulxuc̓ú·t N (man's name) Toohoolhoolzote HA123.4, HA124.4
tukulxuc̓ú·t (abs), tukulxuc̓ú·tne (obj)

tukumné· VC to go to dig camas. For other roots, ˀimí is used.
tukumné·ce. I am going to dig camas.
hitkumné·ce. He is going camas digging.

tukúpe N (place name) South Fork of Clearwater River (named after a spring near Stites, Idaho). See Plate 20.
tukúpe (abs), tukpé·ne or tukúpne (obj), tukpá·laykin near t., tukpé·pkin̓ix from t.
tukpé·nm (np)
tukpé·nm wá·w̓am or tukpá·nm waw̓á·m (1) head of the South Fork of the Clearwater River, (2) Red River
tukpé·me (abs), tukpemé·m (np) people of Stites, Idaho
tukpeˀéywewiy mouth of the South Fork, Clearwater River; Kooskia T32N R4E
tukpeˀéywewiykin̓ix from the mouth of the South Fork, Clearwater River
tukpeˀéywewiypu· people living at the mouth of the South Fork
tukpé·nwaw̓a·m, tukpá·nwaw̓a·m, or tokpá·nwaw̓a·m Red River T3N-R9E-R10E

tukúx A stiff (e.g., penis)
tukuxtúkux protruding, hard, stiff, solid
tukúx (used adverbially) stiffly

tukʷ vtp shoot for testing. Cf. láhsa VS, léht VS, ˀipt̓é· VS.

tukʷe (1) V to go out to hunt. This verb is followed by wi vtss to return from, (2) tukʷe vtp in hunting. Cf. lí·k VC.
tuké·wise. I am returning from hunting.
hitkú·wise. He is returning from hunting. AW607.51
hitkú·wisix. They are returning from hunting. AW19.139

tukʷé·l V, vtp hunting. Cf. tukʷe V, vtp.
toká·ltamalwisa. I am directing a hunt. Cf. tamá·lwi VS to lead, plan.
hitkó·ltamalwisa. He used to plan hunting. AW16.88
hitkó·ltamalwiqana. He used to give hunting commands. AP360.1
tuké·le·s (abs), tuké·le·sne (obj) HA19.12 hunting ground. Cf. e·s vsts.

tukʷelwek VS to make a fire; possibly a compound cú·- with a pointed object

cú·tkulwekeʔs for making a fire

kawá mací·x kuʔx hiwaqickilí·ka c. Then he packed a few in his arms to start a fire.

tukʷé·p VS (1) to set fire (may become the first part of a compound, see liklí· below), (2) to make someone be affected by the heat (as in a sweathouse)

tukú·pse or tuké·pse. I am setting (mine) on fire.

ʔetkú·pse. I set fire to it.

hipetkú·pe. They became hot.

k̓omáy̓c h. They were badly affected by the heat (as in a sweat house).

pé·tkupsene. He set it on fire.

tukú·pt (1) setting fire, conflagration, (2) burning someone out of a sweathouse

tikú·peʔs kindling, anything to start a fire with

liklí· go around

tuké·plikli·kse. I am setting fire in a ring.

ʔetkú·plikli·kse. He is setting fire in a ring.

pé·tkuplikli·ksine. They set fire to it all around.

cú·- with a pointed object (such as a fire drill)

cú·tkupse. I am starting a fire.

pé·cutkupe. He set fire to it. AW462.71

ʔecú·tkupuʔ. You will set fire to it. AW461.56

cú·- with a pointed object + stem + -té· move away

cú·tkuptece. I am going to another place to start a fire.

ʔené·scutkuptece. I am going away to set fire to them.

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·tku·pe. We burned each other up.

k̓omáy̓c p. We burned each other up badly.

pí·tku·puʔ. (1) We will burn each other up (e.g., in a sweathouse). (2) We will pick each other's brains. We will have a contest of wits.

tukʷé·p vtp (1) with one's hand, (2) with one's fingernail. Cf. cik̓í·l VC, hiwikí VS, keʔéy VC, (with tiyé·-) k̓alakí VC, k̓ú·p VC, laʔq VS, łáy V, q̓eł V, sukí VS, téwyek VS, t̓úxs VC, ʔiyá·q VC.

tukʷé·pe vtp with one's hand. Cf. láhsa VS, léhne VC, liké·ce VS.

tukʷé·pe V (with lí·k) to extend arms
hitkupelí·ke. He stretched (his arm) out.
"q̓oʾ kíne q̓attát hité·m" q̓oʾ kíne kuʾús h. ʾípsus. "Sing right close to me, right here," and he (Coyote) stretched out his arm. AW144.59

tukʷé·y vtp pertaining to forehead. Cf. č̓illí· VS, léhne VC, nas V, peʾk VS, tiq̓é· VC.

tukʷé·y vtp lie, be lying. Cf. likilí· VC, líxnik VS, lú· VS, wé·yik VS.

tukʷé·y VS (1) to lie, be lying, lie (after a fall); cf. ʾilíwsteq̓e VC (2) to cling; possibly related to tukʷé·y vtp
tuké·yse. (Mine) is lying.
hitkú·yse. It is lying. HA47.3
ʾetkú·ysem. It was clinging to his.
cawí·tx kál̓a koná ʾ. Wild carrots were clinging to his (Coyote's tail). AW280.147
temé·- be placed
temé·tkuykt beam, something placed in a position. Cf. *temétkuikt* DNP12.

tukʷéyte VS (1) to throw (e.g., rocks, dirt) AP5.11, (2) to throw (as in wrestling) AW386.10, (3) to hunt (of bison), (4) to shoot, kill AP176.2, (5) "to dart" DNP43, (6) to send (letters)
tukéytesix. We are hunting (bison). We are throwing.
hitkúytesix. They are hunting (bison).
pé·tkuyteye. He threw it to them. HA26.45
hipetkúyteyuʾ. They will kill them. AW84.226
pá·tkoytaqana. He would throw it. AW570.32
hinastkóytaqana. He would throw it to them. HA25.40
pé·tkuyteʾnye. He threw (someone else's) away. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive.
paʾsaqó·lknaq̓iya ka· konmá hú·sus p. When he finished cutting his (Tasiʾ's) (head), then he threw the head to one side. AW257.92
tukéytet (abs) HA78.18, tukéytetpe (loc) HA78.18, tukéytetki (inst) HA79.53 bison hunting (tukʷéytet is the corresponding form in the Downriver dialect)

tukéytet̓es for (bison) hunting. Cf. eʔs vsts.

ka· yawnyá·yana hiné·sce. “manáma ʔé·lew̓ic hiwsí·x t. wetkú·ytet̓es.” Then he (Coyote) said to the Coldweather people, “They are easy to throw (in wrestling) and put down.” AW326.12

tukeytew̓é·t (bison) hunters HA78.23. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

-té· go away to

tukéytetece. I am going (away) to hunt (bison).

hitkúytetece. He is on his way to hunt (bison).

-uʔ to, toward, in the direction of

tukeytúʔse. I am throwing it to(ward) (mine).

ʔetkuytúʔse. I am throwing it to(ward) him.

petkuytúʔye. He threw it to her. AW440.17

patkoytóʔsaqa. He had thrown to him. AP292.2

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pi·tkuytú·t war, shooting at each other.

we- fist

wetkúytese. I am making him fall (as in wrestling).

ʔu·tuke·yteyúʔ. I will put him down (in wrestling). I will trip him.

koná q̓íʔ ʔí·n watikóʔ ka· ʔ. There I will throw him down. AW331.108

hiné·swetkuyteye. He threw them down. AW326.21

weye- quickly

hipú·yetkuyteye. He ran over me. HA41.48

pú·yetkuyten̓ixne. It knocked him down. He shoved him around. AW505.88

wí·- distributive prefix

pé·witkuyteye. He threw each of them. HA26.47

wilé·- wind blows

wilé·tkuytese. The wind is blowing, knocking down something.

wilé·- run

wilé·tkuytese. I shoot as I run.

wiyé·- as one goes

pé·wyetkuyteye. He threw it as he went along. HA26.44

tukʷéywe VC (1) to swim (e.g., of a school of small salmon), (2) to dance (wedding or proposing dance)

tukéywece. (1) I swim. (2) I dance.

hitkúywece. (1) He swims. (2) He dances.
wé·t̓uʔ nacóʔx̣ h. The salmon are not running. AP343.7
hitkúywecix. (1) They (salmon) are swimming. (2) They are dancing.
hipetkúywene. (1) They (salmon) swam. (2) They danced.
tukéywe (1) swimming (of salmon), (2) (wedding) dance

tukʷéy̓k VS (with wé·) to take away
wé·tkuy̓kse. I snatch (mine) away.
pú·tkuy̓ke. He took it way. AW122.13
hiwé·tkuy̓ks. He just took (your wife) away. AW123.45
ʔené·swetkuy̓kuʔ. I will take away from them. AW583.108
pú·tkuy̓ken̓ixne. They would take it away.
kamáwa qí·wn luʔqyé·ye ʔiwé·pni·n hiwá·w̓an̓ixna, ka· c̓alawí pó·w̓alpan̓ixna ka· yoq̓opí p. Whenever Warmweather and his wife fished, anything they caught was taken away (by the Coldweather people). AW326.25
ʔú·tkuy̓tece. I go to take away (Thunder's wife). AW122.22
ké·- eat
kú·tkuy̓kse. I take away food while eating.

tú·k̓e vtp limp with a cane; possibly related to tú·k̓es N. Cf. keʔéy VC, lí·k VC, líxnik VS.

tú·k̓ec N spike deer, a young deer with branchless antlers; a diminutive form of tú·k̓es
tú·k̓ec (abs), tuk̓é·cne (obj)

tú·k̓es N digging stick, cane. See Figure 16 on p. 667.
tú·k̓es (abs), tuk̓é·sne (obj) AW123.34, tuk̓é·snim (np) AW468.53
tuk̓é·si·n (a person) with cane
tok̓actó·k̓ac (abs) AW91.338, tok̓actok̓á·cna (obj) a little toy digging stick

tuk̓ukí VC (1) to be straight. (2) (with a causative prefix) to straighten, move straight to, (3) to be correct. Morvillo gives the following additional glosses to *tukúg*: "direct" DNP50, "honest" DNP100, "impartial" DNP104, "incorruptible" DNP107, "just" DNP113, "reasonable" DNP167, "right" DNP175, "sound" DNP197.

tuk̓ukíce. (Mine) is right. I approve.
wé·t̓u t. I disapprove.
tuk̓uxtúk̓ux straight, rectilinear
nú·snu t. straight nose
tuk̓úx (1) correct, right, all right, (2) (used adverbially) correctly
tuk̓uxné·wit correctness, straightness, being straight
cé·p- by pressing pl. objects
hicé·ptuk̓ukse. He straightened (e.g., feathers). AW78.128
cé·p- by pressing pl. objects + stem + -u· toward
ceptuk̓ukú·se. I am making a dash for (mine).
peceptuk̓ukú·se. She goes directly to him.
kál̓a ʔiske konyá p. It seems that she is going directly to him. AW86.252
peceptuk̓ukú·ye. She went straight toward him. AW200.57
cepé·- by pressing sg. object
cepé·tk̓ukse. I make (mine) straight by pressing. I bring something into line (morally or physically). I control (something). I set it straight. I put it in line. I adjust.
ké·- with teeth
ké·tk̓ukt making true using one's teeth (of arrowshaft)
ke·tk̓ukín̓ (an arrow) straightened with one's teeth
niké·- by pulling
niké·tk̓ukt straightening by pulling with one's hand
té·- by speech
té·tk̓ukse. I explain: "I straighten by talking."
té·tk̓ukt explanation
tulé·- with foot
tulé·tk̓ukt straightening with one's feet
wiyé·- as one goes + niké·- pull
hiwyé·nketk̓ukse. He straightened (arrows as time went on). AW439.11
ʔinék- carry + stem + -ew̓é·t agentive
ʔinehtuk̓ukew̓é·t supervisor
wí·- distributive prefix
wi·tuk̓uxtúk̓uxnuʔ. I will straighten each of them.

tuk̓ʷe VS to pay. Cf. temé·tk̓use. tuk̓ʷe does not occur without prefix temé·.

tuk̓ʷeme vtp crawl, move dragging (something); possibly related to tuk̓ʷemé· VC. Cf. capatí VC, keˀéy VC, lí·k VC, (with weye-) lí·k VC.

tuk̓ʷemé· VC to lie (e.g., snake, water hose, rope)
tuk̓mé·ce. (Mine) is lying (down).
hitk̓umé·ce. It (e.g., a snake) is lying. HA24.22

tuk̓ʷeyk VC appears in the following:
ˀipé·tk̓uykin̓ (sg), heˀpé·tk̓uykin̓ (dist) (of horses) with a black streak down its middle with a black mane, a dark buckskin (horse)

tul vtp spit, expectorate. Cf. c̓é· VS, keˀéy VC, léht VS.

tu·l throw. See tu·le vtp.

tulé· vtp (1) with one's foot. (2) by walking. Cf. cik̓í·l VC, himik VS, laˀq VS, tuk̓ukí VC, t̓ák VS, t̓át VC, t̓ayí· VC, (with cú·-) wé·yik VS, ˀilé·se VC, ˀiyá·q VC.

tu·le vtp throw. Cf. láhsa VS , (with tiw̓a-) láhsa VS, (with teqe-) láhtq̓i VS, latáq VS, (with reflexive prefix) latáq VS, léhne VC, (with tulé·-) léhne VC, (with wí·- and niké·-) léhne VC, (with reflexive prefix) léhne VC, (with many prefixes) léht VS, leté· VS, leylé·k VS, (with sé·p- and teqe-) leylé·k VS, (with tiw̓e-) leylé·k VS, (with wí·-) leylé·k VS, (with weye-) liké·ce VS, liké·pe VS, (with ˀinek-) líxnik VS, lú· VS, wé·yik VS.

tú·mk̓ipsnin̓ P (archaic) empty-handed. The form suggests tú·mk̓ips, a c-class stem
koní·x hipá·yna kál̓a tú·mk̓ipsnin̓. He came empty-handed from there. AW279.126

tú·msit N (archaic) (1) root food, (2) ground up sunflower seeds, (3) anything ground up
tú·msit (abs) AW412.81

tunéhe N (place name) village site thought to be located in area of Mountain Sheep Rapids and Mountain Sheep Creek, and possibly on both sides of the Snake River T4N R48E (Oregon) T29N R4W (Schwede 1966:47)

"tuní·weyme" N (place name) (1) village site located at Juliaetta, Idaho on the north side of the Potlatch River at the mouth of Middle Potlatch Creek T37N R3W (Schwede 1966:34), (2) Juliaetta, Idaho

"túptup" N "stump; the part of a tree remaining in the earth, after the trunk is broken off, as by wind" DNP206

tú·ptup VC (with ʔis 'with knife') to cut (e.g., hair)
ʔistú·ptupce. I cut the hair (of mine).
ʔeʔstú·ptupce. I cut hair.
hipeʔstú·ptupne. They cut hair.
ʔistú·ptupin (1) haircut, (2) cropping horse's tail

tupeʔec N rib
tupéʔc (abs), tupeʔésne (obj), tupeʔésnim (np) AW79.142
tim̓ú·ni tupéʔc bow made of a rib
tupeʔcláymiwt (abs) floating rib: "youngest rib"

túq VC (VS with niké·) to pluck, pull (feather off birds), pull out, weed
túqce. I pluck.
niké·- pull with hand
hinké·tuqe. He plucked it out with his hand.
h. hímtux̣. He pulled out his whisker. AW485.25
niké·tuqt pulling something out

tú·q N tobacco, from English (?). Cf. Sahaptin tawax̣ NSG110; táwax̣ (Hunn 1990:343)
tú·x̣ (abs), tu·q̓áyn for t.
ʔitétp̓es tu·q̓áyn snuffbox

tú·qe P I wonder; corresponds to tóqa AP1.5, AP462.4
náma tú·qe ʔitú· hiwsí·x. I wonder who they are. AW520.122
tú·qe mác hí·wes kí· weʔnikí·n tí·m̓es. I wonder how much this book is.
tú·qe máwa hipá·ynoʔ. I wonder when he will come.

tu·qéle VC to fight (a war), have skirmish. This form is not used for wrestling, boxing, or fighting of individuals.

tu·qélece. I fight. I am in the front line.
to·qálacaqa. I was in the front line.
ˀepetu·qélene. We fought them.
hiné·stu·qelene. They fought them.
pe·tu·qélenuˀ. We will fight.
tu·qéle (abs), tu·qélepe (loc) during the war, tu·qéleki (inst) because of the war HA123.3
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·tu·qelecix. They are fighting against each other.
pi·tqetu·qélecix. They suddenly started fighting. AW33.374

tu·qé·x P maybe, perhaps, I wonder (the final *x* might be a fossilized first-person pronominal suffix). Cf. tú·qe P.
ka· koná tu·qé·x yox̣ ˀitú·nm hiné·c̓nitetu. I wonder what it is that gives this to us. AW276.69
"tu·qé·x waq̓í·ne pá·pspal̓o·nm titm̓á·yim hipecú·kwenuˀ hóq̓asqama hiká·tawtaliks." "There will be a time when the Fir Tree people will know that I have eaten my brothers to sleep." AW341.63. Cf. AW560.148, AW562.196, HA34.85.

tú·qi VS (1) to smoke (tobacco), (2) to have a conference
tu·qíse. I smoke.
hitu·qíse. He smokes.
petú·qis. We smoke.
kí· weye p. Let's smoke.
hipetú·qiye. They smoked. HA75.36
hitú·qisine. They smoked (long ago). HA73.5, HA74.12
hitó·qinaˀniqa. They used to smoke. HA75.33
hitú·qiyen̓ixne. They used to smoke (long ago). HA75.38
tú·qit (abs) HA74.18, tú·qitpe (loc) HA74.9 (1) smoking (tobacco), (2) a conference
tú·qitetp̓es tobacco pouch. Cf. leptp̓é· VS.
-tet̓é· inceptive suffix
tu·qitet̓esí·x. We are having a council smoke. AP399.16
-tiwé· sts together
hiné·stu·qitwece. He is smoking with them.
ˀipním h. tiwélqene. He is smoking with the Bannocks.

-u· directional suffix, toward
hinestu·qiyú·se. He smokes for them. He smokes (and blows smoke) toward them. HA75.27
hinasto·qiyó·yoˀqa. He would smoke for them. HA75.31
sepé·- causative prefix
hisepetú·qisine. They made him smoke.
pe·sepetú·qisine. They let them smoke. HA75.45
ˀinek- carry, accompany
ˀew̓néhtu·qise. I smoke with him.
ˀaw̓nahto·qisiqa. We were smoking with him.
ˀew̓néhtu·qisine. We smoked with him.
ˀepeˀnéhtu·qiyuˀ. We are going to smoke with him.

tuqlí·ks fish trap. See lí·k VS.

tuqúy VC to push, push with force
tuqúyn pushing
t. ˀanó·qtipx pushing ahead
sé·p- causative prefix
sé·ptuquyce. I am pushing (mine).
s. miyáˀc. I am pushing my child.
pé·septuquyne. She pushed (the blocking logs). AW433.61
ˀesé·ptuquytetx. Push him (to move faster)! AW50.98
wiyé·- as one goes + sé·p- causative prefix
hiné·swiyeseptuquyce. He was pushing them as he went. AW596.23

tu·q̓í·k VS to fasten (something) around one's ankle
tu·q̓í·kse. I fasten something around my ankle.
hitu·q̓í·kse. He fastens something around his ankle.
tu·q̓í·kt wearing bells on one's ankles (for a war dance)
wí·- distributive prefix
wí·tuq̓í·kim. Put anklets on each (ankle). AW354.11

tuqʷele vtp swim (of fish). Cf. keˀéy VC, láhtq̓i VS, léhne VC, léhyek VS, lewí·k VS, lixnik VS, lú· VS.

tuqʷełuk VS (with reflexive prefix and ké·- bite) to be full of meat, be satiated with meat

ˀiné·ketqełukse or ˀiné·ketquɫikse. I am full from eating meat. I am tired of eating meat.

ˀipné·ketquɫikse. He is filled with meat.

ˀipné·ketquɫikin̓ full of meat

ka· ˀetke ˀ. ka· wá·qoˀ kál̓a tamsá·scim hicá·pkil̓aka. Because he was full of meat, he just picked only roseberries. AW273.16

tú·s A (dupl) (1) dull (not bright in color), (2) not brightly burning (of fire), just simmering but not really burning

tu·stú·s

tú·s N up, above; antonym of ˀallá·y

titú·sti along the top HA33.65

titu·stí·x high up (in the hills) AW484.2

tú·skex upward, high up AW32.357

tú·skin̓ike upper area, surface, exterior, outside

tú·skin̓ikecim only on the surface, just on the outside

tú·skin̓ikeykin̓ix from the upper one of the two

tú·skin̓iku· uppermost one of several; antonym of ˀalláykin̓iko·

tú·skin̓ix from above AW31.341

tú·sti up, on the surface AW114.96

tú·stin over, as in flying over something, jumping over AW113.76

tustiníx very high up, the highest

tustimasá·t̓al (vowel sic) season of early summer, June. There are at least three etymological explanations: (1) because it is when plants grow up out of the ground, (2) because it is when the sun is high, and (3) because people go to the higher country (to gather roots).

tam̓á·tostin upon one's knee. Cf. AP420.9, 13;AP421.5. Cf. tá·m̓a N.

wetú·skse. I praise (mine). Cf. we vtp with words.

tú·se N (place name) Touchet River, Washington

tú·se (abs), tú·sene (obj)

tú·se teqeléhyekt Touchet River stream below Pomeroy, Idaho. A folk history of this place is given in AW27.282. Coyote roasted salmon at Touchet after he broke the fish dam guarded by the five Swallow sisters at Celilo. The word for 'roasting' is tú·se. Cf. tú· VS.

tuséq VS (1) to mix ingredients, (2) to make batter for bread, (3) to make dough, (4) to mix cement
tuséqse. I mix ingredients to make dough.
hituséqse. He mixes ingredients.
hituséqe. He mixed ingredients. AW101.3
tuséqt (1) mixture of ingredients (as when one bakes a figurine) AW101.3, (2) batter, (3) dough, (4) cement

tustimasá·t̓al June. See tú·s N.

tú·t VC to grind, pound
tú·tce. I grind.
tó·tcaqa. I was grinding.
tú·tnuʔ. I will grind.
ʔiyá·q find
ʔató·t̓yaqin. I found it by pounding.
tú·tin grinding, pounding
tú·tnin̓ (1) flour, (2) (something which has been) ground
tú·tnwe·s gristmill: "place to grind (something)"
tú·tn̓es (1) gristmill, (2) (something used) for grinding
t. lalk̓áyn coffee grinder
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
ʔaná·stotkay̓ca. I am pounding for them. AW146.86
hiná·stotnay̓saqa. She pounded for them. AW146.96

tux vtp in mud, working against muddy or sticky substance. Cf. c̓éʔ V, keʔéy VC, láhsa VS.

túx P (dupl) sputtering noise made with one's mouth. Cf. AP347.7-8.
tuxtúx kú·se. I spit on (something). Spitting on twigs was believed to make them answer.
ka· koná ʔé·tx tuxtúx ʔepewí·kiyuʔ tuyq̓ikísne ka· koním pé·msteqeʔnpuʔ. Then you will spit on each of the twigs, then they will answer him. AW227.6

tú·x A (dupl) (1) odd tasting, for example, the way bear meat tastes if it is not roasted with pá·toy, (2) odd smelling AW545.33

tu·xtú·x , titu·xtítu·x (dist)
tu·xtú·x hití·wece. He smells foul.
tuktuxhí·cpe (place name) a place in Selway Wilderness (exact location is unknown): "bad smellin place" (Shawley 1977:100)

túxi VS to spin, make fishing lines. Cf. tikíkim VC.
túxise. I make a fishing line.
hitúxisix. They are making ropes. AW13.44
túxit (1) twisting twine together, (2) fishing line, (3) fishing
túxitpe (loc) from making ropes, in making ropes AW14.53
wetúxise. I twist to make a rope.
hiwí·tuxisix. Each of them is making rope. AW13.44

túxsuˀ P Oh, yes!
túxsuˀmet. Oh, I forgot. AW450.183
túxsuˀx Oh, I . . .
t. ˀew̓níye. Oh, I remember, I gave it to him. Cf. tíksuˀx Ah, I remember AP297.7; Ah, that's so AP450.8; tíksuˀ just to remember AP428.10.

tú·xtuk VC (1) to be congested, (2) to be bloated, (3) to have pressurized feeling in stomach, (4) "to loathe" DNP124
tú·xtukce. I have a bloated feeling in my stomach.
tú·xtukin being bloated, being gaseous

tú·x̣ tobacco. See tú·q N.

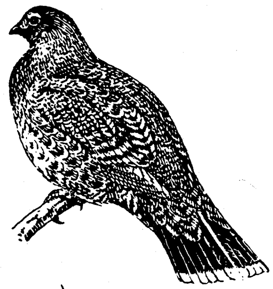
tux̣tuq̓ét A unpleasant
tux̣tuq̓ét̓ic, titux̣tuq̓ét̓ic (dist) unpleasant, terrible, disgusting

tuyewqú·lme N (place name) a camp in the north fork area of the Clearwater River; now called White Rock Springs (Shawley 1977:102)

tuyq̓í·k VS to make twigs
tuyq̓í·kse. I make twigs.
tuyq̓í·ks (abs), tuyq̓í·ksne AW228.13 or tuyq̓ikísne AW227.7 (obj) twig

hiné·sne “kawóʔ ʔaw̓náhnó·tx tuyq̓í·ks ka· koná ʔé·tx tuxtúx ʔepewí·kiyuʔ tuyq̓ikísne.” He (Coyote) told them (his children), “Then take him (the mean boy) along to make twigs and (you) spit on each of the twigs.” AW227.7

tuy̓é N (1) blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus* (Marshall 1977:65), (2) *tuyé* “goatsucker; a nocturnal swallow, something like an owl in appearance” DNP87



tuy̓é (abs), tuy̓é·ne (obj), tuy̓é·nm (np)

tuy̓é·nm núkt blue grouse meat

tuy̓é·ku·s (place name) Blue Grouse Springs T4N R44E (Oregon)

tuy̓é·si·s blue grouse soup. Cf. sí·s N.

tuʔp vtp legs, knees. Cf. láhsa VS, léhne VC.

tuʔpí VC to mow, cut grass, harvest, reap. Cf. *tupíze* meto GLN170.

tuʔpíce. I cut grass.

hituʔpíce. He is cutting grass.

hitoʔpnaqá·na. She cut grass.

liy̓é·ski hiwsawá·yixqana kiwáyl ka· koná h. In a canoe, she rowed over so far and she cut grass there. AW253.24

túʔpin grass cutting, mowing, harvest

tuʔpín̓es scythe, (a thing) for grass cutting, lawn mower

tuʔpnew̓é·t a person who cuts grass

é·yi move around

hituʔpné·yktetu. She used to move around cutting grass.

ka· koná h. hé·wsil̓iks ha·ní·tato. There she went around cutting grass and made bedding. AW254.44

-té· go away to

tuʔpté·ce. I go to cut grass.

hitoʔptá·nqana. She went to cut grass.

ka· q̓oʔ pú·y̓imten̓ixne ka· h. héwsil̓iksʔayn c̓íxc̓ix. They made her go and cut grass for bedding. AW253.23

tú·ʔpsqilik VS to stand firm, resist. This form may include tú·- with foot, and ʔipsqi- to walk.

tú·ʔpsqilikse. I stand firm.
tú·ʔpsqiliksix. We stand firm.
tú·ʔpsqilikt nostril, fleshy wall on either side of the nose HW

tuʔún VC (1) to become unpopular, lose prestige, (2) to be weak
tuʔúnce. I become unpopular.
tuʔúnne. I became unpopular.
tuʔúntuʔun weak, deficient in political strength

tuʔúynu N tail (of animals), tail feather (e.g., of eagles)
tuʔúynu (abs) AW280.143, tuʔynú·ne (obj), tuʔynú·pe (loc) AW280.137, toʔynó·laykin near t. AW496.52
toʔynóʔayn crupper: "for tail"
tuʔúynu kikú·het or tuʔúynu kuhét (abs), tuʔúynu kikú·hetine (obj) (1) Chinese pheasant: "long tail," (2) long-tailed rat
tuʔúynu waʔapcwáʔapc tailbone
tuʔynuhí·n x̣áx̣a·c silvertip bear: "grizzly with tail"
tuʔynuhí·spe (place name) McCall region: "land of silvertip grizzlies (Shawley 1977:101) T18N R3E
tuʔynúʔsu·s (Sioux type) warbonnet. Cf. ʔisú·s N.
toʔynó·talam tip of tail AW388.42. Cf. tá·lam N.

twe vtsc together, mixed, associated. Cf. tú·qi VS.

twe· mix. See tiwe· VC.

twe· -mate, friend, co-...-er. See tiwe· sts.

twik or **twí·k** follow. See tiwí·k VC.

twíyek advise, teach. See tiwíyek VS.

tw̓ayik apply oil. See tiw̓á·yik VS.

tw̓a with a pointed object. See tiw̓a vtp.

tw̓ek chase. See tiw̓ek vtp.

tx pis plural
ˀé·tx you (pl). Cf. ˀé· you (sg).

tx plural imperative suffix. See tk vis.

tx sis to
má·t̓atx (to the) upstream (area). Cf. má·t̓a N.
mú·t̓etx (to the) downstream (area). Cf. mú·t̓e N.

tx by speech (?). See sukí VS.

tx̣ into the fire. See taq VS.

tx̣ uncle, nephew, niece. See táq K.

tx̣iy̓ak VS (with a reflexive prefix) (1) to make a wish, (2) to recount one's spiritual experience and call on one's powers
ˀiná·tx̣iy̓aksa. I am making a wish. I am calling on my powers.
ˀipná·tx̣iy̓aksa. She makes a wish. He recounted his experience. AW17.105
ˀipná·tx̣iy̓akima. She made a wish.
ka· ˀ. ka· wé·qit hiwé·qiye hitqí·ke laˀám̓ ˀiní·t hiná·stawtalikaˀnya. She made a wish and rain came down and flattened all the lodges. AW161.11
ˀipná·tx̣iy̓akt dance about one's experience, announcements of spiritual experience or guardian spirit (wé·yekin)

tx̣pi stretch (legs). See tox̣pi vtp

t̓

t̓ák VS to whip, beat. This form is preceded by a prefix. The form is probably phonosymbolic.
tulé·- with foot
tolá·t̓aksa. I kick.
we- with a stick
wat̓áksa. I beat with a stick.
wat̓ákaʔs a whip (for horses)
wepé·- with flat hand
wapá·t̓aksa. I hit (it) with my flat hand.
ʔipé·- with fist
ʔipá·t̓aksa. I hit with my fist.

t̓ak̓ P that describes sound or manner of dealing a blow
kí·met ʔiceyé·yenm "t̓ák̓" muʔúy. Then Coyote (beat him) "kapow!" to death. AW505.86

"t̓akakátsya" "Zephyr" AP306.l. See tak̓ak̓ácya N.

t̓áqaqaq P that describes sound of fire burning, crackle
t̓áqaqaq AP422.9 or t̓áx̣ax̣ax̣ AP422.11 crackle

t̓áq̓ P that describes (1) sound of something (e.g., lice) being crushed, (2) sound of an arrow hitting a target (e.g., a bird) AP135.10

t̓át VC to tear, rip
t̓átnin̓ (passive participle) torn

t̓á·t (used adverbially) torn. This form is used with the verb kú· ‘to do’ and makes up a verb phrase meaning ‘to tear’.

t̓á·t t̓á·t pé·kiyeˀnye. He (Salmon) tore up someone else’s (Coyote’s blanket). AW28.291

t̓att̓át (adjective) easy to tear

cú·ye- with instrument

có·yat̓atksa. I tear (it) with an instrument.

ké·- with teeth

ká·t̓atksa. I tear (it) with my teeth.

niké·- pull

niká·t̓atksa. I tear (it) with my hand.

tiw̓a- with a pointed object

patw̓at̓átxqawnoˀ. It (sharp grass) will rip it (a mosquito’s belly) up. AW383.42

tulé·- with foot

tolá·t̓atksa. I tear (it) with my foot.

wáw̓- fish

hiwáw̓t̓atka. He stripped fish by cutting off its sides. AW29.306

wáw̓t̓atkt cutting off the sides of fish

wí·- distributive prefix

hiná·swit̓atxqana. She tore up each one of them.

ka· koná hiné·sne “kí· ˀu ˀé· we.” kawóˀ h. Then she (Grizzly Bear) said to them, “Here you are.” Then she tore up each one of them. AW214.90

ˀaná·swit̓att̓atnoˀ. I will tear each one of them up into small pieces.

konmaná q̓oˀ táx̣c kex míne ˀaná·skicaˀnoˀ konóˀ tax̣c ka· ˀ. I will meet them somewhere pretty soon, and I will tear each one of them up into bits. AW544.18

wí·- distributive + stem + -qaw straight through + -té· go away to

wí·t̓atxqawtaca. I am going to tear you up. AW581.77

ˀice- with a blade + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pa·ˀcat̓átkaˀnya. He cut (an eye) for him. AW153.7

t̓átx N (dupl) a little splinter HW; probably related to t̓át VC

t̓átxt̓atx (abs)

t̓aw (with a prefix) VS to wring
waqá- in arms
waqát̓awksa. I wring mine.
waqát̓awkinwa·s a wringer

t̓áw VC to guess at stick-games. Cf. ló·x̣mi VS.
t̓áwca. I guess at a stick-game.
t̓áwn (active participle) guessing, pointing action performed in a stick-game. For varieties, see pálq̓allay P and hé·pey N.

t̓awa N it, that. This is a "lexical gap filler." The closest English equivalents are words such as whatchamacallit, thingamajig, doohickey, you-know-who, what's-his-name.
t̓awa (abs), t̓awá·na (obj) HA97.124, t̓awá·pa (loc) HA96.102, t̓awá·pim (np person), t̓awá·nm (np thing), t̓awá·px to t̓. HA104.45
t̓awa, t̓awoʔ or t̓awanoʔ (used as a marker of hesitation) um, you know HA97.128, HA97.115, HA103.33, HA105.57

t̓awani VS do it, do that, do you-know-what. This is the verb counterpart of t̓awa N, and is used to anchor affixes when the speaker cannot think of a verb stem. Sometimes the verb with this stem may be later stated in a form containing the intended stem as in the first two examples below.
hit̓wá·niyoʔ kí·ʔu konmaʔí hipewlelí·xnuʔ. They might do it from me like that, they might get away from me.
hitkó·pt̓awaniqana ʔesé·ki hitkó·phiwixqana. He did that with his fingernail, he cut (it) into thin strips.
pá·t̓wanisa. They do it. AW169.64
hit̓wá·nya. He did it. AW272.6
hipat̓wa·nis. They just did it.
h. hipewí·weces. They just did it, I mean they just started to get on horses. HA102.6
pá·t̓walyoʔ. He will do what-you-call-it. AW147.112
t̓awá·nyaʔnyoʔ. I will do what-you-call-it to him. AW175.59

t̓ax̣ vis (conditional present suffix) inflectional ending used for (1) hypothetical conditions or actions, without number distinctions, and for (2) expressing wishes. The plural is expressed by the prefix pe. Cf. kú· VS to go, kú· VS to do, (with ˀinek vtp) láhtq̓i VS, wé· VS to be, wic̓é· VS to become, (with ú·kini vts) ˀinipí VS.

t̓áx̣ax̣ VS to become singed, become wrinkled. Cf. t̓áqaqaq P.
ˀilat̓áx̣ax̣t (1) burned, singed, (2) becoming wrinkled. Cf. ˀile vtp.
t̓ax̣x̣áx̣ (used adverbially)
t̓. hikú·se. It became singed.

tayct̓á·yc (1) A flat, shallow, (2) N dish, plate, tray. Cf. té·k̓e VC.
t̓ayct̓áyc or t̓ayct̓á·yc (abs), t̓ayct̓áycpa (loc)

t̓áyps A (dupl) tough and hard (of wood), hard to break
t̓aypst̓ayps (abs) tough and hard (of wood), hard to break

t̓aˀáw VC (1) to recede (of river), (2) to dry up (wells), (3) to consume (food), deplete (resources, supplies)
t̓aˀáwca. Mine is receding. Mine (of well) is drying up.
hit̓aˀáwca. It is drying up (of wells).
t̓aˀáwnin̓ (passive participle) dried
t̓aˀáw̓ empty
ké·- with teeth
ká·t̓aˀwksa. I am drinking it up. In consuming only solids the stem laˀám VC is used (e.g. ká·l̓amksa).
pá·kat̓aˀwkay̓sana. He emptied it (pan) by eating. AW58.233. Cf. é·y̓ vts.
taˀáw̓ kú·se. It is empty (of liquid).

t̓e vis (1) let (as in let me, let us), (2) so that one can. This ending is often found with ke accompanied by pronominal suffixes. Cf. haní· VS, (with é·y̓ vts) haní· VS, (with a reflexive prefix) haní· VS, kú· VS to do, (with ú· vts) kú· VS to go, (with tú·le vtp and u· vts) léhn̓e VC, qiˀní· VS, wé· VS, (with a reflexive prefix and wepé·) yá·ta VS, ˀinikí VS, ˀipé·w̓i VS, (in a compound with keˀéy) ˀise·pí VS.

t̓e VS to burn wood, put wood on a fire (?)
cé·p- causative prefix + weye- quickly
cú·yet̓ey. Put more wood on the fire!
cú·yet̓et campfire

t̓eq VS to crack, chip a rock to get thin edges
té·m- throw
pé·temt̓eqe. He cracked it (e.g., flint).
p. koní·x. He (Coyote) cracked him (Flint) from there. AW169.63
pé·temt̓eqsem. He split it. AW169.65
temé·- place, set
temé·t̓ex̣ split rocks AW292.24
temet̓é·qin̓ (abs), temet̓é·qiʔsne (obj) (1) (passive participle) split, (2) rocks that are not round and smooth but rather cracked and rough. When the creek beds are covered with this type of rock, the area is unsuitable for spawning. Cf. AW291-292.
temet̓é·qíʔsne ʔe· ʔatoláyca. (Coyote talking to a school of salmon) You are going upstream where only split rocks are. AW292.13
we(y)- with a tool
wet̓éqse. I chip or crack with something.
ʔo·yt̓áx̣qana. I used to chip.
ka· koná ke yóx̣ ʔ. ka· koná hiʔnpá·tksix kakalá weyíwtelikin kukúckuc. Whenever it chipped off, small birds picked them up. AW199.45
wí·- distributive + té·m- throw
pé·witemt̓eqe. He chipped each.
ka· piswé·ne p. yóx̣ kuʔúsuʔ. He (Porcupine) chipped thin flakes off the rocks. AW112.62

t̓é·sx vsts before; possibly eʔs plus k. This is variant found after a s-class stem. The variant after a c-class stem is né·sx.
wis- travel + q̓uyím uphill
wisq̓uyimkt̓é·sx before going uphill
wis- travel + wéwtuk stay for the night
wiswewtukt̓é·sx before we stopped for the night

t̓éw̓ P that describes sound of dog lapping water

t̓éx̣ P that describes sound of locusts AP114.11

t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N strawberry, *Fragaria* spp.; identification by Alan Marshall .
t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ (abs), t̓ex̣t̓éx̣ne (obj), t̓ex̣t̓éx̣nim (np), t̓ex̣t̓éx̣pe (loc), t̓ex̣t̓éx̣laykin near t̓.,
t̓ex̣t̓eq̓áyn for t̓.
t̓ex̣t̓ex̣wé·kuʾs cantaloupe, casaba melon: "(a thing) like strawberries." Cf.
wé·kuʾs sts.

t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N (1) "locust This name is applied to that variety of grasshopper which flies with a crackling stridulation" AP113.1, (2) grasshopper pale brown in color, which makes the sound t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ EPW. Cf. t̓éx̣ P.
t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ (abs), t̓ex̣t̓éx̣ne (obj) AP113.12

t̓eyí· VC to be flat, be spread out
hit̓eyí·se. It (e.g., brush) is spread. A dense growth lies. AP264.13
t̓eyí·t̓eyi· (sg) HA25.25, t̓it̓eyí·t̓it̓eyi· (dist) (1) flat, (2) flat pint bottle of liquor
nú·snu t̓eyí·t̓eyi· flat nose
cé·p- by pressure + weye- quickly
cú·yet̓eyi·kse. I am flattening (it) with something.
cepé·- by pressure (sg obj)
cepé·t̓eyi·kse. I flatten by pressing with my hand.
tulé·- with foot
tulé·t̓eyi·kse. I am flattening with my foot.
tulé·- with foot + reduplicated stem + -é·y̓ benefactive
pé·tulet̓eyi·t̓eyi·neʾnye. He$_i$ repeatedly flattened his$_j$ with foot.
ka· koná hú·sus p. And then he (Salmon) kept on flattening his (Rattlesnake's) head with his foot. AW312.152
we- with a stick
wet̓é·yi·kse. I am flattening (it) with a stick.
wepé·- with hand
wepé·t̓eyi·kse. I am flattening with my palm.
wí·- distributive + cé·p- by pressure + weye- quickly
wí·cu·yet̓eyi·kse. I am flattening them with something.
wisle- hair
wislet̓é·yi·kse. I am flattening (it) by shaving. I make (it) thin by cutting away.

t̓í·can N hind end, buttocks, anus

t̓í·can (abs), t̓i·cána (obj), t̓i·cánkin̓ix from the anus AP22.12
t̓í·can sehyí·n wormy ass. Cf. séhey N.
t̓í·can p̓íłnin̓ asshole

t̓ikúˀ P yes, precisely, sure. Cf. t̓ukúˀ.
t̓ikúˀx surely I, surely we. Cf. k ps first-person suffix.
t̓. wé·s. (1) I am he. I am the one. That is who I am. (2) surely, precisely
t̓. wé·s láwtiwa·. The one over there is my friend.
t̓. nú·n wisí·x. Indeed, we are the ones. AW137.55
ˀehé t̓. q̓oˀ yóq̓oˀ ˀatimnó·na ˀewé·wkunisine. Yes, that was exactly our purpose when we met General Howard. HA104.46
t̓ikúˀm surely you (sg). Cf. m ps second-person suffix.
t̓ikúˀpem surely you (pl). Cf. pe ps plural suffix.
t̓. wisí·x. Surely you (pl) are.
t̓ikúˀ surely he
t̓. hí·wes can. I am sure that's John.

t̓ímm P that describes sound of thunder. Cf. t̓ú·mm AP187.5.

t̓iní·m̓yac daughter; abbreviated form of pit̓iní·m̓yac. Cf. pit̓í·n̓ N.

t̓íp VC to be a down slope
hit̓ípce. There is a downward slope.
hit̓ípcenki. There is a downward slope in that direction.

t̓ípec want, wish. See ˀípec sts.

t̓ípipip P that describes "drumming of pheasant" AP127.14, 16

t̓i·pít N cloudy sky, overcast sky
t̓i·pít (abs)
hí·wes t̓. It is cloudy.
hit̓i·pitíce. It is getting cloudy. Cf. hí· svtss.
t̓i·pítin cloudiness, forming of cloud, becoming cloudy

t̓it̓álin P that describes sound of loud noise, such as shell exploding in the ear

t̓i·t̓í·nu N (1) hornet HW, (2) beetle EPW
t̓i·t̓í·nu (abs), t̓i·t̓i·nú·ne (obj)

t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es N bracelet made of elk's canine teeth
t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es (abs), t̓it̓iy̓n̓é·sne (obj)

t̓okc V (VS after some prefixes) (with the prefix wew) to hatch; probably a diminutive form of t̓uks V, t̓úxs VC
wew split (?)
hiwáwt̓okcksa. It is hatching.
hiwáwt̓okcksix. They are hatching.
wáwt̓okcka. It (mine) hatched.
wáwt̓okckt (active participle) hatching

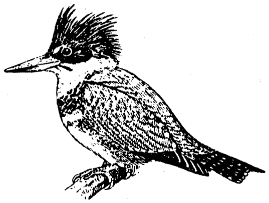
t̓ó·x̣ P crash (e.g., lightning) AP187.11

t̓oˀs vsts an object for ...-ing. Cf. k̓é·mi VS.

t̓úk VC to scream, shout, make noise, yell, gossip
t̓úkce. I am making noise.
hit̓úxcix or hit̓úkcix. They are shouting. AW386.7
hit̓úxcinm. It is making noise. AP31.10
hit̓úxnime. She (Katydid) burst into a din. AP31.15
hipet̓úxne. They yelled. AW198.16
pé·t̓uxneˀnye. He made a loud cry for them. AW446.127. Cf. é·y̓ vts.
t̓úkin noise making, gossip.
t̓uxn̓ípec (1) someone who gossips, (2) radio (jocular). Cf. ˀípec sts.
wiyé·- as one goes
ˀewyé·t̓ukce. His (children) are making noise as he went. AW115.106
ˀewyét̓ukcem. His (e.g., children) come making noise.
koná kál̓a mamáy̓ac ˀ. There his (Coyote's) children came making lots of noise.
reflexive prefix + ké·- with teeth
ˀimemeket̓úksix. They made noise while eating.
ka· koná kulé·wit wá·qoˀ ka· ˀ. mamáy̓ac. In the evening the children

made noise while eating. AW232.83
ˀitú·ki ˀetye ˀé·k̓ex ˀ. weye ˀetqé·ktetx. Why are Magpies making noise eating, go and see! AW232.84
ˀimeméket̓uxkime. They ate themselves into a clamor. AP353.11

t̓úks (1) P that describes sound of something bursting open, as when a fly is bitten, (2) V to explode. Cf. t̓uxs VC.
túks popped open AP13.8
wéw- hit
wéwt̓ukskse. (Mine) is exploding.



t̓ú·lulc P stupid

t̓ulú·lux N (1) kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) "otter." Morvillo cites a word he spells *tulúlg*, which he glosses as "otter", and "a carnivorous animal of several species" DNP147.
t̓ulú·lux (abs), t̓ulu·lúxne (obj)

t̓ú·m VC (1) to take a shortcut, (2) to miss, skip
ˀet̓ú·mne. (1) I take a shortcut. (2) I skip.
cú·- in single file
hicú·t̓umkse. He is taking a shortcut.
cú·t̓umkt a shortcut
temé·- place
temé·t̓umkse. I am making a shortcut.
we- with stick + stem + -é·yi move around
hiwet̓ú·mkeyikse. He traced around. AW254.32

"t̓úmm" P "sound of chorus of katydids" AP31.11

"t̓ú·mm" P "boom of thunder" AP187.5. Cf. t̓ímm P.

t̓úx VC to pull out
t̓úxce c̓íxc̓ix. I am pulling out weeds.

t̓úxs VC to break open, cut open, puncture
t̓úxsce. I puncture (mine).

t̓úxsin explosion

t̓úxs (used adverbially) puff AW384.46

t̓úʔxs popping open AP13.8; more emphatic form of t̓úxs

tit̓uxstit̓úxs (dist) punctured

t. hitqí·ken̓ixne. They all fell, bursting to bits. AW190.145

cepé·- press with hand

cepé·t̓uxskse. I am breaking (mine) with my hand.

ké·- with teeth

ké·t̓uxskse. I am biting it open. I am eviscerating.

pí·ket̓uksksem. (One) punctures me by biting.

kál̓a pí·tyokcix "ʔí·nanx̣way, ʔí·nanx̣way, ʔé· p." "You have me the wrong one, you have me the wrong one, you are puncturing me by biting." AP104.11-12

pí·ket̓uksksix. They are puncturing each other by biting. Cf. pí· vtp.

pé·ket̓uxsken̓ixne. They bit it open.

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ kál̓oʔ p. ʔimé·sne ka· pá·nwihnan̓ixna. Finally they (Wolves) just bit a deer's (belly) open and left it there. AW373.37

niké·- pull

niké·t̓uxskse. I tear (mine) open.

hinké·t̓uxske. It exploded (usually things with liquid inside, such as an egg or a boil).

tú·- with foot

ʔené·stut̓uxsks. I have exploded them with my foot. AW192.168

tukʷé·p- with hand

tuké·pt̓uxskse. I break (e.g., pimple) with my hand.

tulé·- with foot

tulé·t̓uxskse. I break it by stepping on it.

we- with a blunt instrument

wet̓úxskse. I smash (mine).

wepé·- with hand (unintentionally)

wepé·t̓uxskse. I break (mine) open with my hand.

ʔice- with a knife

peʔcet̓úxske. She cut it open.

hitqeʔnípe wálc ka· p. miyáʔc. She quickly picked up a knife and cut open her child. AW372.18

ʔicet̓úxskt dressing an animal or fish, cut open animal and cut out fat surrounding stomach

ʔicat̓óxchacwal AW372.21 or ʔicet̓úxchacwal AP126.1, 7, 8, 15, AP127.15, 17, AP130.3, AP131.1, 15 (abs), ʔicet̓úxchacwalm AP128.14-15 (np) Cut-out-of-Belly Boy (name of a figure in Nez Perce folktale)

ʔipé·- with fist

ʔipé·t̓uxskse. I squeeze and crush (e.g., an egg).

ʔipé·- as something stands + stem + -a·t as an object goes by

ʔipát̓oxskatksa. I split it open as it goes by.

páʔpat̓oxskatka. It (e.g., a standing piece of flint) split him as he passed by.

ʔise- cut

ʔiset̓úxskt (abs), ʔiset̓úxskne (obj) a bag (e.g., of deer intestines) about ten inches in length with light yellow lining, used to put fat in, boiled and dried. This was used to cook with other things in water.

t̓ú·x̣t̓ux̣ N (place name)

t̓ú·x̣t̓ux̣nime or t̓úx̣t̓ux̣nime (1) Big Horse Creek between Sutter Creek and Jacknim Pohol (Jack Creek), a tributary of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E, (2) camp site at Big Horse Canyon on the south side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R5E (Schwede 1966:28)

t̓uyi vtss begin, start; possibly related to ʔú·yi VS. Cf. c̓í·q VC, piʔím VC, we·cé· VS.

t̓uʔk̓ P that describes sound of something heavy thrown down, thud AP287.15

t̓wa whatchamacallit. See t̓awa N.

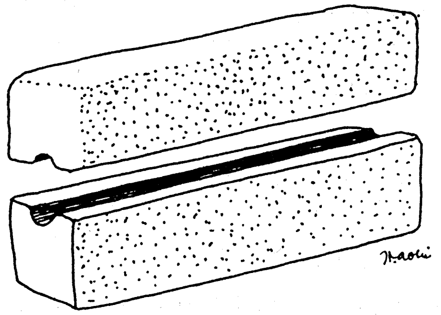


Figure 17. wisqáwkaʔs arrowshaft rasp (p.896)

u

ú be seated. See ʔú VC.

u· in water. See lú· VS.

ú· vtss (1) directed to, toward, (2) for the sake of, on behalf of, (3) against (ú· after an s-class stem and nú· after a c-class stem). Cf. kú· VS to go, (with wilé·) keʔéy VC, pá·y VC, wé·yik VS, (with wít̓e) wé·yik VS, ʔinikí VS.

ú·kini vtss as something approaches (ú·kini after an s-class stem and nú·kini after a c-class stem). Cf. (with wé·p) ciy̓aw VC, hí VC, liló·y VC, (with we) č̓illí· VS, mič̓í· VS, sitk VS, (with wé·tx) tim VS, wehí VC, ʔiní VS, ʔinipí VS.

un vsts ...-er, a person who does what the verb indicates. This form is much more restricted in use compared to é·t vsts and ew̓é·t vsts.
hayáytamon a person who gives a war cry. Cf. hayaytám VS.
qawásnahipu·n Root-eaters (= the Nez Perces). Cf. hipí VS.
wé·wintimun moaning owl. Cf. wé·win vtp + tim VS.
ʔimé·č̓inpun prophet. Cf. ʔimé·č̓inp VS.

ú·p VC to be of light color (?)
ʔilu·tú·pnin̓ marten: "light-colored belly." Cf. ʔilú·t N.

ú·sus hundred. See hú·sus N.

uy svts to have the property expressed by the preceding adjectives
wepcukuywí·se. I am smart. Cf. wepcú·k A.
wapcokoywíqawnin̓ genius. Cf. qaw vtsc.

uˀ vis (future suffix). When this suffix is used, the number distinction is made by a prefix. After an s-class verb the form is uˀ, and after a c-class verb the form is nuˀ.
hi·pú. He will eat. Cf. hipí VS.
hipe·púˀ. They will eat.
hipáynoˀ. He will come. Cf. pá·y VC.
hipapáynoˀ. They will come.

uˀ vtss (1) toward, in the direction of, (2) against someone. This form, which is probably related to ú· vtss, is extremely limited in terms of the stems with which it co-occurs: hí·ca VS, láhsa VS, léht VS, ˀá·t VS.
hicóˀsa. I am climbing after someone. Cf. hí·casa I am climbing.
ˀawstokahsóˀsa. I am shooting up an arrow in competition with him. Cf. wistokáhsasa I shoot an arrow up.
ˀiyehtúˀse. I am going out in a canoe toward (mine). Cf. ˀiyéhtse I am pushing out in a canoe.

uˀ P certainly, definitely, I am sure. This form frequently appears as a suffix replacing the preceding vowel.
kí·muˀ hiwsí·x. I am sure these are the ones. Cf. kí·me hiwsí·x These are the ones.

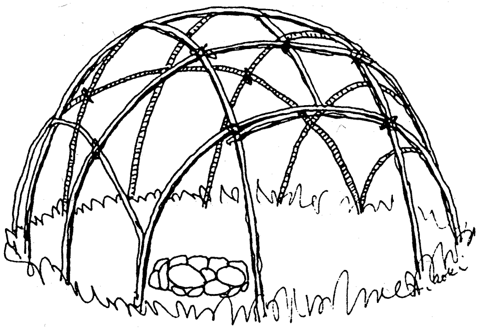


Figure 18. Framework for wistitám̓o sweat house (p.896)

W

w derivative suffix. See wi svtss and cáˀya P.

w verbalizer. See wi vts.

w return from. See wi vtss.

w fall down. See wi VS.

wa vtp down; in the following example:
wiswalóˑt moving down into the river. Cf. wis vtp and lúˑ VS.

wa for (something), for the purpose of. See ˀáyn sts.

wacámyos N rainbow
wacámyos (abs), wacámyosna (obj)

wacax P (?) nod (?)
wacaxwacaxlóˑya a nodding being
“ˀo··· w.” words of a song sung by Crawfish, Coyote’s aunt AW285.8

wacqa vtp to be stretched out (?)
látaq by fire
wacqalátaqsa. I am stretched out by the fire to warm myself.

wáˑcsa VC to beat a board with sticks, as accompaniment to the gambling game (lóˑx̣mit) or to the medicine man’s rite to cure the sick wáacsan'as — Then aoki corrected it again on 9-12-03 & said it should be.

So a 'n' & not a 't' — I guess

wá·csaca. I beat a board with sticks.

hiwá·csacix. They beat a board with sticks.

hipawá·csana. They beat sticks (in cadence). AP80.7

wá·csa$\overset{t}{\text{-}}$as sticks for beating a board

wáacsat'as correction made by Haruo Aoki on 9-10-03 from the NP list serve e-mail.

Δ t to n

wacwácno N (1) saddle horn; diminutive form of waswásno chicken, (2) shoulder blade

wacwácno (abs), wacwacnó·na (obj)

wahí·nanisa to hew, shave, whack. See hí·nani VS.

wahó· VC to howl (of wolves and coyotes). Sometimes wéhu· is used for wolves and the pejorative wahó· for coyotes.

hiwahó·ca. It howls.

pawahó·noˀkom. You will howl.

kaká· mex̣sé·mtalam hipekiyúˀ koná ˀé·tx hími·n p. When they (deer) run to the mountain tops, you wolves will howl. AW243.88

wahóylamk VS to trim off side branches for making tepee poles

wahóylamksa. I trim off side branches.

wakaˀ V (with prefix niké·) to pull something open

hinká·wakaˀksa. He is pulling something open: "He is aiming at one." AP476.8

niká·wakaˀkt pulling something open (e.g., mouth)

"wakyunkyun" passerine. See wek̓íwk̓iwnu N.

walac N knife; used to translate razor, sword, and so forth

wálc (abs), walásna (obj), walácki (inst)

walcí·n (abs), walcí·nm (np) (man's name) Man-With-Knife. Cf. hí·n sts.

walc̓ítat̓as scabbard: "knife placer." Cf. ˀíte VS.

kamó·twalc agate knife. Cf. kamó·t N.

walá·mi VS (with prefix temé· place, situate) to avoid

tamo·lá·misa. I am avoiding (mine).

Δ = change

patamo·lá·myayiksix. They avoided him. AW568.5
tamolá·mit̓as to avoid
wé·t̓u t. not to avoid, inevitable
(with weye quickly)
ʔo·yatamo·lá·miya. I quickly avoided it.

walápsk VS to snatch away
walápsksa. I am snatching it away.

walawalatáyca Wallula Junction. See wé·le VC.

wá·lawic N (place name) Meadow Creek and environs, tributary to Selway River T30N-T31N R9E (Shawley 1977:89)
wá·lawic or wálawic (abs)

wá·laytic N (personal name) The word, according to EPW, refers to water's edge; Shore-Crossing (McDermott 1978:3).
wá·laytic (abs) HA92.40

"walayt̓ícya" N "man's name" AP141.13

wálc knife. See walac N.

walí·m (1) vtp just, simply, (2) stp common, ordinary, of the native American tradition, ethnographic, (3) N arrow (abbreviation of walí·mca·p)
walí·mc̓iqca. I am talking just for the sake of talking. Cf. c̓í·q VC.
hiwalí·mc̓iqca. She is just talking.
walí·mnekse. I am just thinking. Cf. nekí VS.
walí·mtalaposa worshipping in the pre-Christian way. Cf. talapó·sa VC.
walí·mliy̓as Indian canoe. Cf. líy̓es N.
walí·mpeqs wild bunchgrass. Cf. peqes N.
walí·msam̓x̣ Indian dress. Cf. sam̓aq N.
walí·mtim̓uni bow. Cf. tim̓ú·ni N.
walí·m̓astay awl. Cf. ʔástay N.
walí·m̓lapqat moccasins. Cf. ʔilé·pqet N.

walí·m̓ini·t tepee. Cf. ˀiní·t N.
walí·m̓ipa·x̣ Indian bread. Cf. ˀipé·x̣ N.
walí·m̓iyqt (abs), walí·m̓iyqna (obj) (1) salmon broth, (2) venison broth AP411.2. Cf. ˀiyéqt N.

walisk VS to whip (?)
waliskóˀs horsewhip. The Downriver dialect form is wayliskóˀs. Cf. uˀs. This form may be a variant of wahiloskóˀs. Cf. hí·lusk VS.

walláps P flip
koná hiˀlo·tkolíxnika kí·met walláps q̓oˀ mú·t̓etkin̓ike hitqetu·lú·ye. He (Salmon) threw himself around in pain. Then he snapped away, and “flip” he jumped into the water below (the fish trap). AW310.121

wá·lwi VS pacify and amuse (e.g., a baby), care for
wá·lwisa. I am pacifying (my baby).
ˀawá·wisa. I am caring for (a baby).
pá·walwisix. They are pacifying.

wá·lx̣ay N Yakima area (?)
wá·lx̣aypo·(abs), wá·lx̣aypo·na (obj) native American people of the Yakima area; same as neqey̓mé. Cf. neqé·y N.

“walˀwámaˀaláyma” N (place name) village site “up the Grande Ronde River” (Schwede 1966:43), possibly wal̓áwa + me ‘(people) from’ + ˀallá·y ‘downriver’ + me.

wal̓amoˀtktáynin̓ (man’s name). See muˀt VS.

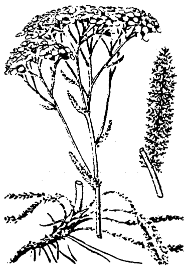
wal̓ataqá·y N dishpan
wal̓ataqá·y (abs)

wal̓áwa N (place name) (1) Wallowa River, (2) Joseph, Oregon
wal̓áwa (abs), wal̓wá·na (obj), wal̓wá·kin̓ix from w.
wal̓wá·ma Wallowa band of Nez Perce people
wal̓wá·max̣s Wallowa Mountains
wal̓wá·po· Wallowa Indians; same as qemúynu· under qemúynem N

wal̓aʔláwas N cord on a gaff; may involve wel̓e tie

wal̓wá·max̣s Wallowa Mountains. See wal̓áwa N.

wapalwá·pal N Western yarrow, *Achillea millefolium* L. subsp. *lanulosum* (Nutt.) Piper; identification by John Strother. Tea made from this plant was used to cure diarrhea and fever in babies. It was also chewed to cure toothache. Cf. Sahaptin wapɨn-wápɨn yarrow (Hunn 1990:334)
wapalwá·pal (abs), wapalwapá·lna (obj)



wapá·yata to help, assist. See yata VS.

wapk̓í·lk̓il bracelet. See k̓í·l N.

waptóʔs N braids or tresses of hair hanging to the sides of head
waptóʔs (abs), waptoʔósna (obj)

waq vtp in arms. There are three variants of this form: waq, waqa, and waqí.
waq waqlá·pta. I am holding it in my arms. Cf. lé·p V to hold.
waqa waqalpísa. I am going to hold it in my arms. Cf. lipí VS to seize.
waqí waqíkaʔyksa. I am carrying it in my arms. Cf. keʔéy VC to move.

wá·q VC (1) to get up, (2) to become awake
hiwá·x̣nima. He got up. AW188.108
hipawá·x̣na. They woke up.
kaká· mé·ywi h. ka· pé·kcene ʔisí·met há·mi·n hitáwtacix. When they woke up in the morning, they saw her sleeping with a man. AW188.106-107
hipawá·x̣nima. They woke up. AW468.53
hiwaqtat̓á·sa. He will rise.
má·ywaqca. I get up early. Cf. mé·y vtp.
himá·ywaqca. He gets up early.
ʔasapó·qca. I wake him up. Cf. sepé· vtp.
hiná·ssapo·x̣na. He woke them up. He awakened. AP105.17
ʔatqasapó·qtatx. Let's wake him up. Cf. teqe vtp.

wá·qoˀ hiptí·naq̓isix kíye ˀ. Now we are through cooking, let's go and wake him up. AW258.99

wá·qin. Wake up!

kex w. Let me wake up.

wá·q A alive, well, safe

wá·q̓is (abs), waq̓í·sna (obj)

ˀí·n wé·s wá·q̓is wilwílp. I am completely well.

wá·q̓is hiwc̓é·kike. There (in the ocean) he (Salmon) got well. AW311.133

yox̣ konmaˀí ˀí·wc̓iwacya tiwé·ye wá·q̓is ha·níya. That way Pissing-Boy saved his brother-in-law's life: "made him well." AW192.177

"ˀisí·met̓u qóˀc hiwá·q̓is nacóˀx̣." "Oh, Salmon is still alive." AW310.117

wiwá·q̓is, wiwá·q̓ic (pl) HA39.3

waq̓iswí·sa. (1) I am alive. (2) I am regaining my health.

hiwaq̓iswí·sa. He lives.

waq̓iswí·yuˀ. I'll survive.

ˀinakawaq̓iswí·sa. I am regaining health through eating.

waq̓í·swit soul, spirit, life. Cf. Sahaptin wáq̓iswit life (Hunn 1990:198).

waq̓í·switin animal, animate being: "with life"

waq̓iswinó·t inanimate

wá·q A in debt

wá·q̓is (abs), waq̓í·ski (inst)

ˀí·nim wé·s wá·q̓is. I have debts.

waq̓í·ski ˀinpíse. I buy on installments. I buy on credit.

waqá was. See wé· VS.

waqa in arms. See waq vtp.

waqi in arms. See waq vtp.

waqí· N (1) long time, (2) olden time. Though this form occurs with noun inflectional suffixes such as me 'from', and pe 'at', other suffixes do not occur.

waqí·m for a long time

w. ˀecú·kwece. I have known him for a long time.

waqí·ma old
w. cé·nekin an old custom
w. ˀipí hí·wes. He is old.
wé·t̓u ˀí·n kú·se ˀetke wé·s w. I cannot go because I am old.
waqí·pa (1) sometime ago, (2) sometime
qóˀc w. for sometime to come
waqipaníx (1) very long time ago, (2) a very long time
ˀí·n pá·yna w. I came long ago.
waqí·paynik̓aẏ after a long time
kawóˀ w. sáw hikúye. Then after a long time it quieted down. AW443.72
waqí·poˀ (waqí·pa + uˀ)
ˀí·n ˀinípe yóx̣ q̓oˀ w. I bought it long ago.
pawwaqí·pa once in a great while, seldom. Cf. peH stp.

wá·qi now. See wá·qoˀ P.

waqimá·l̓ac N (1) dwarf, (2) a short person, a shorty, (3) (horse's name) Little Old One
waqimá·l̓ac (abs), waqimá·l̓asnim or waqimá·l̓acnim (np), waqimá·l̓asna or waqimá·l̓acna (obj)

wá·qit P (1) well, then, (2) let (me, us), better (as in 'I better go')
wá·qit
w. ke· ˀepetu·lú·s. Then let us throw him in water. AW266.76
kex weye w. ˀiptq̓áłk̓a. Let me go and crack it. AW407.8
w. kex ˀiné·ku·te. Then I will get some water.
wá·qit̓o (wá·qit + ˀu)
w. kú·s. I'd better go.
w. kúy. Well then, go!
w. ke hí·kus. Let him go.
w. kex wá·ẇata. I'd better go fishing. AW599.63

wá·qoˀ P (1) now, (2) already; possibly a suffixed form of wá·qi. wá·qoˀ is used more frequently than wá·qi.
wá·qoˀ
w. kíye hipsí·x. Now we are going to eat.
ˀí·n w. hipsá·qa. I already ate.
mét̓u w. hisapankitá·nx̣. But he was already plowing. HA91.22

wáq̓aq VS to place tightly around the neck
niké·- with rope
nikáwq̓aqsa. I make someone choke with rope.
we- with implement
wawáq̓aqsa. I am wearing a choker.
wawáq̓aqt (1) a tight-fitting necklace (of beads, wampum, string, fur, or bones). See Plates 2 and 3, (2) a collar, (3) a necktie
ˀámca w. a wampum necklace
wel̓é·- tie
wal̓áwq̓aqsa. I hang (mine).
hiwal̓áwq̓aqsa. He hangs (me).
ˀo·l̓áwq̓aqoˀ. I will hang him.
hiná·swal̓awq̓aqa. He hanged them. HA91.10
wal̓áwq̓aqin̓ hanged
ˀipí hiwc̓é·yuˀ w. He will be hanged.
wepé·- with hand
wapáwq̓aqsa. I smother (mine). I choke (mine).

waq̓ipí P never AW274.42; possibly a compound of wax̣ and ˀipí
máwa waq̓ipí sik̓é·msik̓em kitíwisem ˀí·ne. You never (give me anything), (you are) heartless, you leave me out. AW275.57

waq̓waq̓ló·sa N (1) frog, (2) "lady bullfrog" AP84.3-4, 8
waq̓waq̓ló·sa (abs), waq̓waq̓ló·sana (obj)

wasá·kimk VS to weave (a net, web)
wasá·kimksa. I weave (a net).
we- with an implement
wáwsakimksa. I am bunching (rope).
wáwsakimkin̓ woven

wasáyk VS to sift (sand); possibly related to sáyk VC
wasáyksa. I sift (sand).
wasáykin̓ sifted (sand)

wasqa vtp (sit) with legs spread; possibly related to wasqí VC. A variant is wá·wsiq̓a. Cf. latáq VS, léht VS.

wasqí VC to form an inverted V-shape
hiwasqíca. It (e.g., tepee frame) is up.
wasqíc̓aʔsa. I am straddling (e.g., a log, fence, horse, post).
wasqilí·ksa. I am putting up (e.g., tepee poles).

waswásno N (1) ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*; (Marshall 1977:65), (2) chicken. Cf. wacwácno N.
waswásno (abs), waswasnó·na (obj), waswasnó·nm (np), waswasnohí·nax even w.
há·ma waswásno rooster
ʔá·yat waswásno hen
waswasnó·nm núkt chicken meat

wat vtp wade. Cf. wé·yik VS, ʔilé·se VS.

wat vtp step. Cf. k̓ú·p VC, liké·ce VS.

watikí VS to step, step down
watikísa. I step. I walk.
hiwatikísa. He steps.
watikóʔ. I will have sure footing. AW331.108
po·tikóʔ. They will step.
hiwatí·ka. He stepped.
hiwatixkí·kika. He stepped further on.
kawóʔ wax̣ qétu míne kíne ʔú·yit hiwatí·ka nax̣cwatí·kt hikúye wal̓wá·max̣s ka· koní·x h. sisé·qiymex̣sex. He took his first step to get to the Wallowa Mountains, from there he made a step to the Syringa Mountains. AW221.35
watí·kt (1) act of stepping, (2) one step
watikáʔs sole of foot
(with a suffix)
-c̓a on top, on top of another
watikc̓á·sa. I step on (mine).
ʔo·tikc̓á·sa or ʔó·tikc̓asa. I step on it.
pó·tikc̓aya. He stepped on it.
koná wé·yux k̓upíp yuʔúsne qocqócna p. There he (Coyote) stepped on poor Meadowlark's leg and broke it. AP18.9

pó·tinc̓aʔnya. He$_i$ stepped on his$_j$. Cf. é·y̓ vtss.
watikíc̓at act of stepping on something
(with a prefix)
sepé·- causative + stem + -c̓a on top
ʔasapó·tikc̓asa. I step on it (as while on horseback): “I cause it to step on it.”
ʔaná·ssapo·tikc̓asa. I make it step on them.
ʔapásapo·tikc̓ayoʔ. We will make it step on it.
ʔasapó·tikc̓an̓ix. You might step on it. HA92.32
teqe- suddenly + stem + -c̓a on top
pá·tqo·tikc̓aya. She suddenly stepped on it.
kuʔ wax̣ maná· p. ʔilsté·m̓qene. Accidentally, she (Grizzly Bear) stepped on a piece of half-burned wood. AW214.85
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyó·tiksa. I am landing.
hiwyó·tika. She climbed up (on a ladder). She stepped up. AW433.59

watí·sk P (1) tomorrow, (2) yesterday
watí·sx
ʔí·n ciklí·toqoʔ w. I’ll go back tomorrow.
ʔimé hipanáhpayka w. They brought it yesterday.
w. cik̓é·tpe tomorrow night
watí·skinma (1) from yesterday, (2) one-day old AW111.33
watí·skipx for tomorrow, for yesterday
watí·skipkin̓ix from tomorrow, from yesterday

wá·tiw̓a VC to wear around the waist (e.g., belt, sash, skirt, blanket)
wá·tiw̓aca. I am wearing a belt.
wá·tiw̓a (abs), wá·tiw̓apa (loc)
ʔimí·tkin̓ikey wá·tiw̓apa under the belt, under skirt blanket
wá·tiw̓anin̓ belted, with a belt, “with a skin sash” AP432.2
(with reflexive prefix)
ʔinó·tiw̓aca cí·ckanki. I am wearing a blanket around my waist.
ʔimamó·tiw̓acix. They put (something) around their waists.
ʔipnó·tiw̓anin̓ wearing a shawl or blanket around one’s waist (both men and women did it)

wató· VS to wade; may be further analyzable into wat vtp and lú· VS

wató·sa. I am wading.

hiwató·sa. He is wading.

hiwató·six. They are wading.

kaká· h. ka· koná pá·ˀyasitxqana. When they (Bluejay and the Well-Behaved Maiden) were wading, it (the pine moss that Bluejay had wound around his legs) became tangled (around her legs). AW398.27

hipo·tó·ya. They waded. AW398.25

wató·ki. I went on wading.

watá·s (1) fording place, place where one can ford across, river crossing, (place name) (2) location above the present (1977) railroad bridge at Spalding (Shawley 1977:103), (3) crossing just above new Highway 95 bridge crossing below Spalding (Shawley 1977:103)

watá·spa (1) locative form of w., (2) (place name) Mackey Bar on the Salmon River (Shawley 1977:103)

(with a suffix)

-qaw straight through

hiwató·qawna. He waded straight through. AW398.26

-ú· directional

ˀo·to·yó·sa. I wade toward it.

ˀisí· ˀ. Who will wade toward (me)? AW111.38

(with a prefix)

tú·- with foot

tó·wato·y̓n horses with white fur above their hooves

wá·w VC (1) to pass by without stopping, (2) to pass in the same direction, overtake, (3) to excel, surpass, outdo, (4) to miss, skip (e.g., going to work), neglect, forget to mention, omit, (5) (often with benefactive é·y̓) to overlook, forgive, pardon, exonerate

wá·wca. I pass (it). I overtake (it).

w. x̣elé·leyn. I did not get to my job.

wáwna. I forgot. I overlooked (it). HA75.32

ˀawáwna. I passed him.

ˀapawá·wniki. We passed him (and went on).

wáwn forgiveness

wáw̓nas to pass, to skip

wé·t̓u manmaˀí w. not to be skipped, indispensable

(with suffixes)

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

wáwnay̓sa. I forgive. I am exonerating you.

ʔawáwnay̓sa. I forgive him.

páwawnay̓sa. He surpasses his.

Davidnim p. Petene ʔilú·t lepéhemx. David's belly is twice as big as Pete's.

wáwnaʔnim. Excuse me (to sg).

wáwnaʔnimtx. Excuse me (to pl).

-qáw straight through

wáwnaqawna. I pass right by (mine).

pá·wawnaqawna. He passed it. AW168.62

ʔawáwnaqawtanoʔ. You will pass right by.

wé·tmet ʔemsqí·twenuʔ ʔé· tax̣c ʔ. ka· ʔé· tax̣c wíhnenuʔ. Don't pay any attention to her. You pass right by and keep going. AW527.19

(with prefixes)

tukʷé·p- with arm or hand

toká·pwawca. I pass (e.g., the collection plate).

hitkó·pwawca. He skipped me.

hiná·stokapwawnaqana. They (collectively) skipped them.

h. kelemé·tki. They skipped them and did not give them the pipe. HA75.37

tulé·- with foot

tolá·wawca. I skip over. I jump over.

weye- quickly

wayawáwca. I go past (mine). I fly by (mine).

weye- quickly + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive

ʔo·yawáwnay̓saqa. I omitted it for him.

yóq̓oʔ ʔé·te·x ʔ. mét̓u ʔanó·qtkin̓ika·y kíne. Oh! I omitted one phrase before. AW51.119

weye- quickly + stem + -qáw straight through

ʔo·yawáwnaqawnoʔ. I will rush past him. AP460.7-8

wis- travel

wiswá·wca. I am passing on horseback.

hiwswáwtato. He has been passing.

ʔehékin kiné·pi ʔé·tem h. Look! They are passing you that way. AW155.41

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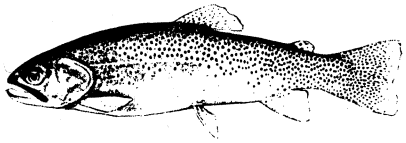
pó·w̓alpan̓ixna. They used to catch fish. AW326.25
hipaná·swaw̓alpaʔnis. They have just caught fish for us.
wá·qoʔ pó·w̓alpsix wá·qoʔ kíye h. kawóʔ teqeʔnpté·tx. Now they are catching fish. Now they caught some for us. Now you go and get it. AW327.29
waw̓alpaw̓á·t fisherman
waw̓alpsáway or waw̓alsáway AW598.50 fishing pole. Cf. saway N.

waw̓á·łam N cutthroat trout, *Salmo clarki* (Marshall 1977:40)
waw̓á·łam (abs), waw̓ałá·mna (obj)



wá·w̓am N head of a creek
wá·w̓am (abs), waw̓á·mana (obj), waw̓á·mlaykin near w., waw̓á·mkax toward w, waw̓á·mapkin̓ika area of w. AW455.14
waw̓amaʔayq̓á·l or waw̓amaʔayq̓á·ł season when salmon swim to the heads of creeks, corresponding roughly to the month of August
lamtá·nm wá·w̓am head of the Whitebird Creek. Cf. lamáta N.
tewé·nm wá·w̓am Pierce: “head of the Orofino Creek.” Cf. té·we N.
tukpé·nm wá·w̓am Red River: “head of the south fork of the Clearwater River.” Cf. tukúpe N.
ʔiyésnimenm wá·w̓am head of Slate Creek. Cf. ʔiyé·snime N.

waw̓amaʔayq̓á·l or **waw̓amaʔayq̓á·ł** August. See wá·w̓am N.

wáw̓as N bile
wáw̓as (abs) bile
waw̓á·sisa. I vomit. Cf. hí· svtss.

wax̣ P that describes sound of beating sticks in cadence AP80.8

wax̣ P and. This conjunction is used primarily to connect phrases, while ka· is used as both a phrasal conjunction and a sentential conjunction.
pú·timt wax̣ ná·qcipx eleventh
ná·qc wax̣ néqe one and a half

wax̣lamkítpa N (place name) a camp place near Harpster; "to move (a camp) -- place where camp moved to another spot -- a lot of moving" (Shawley 1977:102). This name appears to be the locative form of an active participle involving the verb stem lam VC move.

wá·x̣lo· N fleshy part of the upper arm
wá·x̣lo· (abs), wá·x̣lo·pa (loc)

wax̣p̓úl̓as N Adam's apple
wax̣p̓ál̓as (abs), wax̣p̓al̓á·sna (obj)
wax̣p̓al̓á·sisa. My Adam's apple is growing.

wá·x̣waq VC (with ˀil) to cry, scream
hiˀlwá·x̣waqca. She is screaming. HA20.34
ˀaˀlwá·x̣waqca. His is screaming. HA21.35
hiˀlwá·x̣waqcix. They are crying. AW377.110
ka· h. ˀóykalo· pá·ckawcix. Then they all cried. They were afraid of him. AW376.92
ˀilwá·x̣wax̣na. I cried.
teqe- suddenly
hitqaˀlwá·x̣wax̣naqana. He suddenly cried out.
ˀatqaˀlwá·x̣wax̣naqana. His suddenly cried out.
miyáˀc ˀ. yoq̓opním. His baby suddenly cried out. AW206.42
wepé·- with hand or arm
hiná·swapaˀlwax̣waqca. He makes them cry by hitting them.
ka· koná hiwé·ke ná·qc há·cwal ˀoqsó·qs kál̓a kúnk̓uˀ mamáy̓asna h. hiné·sepewi·ce. And there was a mean boy. He just always made children scream by hitting them and making them cry. AW227.2
pó·paˀlwax̣wax̣naˀniqana. He used to make someone else's cry by hitting.
mí·w̓acpa cíceqiy p. Every now and then he made his (Coyote's) Ciceqi (name of Coyote's youngest son) cry out. AW227.4
wiyé·- as one goes
hiwyá·ˀlwax̣waqca. She was crying as she went. AW17.110

wax̣wí· VS to be awake. Cf. wá·q VC to become awake.
wax̣wí·sa. I am awake.
hiwax̣wíya. He stayed awake.
wax̣wí·t̓as something to keep one awake, "medicine plant"

sepé·- causative prefix
sapo·x̣wí·sa. I am keeping (mine) up.
ˀanasapo·x̣wíyoˀ. I will keep them awake.
tax̣c le·héy ˀ. peˀtú·ki. Then somehow I will keep them awake for a long time. AW607.59

wayá·yq VS to choke (on fluid)
wayá·yqsa. I am choking on fluid.
hiwayá·yqsa. He is choking on fluid.

wayl N length (of objects, time), distance
kiwáyl (1) that far, that long; exact size provided by the deictic context as in "yea high," (2) (frequently with yóq̓oˀ) that's all (to mark the end of a story)
k. ˀipsqíkeˀyke. I walked that far.
ka· k. wé·ƛ̓umiˀs q̓oˀ wáy̓at koná ˀewsí·ne ˀelwíte·s. And a little ways away, not far, there was a winter lodge.
miwáyl how long, how far

wáywi VS to invite someone to go along, encourage someone to come along
wáywisa. I invite (mine).
ˀawáywisa. I invite him to come along.
pá·waywiya. He asked him to accompany him. AW11.11
tex̣- fight
tax̣wáywisa. I challenge (mine).
hinastax̣wáywiya. I challenged them. He arranged a contest. AW580.62

waywi VS (with a reflexive prefix) to clean oneself, get oneself ready for something, prepare, train, condition. This word is used in reference to cleaning oneself spiritually by taking a sweat bath before ventures involving grave danger, such as war and hunting.
ˀinó·ywisa. I am cleaning myself.
ˀimó·ywisa. You are cleaning yourself.
ˀipnó·ywisa. He is cleaning himself. This is SW's form, EPW uses ˀipnáhoyca. Cf. hoy VC.
ˀipnó·ywit conditioning before a serious venture

wá·yx VC to go on a training trip
wá·yxca. I go on a training trip.
wá·yxna. I went on a training trip.
wá·yxnoˀ. I will go on a training trip.

wáy̓at A far, distant
wáy̓at (abs), way̓á·tna (obj)
wáy̓at kúy. Go away.
wáy̓at hí·wes. He is far away.
way̓atníx very far away
way̓atníx hí·wes. He is very far away.
way̓á·tkax to a distant place
way̓á·tkax saˀyó·x̣oˀsa. I am farsighted.
wáy̓atkin̓ix from a distant place
ˀew̓ní wáy̓atkin̓ix. Put it far away.
way̓ay̓á·t farther and farther AW597.39, HA68.19
way̓á·ti· to far away places AW295.27
pawwáy̓at far from each other. Cf. peH stp.
pawway̓atníx very far from each other, very rare, very seldom

wá·y̓at VS to go to get the guardian spirit. Cf. wé·yekin under wé·yek VC.
wá·y̓atsa. I am going on my guardian spirit quest.
wá·y̓atin receiving a guardian spirit
wá·y̓atinwa·s (1) Craig Mountain, (2) place to receive the guardian spirit

way̓ay̓á·t farther. See wáy̓at A.

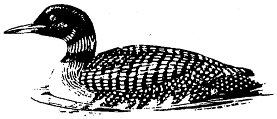
way̓mi VS (1) to cover, (2) to put cloth over a girl's head as a proposal of marriage
tamó·y̓misa. I am covering (mine).
ˀatamó·y̓misa. I am covering it.
tamó·y̓mit covering
reflexive prefix
ˀimamá·tamoy̓miyoˀ. You will cover yourselves.
ˀé·tx laˀám̓ ˀé·tx ˀ. q̓oˀ wé·t̓u ˀisí·ne hekín̓es ka· wé·t̓u hexné·y̓t̓es mástay.
All of you will cover yourselves (your heads) so that no one can see you or your face. AW206.33

waʔ stp, vtp on head, on hair
wáʔpilx̣ ponytail. A term of derision used by Coyote for a mythical figure who appears with food after a special incantation: “nó·n̓ax̣ kál̓a pamác̓is pá·x̣at ʔisé·ps łiłúk̓ łiłúk̓.” AW276.72. Cf. pilex̣ N, (Spinden 1908:185).
waʔpilx̣tuʔúynu Chinese. Cf. tuʔúynu N.
waʔpilx̣tuʔynúhin with pigtail. Cf. hí·n sts.
ʔipé·- plant, set up + liké·ce VS upon, on
waʔpaliká·cat (1) head ornament, (2) cockscomb
waʔpaliká·casa. I have a head ornament.

waʔ waʔ waʔ P that describes sound of dog’s bark AW410.55

waʔáw waʔáw waʔáw P that describes cry of a loon AW610.108

waʔáwno N (1) helldiver HW, (2) loon (*Gavia immer)*; identification by Alan Marshall, so named after its cry EPW; cf. waʔáw P, (3) (man’s name). Cf. Sahaptin waan common loon (*Gavia immer*) (Hunn 1990:319)
waʔáwno (abs), waʔawnó·na (obj)



waʔapcwáʔapc (archaic) (1) A active, (2) N tailbone; possibly a short form of tuʔúynu waʔapcwáʔapc. Cf. “the end of the back-bone of animals, rump” DNP178.
tuʔúynu waʔapcwáʔapc tailbone

wáʔpilx̣ ponytail. See waʔ stp.

waʔsawáya celebrate victory in war. See sa·wáya VC.

waʔx̣í·nani VS to clear one’s throat
hiwaʔx̣í·nanisa. He clears his throat.

wceʔé VC to get dry (of meat). The mysterious first vowel has not been recovered.
hiwceʔécix. It (meat) is drying. EPW, IW. This may be the women’s form.
hu·ceʔécix. It (meat) is drying. HW.

wc̓é· become. See wic̓é· VS.

we sts (human classifier suffix). Cf. lu· sts.
pú·timwe ten (people). Cf. pú·timt ten (everything including people).
mí·l̓acwa few (people). Cf. mí·l̓ac few in number.
ˀóykalo· all (people). Cf. ˀóykala all.

we V short form of wé·s to be
yiyé·w̓ic we = yiyé·w̓ic wé·s. I am poor.
hetéˀew we yóx̣ wé·tes = hetéˀew wé·s yóx̣ wé·tes. That land is valuable.
yá·caˀ míne we. Brother, where are you?

we vtp (1) with one's mouth, with the beak, (2) with words, in singing, in talking, in crying. Cf. (with reflexive prefix) cilí·lp VC, hí· VC, lam̓táy VC, lamq VC, (with a reflexive prefix) piním VS, p̓á·l̓a VC, qepsi A, qisí·sq VC, (with a reflexive prefix) q̓óy V, sawáya VC, táˀc A, té·q A, tin̓ukí VC, tí·qahalk VS, tíy̓e VS, to·sk VS, ˀinikí VS, ˀinipí VS, ˀú·yi VS.

we vtp (1) with an implement, (2) with a stick, (3) with an ax, (4) with a beak, (5) by hitting, by knocking, by striking. Cf. hí·lusk VS, łáy V, péˀq VS, peˀtit V, sátq VS, tí·qahalk VS.

we vtp pertaining to the eyes; possibly related to wéw̓ vtp. Cf. liké·ce VS, k̓alakí VC.

we vtp with one's fist. Cf. tukʷéyte VS.

we vtp with one's head. Cf. cal̓áy VC.

we vtp while riding. Cf. (with tú·le) lu· VS, (with tú·le) léhne VC, ˀilá·twi VS.

we vtp buttocks. Cf. (with tiskeˀ + ˀipe) léht VS, p̓ís VS, siqé·te VS.

wé· VS (1) to be (both copula and existential), (2) to have, own, possess (with a nominative-possessive case ending in the noun and an object prefix in the verb)

	½ SG	3 SG	½ PL	3 PL
(1) be				
ip	wé·s	hí·wes	wisí·x	hiwsí·x
iip	wé·ke	hiwé·ke	wisí·ne	hiwsí·ne
irp	waqá	hiwaqá	wisí·qa	hiwsí·qa
if	wekúˀ	hiwekúˀ	wisí·nuˀ	hiwsí·nuˀ
cp	wat̓á·x̣	hiwat̓á·x̣	wisí·n̓ax̣	hiwsí·n̓ax̣
cpa	wakóˀqa	hiwakóˀqa	wisí·noˀqa	hiwsí·noˀqa
ipl1	wé·m	hiwé·m	wisí·nm	hiwsí·nm
ipl2	wé·ki	hiwé·ki	wisí·nki	hiwsí·nki
(2) have				
ip		ˀú·s		ˀewsí·x
iip		ˀewé·ke		ˀewsí·ne
irp		ˀo·qá		ˀawsí·qa
if		ˀu·kúˀ		ˀewsí·nuˀ

Key: ip (indicative present), iip (indicative indefinite past), irp (indicative recent past), if (indicative future), cp (conditional present), cpa (conditional past), ipl1 (indicative present locative 1), ipl2 (indicative present locative 2)

wé·s

ˀí·n ˀináhinaq̓in̓ w. I am ready.

kí· w. ˀí·nim wewúkiye. This is my elk.

míniku· w. ˀimím. Which one is yours?

hí·wes

h. q̓oˀ qiwníx. He is very old.

wisí·x

w. nú·nim tá·qma·ł. We have hats.

hiwsí·x

lepúˀ h. There are two people.

hiwé·ke

cépmin kál̓oˀ h. so·yá·po·. Chapman was just a white man. HA90.3

hiwekúˀ

h. táˀc lé·heyn watí·sx. It will be fine tomorrow.

wat̓á·x̣

wepcú·x w. I would have been smart.

ʔí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a ʔí·nim w. ʔiwé·pne. I wish she were my wife.

hiwakóʔqa

c̓alawí h. táʔc watí·sx ka· ʔí·n kó·t̓ax̣. If it were fine yesterday, I would have gone.

hiwé·m

péʔk̓uk̓eyne tamawín̓ qepsíʔs heqéscim h. He got sick because he had nothing but foul pus. AW175.53

hiwé·ki

qóʔc h. He is still there.

ʔú·s

ʔ. so·yá·po· ʔiwé·pne. He has a white wife.

naʔyá·cam ʔ. ʔiwé·pne. She is my older brother's wife.

Sandi is my older bro wife

ʔo·qá

ka· konmá ʔ. wé·t̓u q̓í·law̓nas. And he was not supposed to look in that direction. HA55.96

teqe- suddenly, temporarily, unexpectedly

ʔí·n teqé·wse miyó·x̣at. I will be a chief.

hitqá·wsaqa. He was there.

taqá·wsaqa ʔipnímpe. I have been at his place.

ka· yóx̣ koná le·héy teqé·wsine. There he stayed for quite a while.

wí·- distributive prefix

titáʔc q̓oʔ weʔnípt hiwíwse. There are several very good songs.

qá·ws peʔtú· cawí·tx ke ʔitú· ʔewíwsine koná ʔiní·kt. They placed biscuit roots, wild carrots, and such things which he had there.

ʔí·nim wí·wse. I have various things.

we· vtp (1) to fly, (2) to run, move quickly. Cf. keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, láhtq̓i VS, latáq VS, léhne VC, léht VS, léhyek VS, leylé·k VS, talaqí VC, teqí·k VS, tó·yam N, tukʷéy̓k VS.

wé·ce VS (1) to be aboard (a canoe), (2) to be riding (e.g., a horse)

wé·cese. I ride (a horse).

w. sik̓é·mx. I ride a horse.

wá·casaqa. I was sitting (in a saddle).
wé·cesene. I was riding (long ago).
wé·ces. I was riding (recently).
kex kíne w. Let me ride here. AW471.15
wé·cey. Ride!
kíne w. husú·spe. Here, ride on my head. AW471.17
wé·cet (abs) riding
wé·cetpe (loc) in getting aboard, in boarding, in riding
wecey̓é·y̓ untamed. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
weceˀí in riding, on horseback HA105.64. Cf. ˀí sis.
wacatáyica. I am straddling a log. Cf. tay vtsc.
wé·cet̓uyise. I am breaking a horse. Cf. t̓uyi vtss.
wé·cet̓uyit (1) a newly broken horse, (2) breaking a horse
hipewí·weces. Each of them just got on horses. Cf. wí· vtp.

we·cé· VS to dance. There is a near-suppletive relationship between the absolutive case weyé·cet and we·cé·t for oblique cases. According to EPW *we·cé·t with zero suffix does not exist. Of various "dances" pá·x̣am is a class by itself, while, as the forms indicate, ˀiwé·lwe·cet, wé·yekwe·cet, and so on are subclasses of weyé·cet. weyé·cet is not pá·x̣am.

we·cé·se. I dance.
hiwe·cé·se. He dances. AW20.154
we·cesí·x. We dance.
kawóˀ ˀimamáhinaq̓itx wá·qoˀ kíye w. Then you get ready, now we are going to dance. AW285.3
hiwe·cesí·x. They dance. AW47.52, AW488.66
wa·casá·qa. I was dancing.
wa·casí·qa. We were dancing. AW488.77
we·cesé·ne. I danced.
we·cé·yuˀ. I will dance.
hiwecé·m. He just danced.
koná ka· pú·y̓imtese "mé· hí·wes naˀcí·c wex̣wéqt kex h. hiweˀnpím." Then he (Coyote) ordered, "Where is my aunt, Frog? Let her dance and sing." AW285.4

we·cénwe·s dancing ground, dance house

we·cé·ne (obj), we·cé·tp or we·cé·tpe (loc) dancing. Cf. weyé·cet (abs).

ʔe·l̓í·qtetu we·cé·ne. I used to enjoy dancing. AW49.96

(with suffixes)

-te· go away to

we·cé·tece. I am going away to another place to dance.

maná· ʔetke qá·caʔ wé·t ʔí·mk̓e w. Oh! Grandmother. Are you also going to the dance? AW489.87

(with prefixes)

hiyú·m- grizzly prefix

hiyú·we·ceye. He (Bear) danced.

hiyú·mwe·cenwe·s bear's dancing ground AP180.11

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·tamwacaqawn (man's name): "dance competition"

pí·- reciprocal prefix + ʔinek- accompany, carry

pí·ʔnehwe·cet (1) dancing with one another, (2) making (coaxing, asking) someone (to) dance, (3) dance to solemnize marriage HW

ʔilelím- sing, cry

ʔilelímwe·cese. I am singing as I dance.

ʔinek- accompany, carry

ʔinéhwe·cese. I dance with (mine).

ʔew̓néhwe·cese. I dance with her.

hiʔnáhwa·casaqa. He danced with (someone).

ʔipním ʔí·ne h. He danced with me. AW488.78

ʔinek- accompany, carry + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive

pé·ʔnehwe·cey̓cix. They are dancing, carrying someone else's. AW147.109, AW148.118

ʔiceyé·yene sílu p. They are dancing with Coyote's eyes. AW146.85

ʔew̓néhwe·ceʔnis to dance carrying someone else's AW148.120

ʔiwé·l- pertaining to the scalp

ʔiwé·lwe·cese. I am scalp-dancing.

hiʔwé·lwe·cesix. They are scalp-dancing. AW268.106

hipeʔwé·lwe·ceme. They scalp-danced. AW269.113

hiʔwe·lwé·ceye. He scalp-danced.

ʔiwé·lwe·cet scalp-dance, victory dance

wecé·n (1) P because, (2) sis because of, for the reason of
wecé·n
wé·t̓u ʔasapáʔcix w. hiqqé·wsix. Don't let them go because they are drunk.
kínwecet for this reason. Cf. kí· D.
konwacá·n for that reason. Cf. ko D. The Downriver dialect form is konwacá·t.
manámawacat for what reason. Cf. maná· D.
ʔisí·wecet for whose reason. Cf. ʔisí· D.

wecet because (of). See wecé·n P, sis.

wé·ceti VS (1) to pay, reward, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to get even
wé·cetise. I pay (mine).
ʔú·cetise. I am paying him.
wé·t hiwé·cetiye. Did he pay?
wecetiy̓é·y̓ in debt: "without paying." Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
wé·cetit (1) paying, (2) payment, fee, stipend
-toq back
wá·catitoqsa. I am paying back. I am repaying.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -toq back
pí·wacatitoqim. Pay me back.
pí·wacatitoqt remuneration, compensation
sepé·- causative prefix
sepú·cetise. I am making (mine) pay.
reflexive prefix
ʔinú·cetise. I am getting even.
ʔipnú·cetye. He got even.
kuʔús yóx̣ ʔ. sác̓as. In this way Porcupine got even with him (Coyote). AW475.90

wé·cewiyun N (1) sea lion, (2) some sort of animal of the ocean
wé·cewiyun (abs), wé·cewiyune (obj)

weck̓ú· vtp change, alter
hiweck̓ú·li·kse. He changes.
qétu kúʔ q̓oʔ walámt̓aykitx koná h. weʔnpítki konixníx. Then somewhat toward the end he changed his tune from that point. AW220.28

wecq̓ú· N (place name) Wasco, Oregon
wecq̓ú·pu· (abs), wecq̓ú·pu·ne (obj), wecq̓ú·pu·pe (loc) Wasco people, the Wasco band of Chinook AW291.3, AW394.22
wecq̓ú·pu·pe the place where the Wasco people live AW23.215

wecúq̓up VS (1) to cling to, (2) to bite, suck; may be further analyzable into we 'with mouth' and cuq̓up 'cling'. Cf. cóq̓op VS.
wecúq̓upse. I am clinging to something.
sepé·- causative prefix
pé·sepu·cuq̓upe. He let him bite.
"kí· ˀé· we qúˀy kí·" ka· p. yoq̓opí. "This is yours, suck this," and he (Coyote) let him (Killer Baby) bite it (a bone). AW46.40

wé·c̓e VS to go aboard, get on (e.g., a canoe, horse). Cf. wé·ce VS.
wé·c̓ese. I get on (a horse), I am going aboard (a canoe).
w. liy̓é·spe. I am getting in a canoe.
hiwé·c̓eye. She went in (a canoe). AW561.171

wec̓é·cx A useless, not worth it
wec̓é·cx. There is no *wiwec̓écx.
w. ˀimamó·pcikaw̓iski. It is useless to come here in anger. AW64.338
w. wax̣ ka· ˀí·nk̓e. Life is not worth living, then I (will go) too. AW615.23
w. ka· kí·. This is not worth keeping.
w. miyáˀc. This child is useless.
w. ka· ˀí·n wá·q̓is. Life is not worth living.
w. ka· hité·menin̓. It is not worth studying.

we·c̓éy VC to dodge, jump
we·c̓éyce. I am jumping.
hiwe·c̓éyne. He was jumping.
we·c̓éykt jumping
we·c̓éyikse. I am jumping around. Cf. é·yi vtss.
hiwa·c̓áyxqana. He was dodging around. AW459.25

wé·c̓u P no longer, not any more
wé·c̓u
"w." "No (keep your hands off)." AW473.60

ˀipí w. hix̣e·lé·wye. He stopped playing. He is no longer playing.
ˀí·n w. kú·se. I'm quitting (work).
ˀí·n w. ˀe·kíce. I will no longer see it.
ˀí·n w. hé·nek̓e ˀe·kíce. I won't see it again.
ˀóykaslix w. It's all over. It's done.

wehí VC to bark (of dogs)
wehíce. I bark.
hiwehíce. It is barking.
hiwehcí·x. They are barking.
wehín bark, barking
-á·t as the object passes by
ˀawahná·tksa. I am barking as it goes by.
hiwahná·tksix. They are barking as we went by. HA106.84
-é·twik as the object moves away
ˀewehné·twikce. I am barking as it moves away.
-ú·kini as the object approaches
ˀewehú·kinise. I am barking as it comes.
wehwéhnu rusty song sparrow: "barking bird"

wéhne VC to stay behind, stay home
wéhnece. I am staying behind.
w. ˀiwé·pne kúye. I am staying behind, my wife went.
hiwéhnece. He is staying home.
hiwéhnecix. They stay home.
ka· mamáy̓ac h. koná. And the children stay home there. AW614.5
hiwáhnacaqa. He was staying home.
hiwáhnanqana. He used to stay home. HA19.15
hiwéhnecene. He was left alone.
ˀinek- accompany
ˀinéhwehnece. I am taking care (e.g., of a baby).
pé·tqeˀnehwehlecix. They are baby-sitting.

wehwéhnu rusty song sparrow. See wehí VC.

wéhye VC to go, leave, come. Besides the regular endings for the c-class verb, there are irregular endings, as marked by (I) in the following examples.

wéhyece. I go.

wáhyaciqa. We went.

hiwéhyecinm. They just came. AW115.106, AW147.97

hiwáhyaciqa. They went. AW30.321

hiwáhyacinmqa. They came.

wéhyenki. You went (away). AW241.55

hiwéhyecinki. They went (away). AW173.18

wéhyecinki. You(rs) go (away).

"ʔí··· yóx̣ ʔé·tx pewlelí·kin yóx̣ ʔé·tx té·mux w." "Oh yes, you have escaped and there goes your tracks." AW137.50

hiwéhyecinkike. They went away. AW292.16

wéhyenuʔ. I will go.

wéhye. (I) I am going.

kí· ʔé· w. (following tracks) Here you go. AW241.58

hiwéhye. (I) He is going. AW248.17, HA18.15

ʔí·n ʔe·kíce hérine h. I see Harry going.

hiwéhyem. (I) He is coming. AW26.261, AW32.358, AW135.21, AW143.31, AW179.11

wá·qoʔ h. tiwataʔá·t. A medicine woman is coming.

h. qóʔc netí·telwit. People are coming soon. HA55.101

hiwéhyeme. (I) He came. AW27.281

wáhyaqa. (I) I came. (Mine/yours) came.

wé·t kiné·pi kex w. Did mine come this way? AW570.37

hiwáhyaqa. (I) He went. AW31.347, AW175.54

hitqewéhye. (I) He (temporarily) is going. AW110.17, AW145.66

wé·k VS (preceded by tiw̓ele in rain or snow) to be dry, be protected, be sheltered

tiw̓elwé·kse. I am sheltered from the rain. I keep dry in the rain.

tiw̓alwá·ksaqa. I kept dry in the rain.

tiw̓elwé·keʔs to keep dry, to protect from rain

ka· ʔipná·tx̣iy̓akima ka· wé·qit hiwé·qiye hitqí·ke laʔám̓ ʔiní·t hiná·stawtalikaʔnya wé·t̓u míne t. She made a wish and rain came down and flattened all the lodges, and (there was) no shelter from the rain anywhere. AW162.12

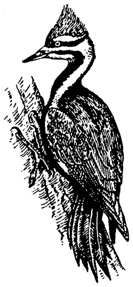
wekcuttekeˀí (?) N *uekzútteke*í "pack saddle; a saddle on which burdens are borne" DNP149

wekím vtp whip. Cf. sitk VS.

wé·kini VS to pick up
pú·kinye. He (Coyote) picked it (shot and fallen eagle) up. AW80.150

wektí· VS (with reflexive prefix) to report, express oneself, tell (e.g., to a doctor) what is wrong.
ˀinu·ktí·se. I tell about my condition.

we·kuˀs sts a thing that looks like something, ...-like thing. This suffix is used to coin words to accommodate new cultural items. Cf. Sahaptin wáakuł -like (Hunn 1990:26).
seheywé·kuˀs rice. Cf. séhey worm, maggot.
tahaywá·koˀs sugar. Cf. táhay hardened snow.
tamsaswá·koˀs tomato. Cf. tá·msas wild-rose bush.
taqowá·koˀs dark buckskin horse. Cf. tá·qoˀ sunflower roots.
teheswé·kuˀs glass. Cf. téhes ice.
te·misquywé·kuˀs molasses. Cf. te·mísquy tree sap.
tepulwé·kuˀs candy. Cf. té·pul marrow.
t̓ex̣t̓ex̣wé·kuˀs cantaloupe. Cf. t̓éx̣ N.



wek̓íwk̓iwnu N Western pileated woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus* (big, black, and red-headed).
wek̓íwk̓iwnu (abs), wek̓íwk̓iwnune (obj)

wé·l or **wé·le** vtp to flow (e.g., of river, blood). Cf. (with cé·p) k̓ilikí VC, láps VC, lí·k VC, tin̓ukí VC, ˀilé·se VC.

wélcewyun N rhinoceros. Cf. un vsts.
wélcewyun (abs), wélcewyunne (obj)

wele vtp in captivity, in check. Cf. (with a reflexive prefix and cé·p) cilí·lp VC, hekí VC, lixnik VS, q̓í· VC, tillá·p VC, tiyó·k VC, (with ˀil) wá·x̣wax̣ VC, ˀiyá·q VC.

wé·le (1) VC to flow, run (of river), shed, (2) N stream. Cf. wé·l vtp.
hiwé·lece. It's flowing.
(a) himé·q̓is h. wé·qitpeme.
(b) kú·s h. ˀiléx̣ni wé·qitkin̓ix.
(a) is equivalent to (b) meaning: 'The water is (flowing) high because of the rain.'
hiwá·lacaqa. It was flowing.
wí·- distributive prefix
ˀewí·welene. Each of his flowed.
síp̓us ˀ. His tear rolled down. AW328.57
ˀilé·- in crying + wí·- distributive
ˀew̓lewí·welece. Each of his is flowing as he cries.
síp̓us ˀ. Tear is flowing from each of his (eyes) as he cries. AW74.58
wé·le (abs) AW175.48, wé·lepe (loc) AP16.4 stream, river. Cf. Sahaptin wána river (Hunn 1990:92).
wé·le·s empty dry creek. Cf. é·s vsts.
wé·leˀskit waterway, riverbed. AP479.8. Cf. ˀískit N.
walawalatáyca Wallula Junction

welé·mi VS to put an edge on, border, hem
welé·mise. I am putting an edge on something.
welé·mit rim of basket or pail, binding, hem, border, edge, brim of a hat

weleyketk ventriloquize. See leyké·t P.

welí·k rise (of river). See wé·le vtp and lí·k VC.

wé·lu· VS to go down to the river; antonym of taq̓í· VS
wé·lu·se. I am (slowly) going down to the river. Cf. we·lú·se I am dashing in water; lú· VS.
hipewé·lu·se. They are moving down the valley.
niktéh- drag
niktéhwelu·se. I drag (something) into the river.
weye- quickly
weyewé·lu·se. I fly down to the river.
hiweyewé·lu·se. He flies down to the river.

wilé·- run
wilé·welu·se. I run straight down to the river.
wis- travel
wiswé·lu·se. I am traveling down to the river.
wiswé·lu·six. We are traveling down to the river.
wiswé·lu·ye. I traveled down to the river.
pewswé·lu·ye. We traveled down to the river.
wiswelú·t moving down to the river
ˀinek- carry
ˀinehwelú·y. Take (something) down to the river!
ˀinehwelú·y̓se. I carry it down to the river.

wel̓é· vtp knots, pertaining to rope, tie. Cf. c̓as VC, likilí· VC, muˀt VS, tí·qahalk VS, ˀiyá·q VC.

wel̓éyk̓ipc VS to tie. This form is possibly polymorphemic, but *ˀiléyk̓ipckse and *k̓ipckse do not exist.
wel̓éyk̓ipckse. I am tying.
(with a reflexive prefix)
ˀinú·l̓eyk̓ipckse. I am tying myself up.
ˀipnú·l̓eyk̓ipckse. He is tying himself up. AW105.25
ˀipnú·l̓eyk̓ipckin̓ he (was) tied

wel̓íwe N (place name) (1) Grande Ronde River, (2) village site located on the north side of the mouth of the Grande Ronde River T7N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:42)
wel̓íwe (abs), wel̓iwé·ne (obj)

wemceˀk VS to insult
pí·wemceˀkt exchange of derogatory remarks (e.g., use of the prefix tí·skeˀ)

wé·msi VS to borrow
wé·msise. I borrow.
wá·msisaqa. I borrowed.
w. sík̓em. I borrowed a horse.

sepé·- causative prefix
sepú·msise. I lend. I lease.
sepí·wemsise. I lend (an older form from Cayuse).
sík̓em ʔí·n ʔé· s. I will loan you a horse. HA93.60

wé·m̓ or **wé·m̓u** vtp with the head. Cf. lú· VS.

wé·m̓u vtp with the head. Cf. k̓o·máy VC, paq̓aw A, péʔq VS, ʔiyá·q VC.

wé·p vtp with the hand or paw, with an arm, in hand. Sometimes this prefix is used to indicate violence inflicted with the hand or arm, constituting a part of idioms meaning 'to beat up, kill, murder'. Cf. (with a reflexive prefix) ciká·w VC, ciy̓aw VC, keʔéy VC, lehp VS, saq A, sisúy VC, tamáw VC.

wepcú·k A intelligent, smart, bright. It is possible that the etymology of this form is wé·p 'with hand' and cú·kwe 'know', the combined meaning being 'clever with hands, skilled in handiwork, dexterous'. Also note the Latin coincidence of wepsú·x 'right-hand'.
wecú·x (abs), wiwé·pcux (dist)
wepcú·x hikú·se. He does things intelligently.
wepcú·x wat̓á·x̣. I would have been smart.
wepcukuywí·se. I get smart. I become wise.
wepcukúywit (abs), wepckuywí·tpe (loc) (1) talent, know-how, (2) wisdom, knowledge, education
wepcukuywíqawnin̓ a genius. The vowels are not completely harmonized.
wepcukuytímse. I speak wisely.
té·- by talking + stem + -ú· directional suffix
tu·pcukuywiyú·se. I make (mine) wise by speaking.
reflexive prefix
ʔipnu·wepcuxné·wise. He pretends to be smart.
ʔipnu·wepcukuywí·se. He pretends to be smart.
nemu·wepcukuywisí·x. We are pretending to be smart.
ʔimu·wepcukuywisí·x. They are pretending to be smart.
ʔipnuwepcukúywit pretense to be smart

wepe vtp to dress. See lí·k VC.

wepé· vtp with the hand or paw; related to wé·p. This form is used when the object is treated as a singular noun. Cf. cik̓í·l VC, keˀéy VC, (with prefix wew) kuni VS, léht VS, lí·k VC, q̓eł V, t̓ák VS, witi VS, ˀipé·w̓i VS.

wé·pe VS to go into the forest, walk in tall vegetation. In Phinney's translation 'wade in among the reeds', *wading* and *reeds* are not the essential part of the gloss AP347.10. An antonym is pin̓í· VS.

wé·pese. I am going into the forest.

hiwé·peye. He went into the forest. AW411.73

hiwé·pekike. He went on into the timber.

hipewé·pekike. They went on into the timber. AW596.27

hiwé·peyuˀ. He will wade in among the reeds. AP347.10

wepé·ce VS to feel, touch, handle

wepé·cese. I am feeling (mine).

hiwepé·cese. He is feeling. He is touching.

ˀu·pé·cese. I touch it.

pú·peceye. He felt him. AW460.31

koná ka· pé·kiyu·ye ka· p. "náma yáw̓ic náma tin̓xní·n." He (Coyote) went to him (his son) and felt him, "oh, he's cold, oh, he's dead." AW432.29

hiná·swapacaqana. He touched them. AW481.60

wepé·cet feeling, touching

wepecetnú·t without feeling, abstract

wepé·cet̓es to feel, for feeling, touchable, tangible, palpable

wé·t̓u manmaˀí w. (something) that cannot be felt, intangible

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pú·peceˀnye. He felt his.

ka· kí· p. ˀí·mn. And he (Cannibal) touched his (Crane's) knee. HA36.117

teqe- quickly + wí·- distributive prefix

pé·tqewiwepeceye. He quickly felt each of them.

kaká· pá·tqawiq̓ołnaq̓iyay̓sa ka· p. When he (Skunk) finished removing each of his (Otter's) belongings, he felt him (to see if he was really dead). AW104.9

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pé·wiwepeceˀnye. He felt various places. AW563.204

wé·pe·s N spookiness, spirit of ghosts around, echo of spirits; possibly related to wé·pe VS
wé·pe·s (abs), wé·pe·sne (obj)

wé·plehp to have a hallucination. See lehp VS.

wé·pses N braiding
wé·pses (abs), wepsé·sne (obj), wepsé·spe (loc) AW138.70
wepsé·sise. I make braids.
wepsé·sisix. We are braiding.
hipu·psé·siye. They braided.
wepsé·sim. Braid my hair.
hipo·psá·sinaq̓iya. They finished braiding.

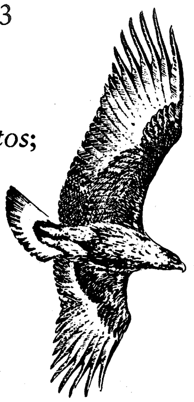
wé·psiley N left side
wé·psileykin̓ix from the left side

wepsiméywi to make a mistake, to not know how to do things. See sí·mey VS.

wepsú·x A right (opposite of left); possibly related to wepcú·k A and further analyzable into wé·p 'hand' and sukí 'know'
wepsú·xpkin̓ix from the right side
wepsú·xpkin̓ike·y right, the right one
w. ʼípsus the right hand
wepsú·xpkin̓ike right side
wepsú·xpx right-handed

wepté· VS to put feathers on arrows, fletch
wepté·se. I am putting feathers on arrows.
waptá·saqa. I put feathers on arrows (recent past).
wepté·y. Put feathers on (arrows) (to sg).
wepté·tx. Put feathers on (arrows) (to pl).
wé·ptet (1) putting feathers on arrows, (2) feather on arrows AW389.46
wí·- distributive prefix
wí·wepteyuʼ. You will put feathers on each (arrow).

ka· pé·ce "kínki kí· ʔé· we ke yóx̣ hí·wes ʔáps, kí· ʔé· w. ʔé· wí·seʔpeteyuʔ ʔé· kí·." He (Rattlesnake) said, "Here it is, it is flint. You will fasten each one of these on arrows." AW199.43



wé·ptes N (1) wing, (2) (long) feather, (3) eagle with white-tipped wings, (4) golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin wáptas feathers (Hunn 1990:146).

wé·ptes (abs), wepté·sne (obj), wepté·snim (np), wepté·sni·n with w. AW488.77

mitá·t wé·ptes (man's name) Three-Feathers

wepté·snim tuʔúynu eagle's tail (feather)

wá·pta·cqan (abs), wá·pta·cqana (obj), wá·pta·cqanm (np) eaglet, young eagle

wepté·tesi·n (abs), wepté·tesi·spe (loc) HA14.1 (place name) Arrow Feathering Place (Lawyers Canyon)

weptesnú·t wingless HA20.17

wepté·sweheyqt (man's name) Feather-Necklace

wé·ptex̣ N glove

wé·ptex̣ (abs), wepté·x̣ne (obj) glove

weptex̣nú·t (sg), wiwepté·x̣nut (dist) without gloves

wepté·x̣ise. I put on gloves.

wé·ptey VC to miss in shooting

wé·pteyce. I am missing (mine) in shooting.

w. sík̓em. I am missing in shooting my horse.

ʔú·pteyce. I am missing it in shooting.

ʔ. konyá ʔimé·sne. I am missing a deer in shooting.

wé·pteycene. I missed in shooting.

w. ʔiwé·pne. I missed my wife in shooting.

pú·pteyne. He missed it in shooting. AW174.37

cé·wepteyne. I made him miss in shooting.

tú·pteyne. You are missing the point of what I am saying.

wé·p̓elwit̓et mistreated child. See ʔelwít̓et N.

weqé·t̓e VS to bail
weqé·t̓ese. I am bailing.
weqé·t̓ey. Bail!

weqí· VC (1) to desert, forsake, (2) to release, loosen, untie, discard, put down
weqí·ce. I desert (mine).
hine·sweqí·ne. He deserted us.
kawóʔ haswaláya kál̓a wá·qoʔ waqí·pa h. We feel defeated, he deserted us long ago. AW264.31
weqí·nwe·s (1) place where souls are thrown out, (2) city dump
sepú·- by blowing
ʔesepú·weqi·ce. I am blowing it (e.g., illness) away (e.g., in reference to a medicine man's ritual cure).
se~~q~~pú·weqi·n treatment, cure sepúuweqiin Aoki 9-15-03 correction p not q
ʔip- with fist
hiʔpweqí·ke. He put it down. AW462.65

wé·qi VS to rain
hiwé·qise. It is raining.
hiwé·qiye. It rained.
hiwé·qiyuʔ. It will rain.
mic̓kú·ynekse h. tá·qc. I am sure it will rain today.
hiwé·qis. It just rained.
né·cumiʔs h. I wish it would rain.
wé·qin̓ wiyéwc̓et rainy season
wé·qit (abs), wé·qine (obj), wé·qitpe (loc) rain
wé·qitpeme from rain
himé·q̓is hiwé·lece w. It (e.g., river) is high from rain.
-tamáw excessively
hiwaqitamáwca. It rains too much.
wilé·- wind
hiwlú·qise. Wind blows and it rains. It is stormy.

wé·set N Seven Drums religion. This is a loan of Sahaptin wáašat 'sacred dance' (Hunn 1990:7), which is a cognate of Nez Perce we·cé·t. Cf. we·cé· VS.

wesé·wquklik tip (something) over. See wqu vtp.

wesúqt plan, outline. See suqut N.

wet vtp with one's foot. Cf. talaqí VC, x̣áˀp VS, x̣eˀepí VC.

wé·t P question particle. This word takes a pronominal suffix.

	SUBJECT		SUBJECT AND OBJECT	
wé·te·x	1sg/1pl (excl)	(1)	1sg/1pl (excl), 3sg/3pl	(4)
wé·te·nm	1pl (incl)	(2)	1pl (incl)	(5)
wé·temex	(does not occur)		1 subj/2sg obj	(6)
wé·tepemex	(does not occur)		1 subj/2pl obj	(7)
wé·t	all the rest	(3)	all the rest	(8)

(1) wé·te·x kú·se. Shall I go?
wé·te·x kusí·x. Shall we (excl) go?
(2) wé·te·nm pawsayná·koˀqa. Shall we (incl) go in?
(3) wé·t ˀitú· ˀí·mk̓e c̓í·qce. Do you (sg) want to say anything?
wé·t kusí·x. Are you (pl) going?
wé·t hí·wes hipinwé·s ˀiní·tpe. Is there a table in the house?
(4) wé·te·x yóx̣ tax̣c ˀewnúˀ. Shall I tell him that?
wé·te·x ˀaná·skiyo·yoˀqa. Shall I accompany them?
wé·te·x hitwí·kcix. Can they accompany me?
(5) wé·te·nm hitwí·kce. Can he accompany us (incl)?
(6) wé·temex lalk̓iní·se. Shall I give you (sg) coffee?
wé·temex tiwí·kcix. Shall we accompany you (sg)?
(7) wé·tepemex tiwí·kce. Shall I accompany you (sg)?
wé·tepemex tiwí·kcix. Shall we accompany you (pl)?
(8) wé·t tiwí·kcem. Are you accompanying me?
wé·t hitwí·kce. Is he accompanying you?

weté·key N gaitors for men

wé·tes N land, earth, ground

wé·tes (abs), wé·tesne (obj), wé·tespe (loc), wé·teskin̓ix from w., wiwé·tespe (dist loc) in various places HA83.34

tito·qanó·t wé·tes wilderness: "peopleless land"
hetéw̓we yóx̣ wé·tes. That land is valuable.
ˀí·n ˀasayaq̓íca konyá wé·tesne. I like that land.
ˀí·n ˀíce wé·tespe. I am lying on the ground.

wetesí·nex even the land. Cf. hí·nek sts.

péwwetes all over, numerous. Cf. peH stp.

p. titó·qan hiwsí·x. There are people all over.

wé·tescickanin̓ (man's name) Blanketed-Earth. Cf. cí·ckan N.

wé·tk stp spoils of war. Cf. há·ma N, miya N, sík̓em N, ʔiwé·pne N.

wé·tku·k VC to glare, stare. This form might contain hekí VC.

wé·tku·kce. I am glaring at (mine).

wé·yku·xne. I glared at (mine).

ʔú·tku·xne. I glared at it.

pú·tku·xne. He glared at him. He stared at it. AP187.15, AW124.51

wé·tku·kin staring, glaring

wé·tkuy̓k VS to take (something) away from (someone) forcibly, kidnap, pillage, plunder

wé·tkuy̓kse. I take (mine) away.

ʔú·tkuy̓kse. I take it away.

pú·tkuy̓ke. He took it away. AW122.13

hiné·swetkuy̓ke. He took it away from them. HA91.27

hiwé·tkuy̓ks. He just took (yours) away. AW123.45

wé·tkuy̓kim. (You) took (mine) away. AW124.60

pú·tkuy̓ksine. He took it away.

miyox̣ató·wit p. They took away his chieftainship.

ʔené·swetkuy̓kuʔ. I will take away from him. AW583.108

ʔó·tkoy̓koʔqa. I could get rid of it.

kuʔxwé·t ʔí·n manmaʔí tísqeʔne ʔ. ke yóx̣ ke konkí hiná·swapciy̓awca. Maybe I can take away that which Skunk kills people with. AW568.7

pú·tkuy̓ken̓ixne. They tried to take it away. AW327.31

p. yóx̣ tá·lpt yoq̓opí ka· hikeʔné·pte wé·t̓u ʔitóʔayn wepewqí·n̓es tiwcéʔ tiwcéʔ. They tried to take the scalp away from him, but he held it between his teeth and he was not going to let it go for any reason. AW266.66

ka· c̓alawí pó·w̓alpan̓ixna ka· yoq̓opí p. If they caught any (fish), then they would take it away from him. AW326.25

ʔú·tkuy̓x. Take it away from him (to sg)!
ʔú·tkuy̓kitx. Take it away from him (or them) (to pl)!
ʔené·swetkuy̓x. Take it away from them (to sg)!
-té· move away to another location
ʔú·tkuy̓tece. I go to take it away. AW122.22
-ʔípec desiderative suffix
po·koy̓k̓ipá·cwiqana. He wanted to take it away from him. AW166.26
ké·- with teeth
ʔekú·tkuy̓kse. I take away food from him.
pé·ku·tkuy̓ke. He took food away from him.
wí·- distributive prefix
pé·wiwetkuy̓ksene. They took each away from them. HA118.45

wé·tmet P do not, expression of prohibition. An alternate form, possibly of Downriver dialect origin, is mé·tmet.
wé·tmet kiyúʔ. Don't go!
wé·tmet tin̓xnúʔ. Do not die.
mé·tmet ʔapaptámyoʔ sa·psisʔilp̓ílpna. Don't antagonize Red-Moccasin-Top.

wetwé·n̓es something to add flavor in cooking. See tiwe· VC.

wé·tx vtp loudly, scoldingly, angrily. Cf. kú· VS, pá·y (with ú·) VC, q̓í·law VC, tim VS.

wetxú·wi VS to return home after a period of captivity
wetxú·wise. I am going home after having been captured.
hiwetxú·wise. He is going home after captivity.
wetxu·wí·s (1) returning after being captured, (2) (horse's name)
wetxú·wit a horse that gets away from camp and heads home

wetx̣wé·yimte VS to dictate, boss around, subjugate; possibly related to wé·y̓imte VS
wetx̣wé·yimtese. I dictate (mine).
ʔetx̣wé·yimtese. I boss him around.
wetx̣wé·yimtes slaves. Cf. AP127.9.

wetyétmes N trumpeter swan, *Olor buccinator*; identification by Alan Marshall
wetyétmes (abs), wetyétmesne (obj)
wetyétmes cimú·xcimux (man's name) Looking Glass: "Black Swan"
wetyétmes wehéyqt (man's name) Swan Necklace HA92.40, HA117.23
wetyétmes yawányawan (man's name) Jim Miles: "Swan Moving"
wetyétmes ˀilp̓ílp (man's name) Angus Wilson: "Red Swan"
wetyesmesnú·t (man's name) No-Swan. Cf. nú·t sts.

wet̓é· VS to beat, whip, flog, switch
wet̓é·se. I whip (mine) with a stick.
pú·t̓eye. He beat him.
ˀí··· k̓omáy̓c q̓oˀ p. Oh! he (older brother) severely beat him (Weasel).
AW388.37
pú·t̓esine. They were whipping them.

wé·t̓e stay. See wé· VS.

wet̓etwé·t̓et N (1) nettles, *Urtica lyalli*; identification by Alan Marshall,
(2) pepperwood
wet̓etwé·t̓et (abs), wet̓etwet̓é·ne (obj)

wé·t̓u (1) P not, (2) A insignificant, weak
wé·t̓u not
w. ˀisí· hikíne. Nobody is here.
w. ˀú·s ˀipním weˀní·kt. It isn't its name. Cf. ˀú·s cáˀya weˀní·kt It has no name.
w. máwa hé·nek̓e hipá·ynoˀ. I will never come again.
w. manmaˀí w. kíye hipaynó·yoˀ. He is going to come to us without fail.
AW341.68
w. mé·ri ka· w. cím hipapá·yna. Neither Mary nor Jim came.
wé·t̓umiˀs not
ˀí·n cú·kwece w. lawwí·t. I don't know it well.
w. hí·wes kí· taˀsníx q̓oˀ sa·pí·kin̓ wálc. This is not an awfully sharp knife.
ka· kiwáyl w. q̓oˀ wáy̓at koná ˀewsí·ne ˀelwíte·s. A little way off, not very far,
was a winter house.
wiwé·t̓u (dist) weak, insignificant HA16.37, HA16.43
wet̓uníx incompetent, incapable, weak, shiftless
wet̓uníxtiwe· companion in incompetency, fellow bum

wet̓ú·mk VS to trace footsteps
wet̓ú·mkse. I trace footsteps.
hiwet̓ú·mkeyikse. He went around tracing footsteps. AW254.32. Cf. é·yi vtss.
pú·t̓umkey̓se. He looked for his tracks. AW115.112. Cf. é·y̓ vts.
inutúmkse "I go back on my tracks, I retrace my way." DNP221. The form is probably *ʔinu·t̓ú·mkse with a reflexive prefix.

wew vtp split or hit; similar in meaning to we vtp but plurality or iterativeness of action is implied. Cf. c̓ak VC, c̓éʔ V, k̓íw VC, péʔq VS, ʔipé·w̓i VS, ʔisíwe VC.

wé·w vtp (with k̓ú·p) eat grass; possibly a variant of we 'with mouth or beak' involving plural objects or iterativeness. Cf. k̓ú·p VC.

wé·w vtp (with kuni) meet. Cf. kuni VS.
wéwkunise. I meet (mine).

wéwcete VS to prop up (one's) head
wéwcetese. I am propping up my head.
w. c̓íxc̓ix. I am propping up my head on grass.
wéwcetes (abs), wéwcetespe (loc) pillow

wewé·x̣ N spring (frequently found with -p, a variant of locative suffix). Cf. Sahaptin wawáx̣am spring (Hunn 1990:121).
wewé·x̣p (abs), wewé·x̣pne (obj) the spring season
wewé·x̣pepx than spring
wewex̣pníx early in spring
wewex̣pí·nex even in spring
wewé·x̣mepkin̓ix from spring
wewé·x̣wise. I return from a spring stay.
hiwawá·x̣wiqana. He would return from his spring stay.
ke yóx̣ hiwíhnaqana wewé·x̣p h. ke yóx̣ hí·wes yaw̓í·ckin̓ika·yx. He (Coyote) leaves in spring and would return north after his spring stay. AW165.3

"wewícwewicpu" N (place name) village site located six to eight miles above Reparia, Washington, at the mouth of a small creek on the south side of the Snake River T13N R39E (Schwede 1966:39)

wé·win stp, vtp pertaining to sickness. Cf. k̓ó·may VC, tim VS, tip VS.

wé·wit N (1) sunflower seeds AP192.3, (2) ground sunflower seeds made into bricks with a little grease AW109.2
wé·wit (abs), wé·wine or wé·witne (obj)
wé·wit hitú·tce. ka· hiwyé·tusepetwece wé·ˀiktki yóx̣ kuˀús. She (Mistoyno) was pounding sunflower seeds. And she mixed in grease as she pounded. AW146.87

wewí·ti VS to go downstream. Cf. witi VS.
wewí·tise. I go downstream.
hiwewí·tise. He goes along downstream. AP259.4
wewí·time. I went downstream.
hiwewí·tisem. It came downriver. HA26.55
hipewewí·time. They went downstream.
pewewí·tiyuˀ. We will go down the river.
wewí·tit (active participle) (action of) going downstream
niktéh- drag
niktéhwewitise. I drag (mine) downstream.
té·l- gallop
té·lwewitise. I gallop downstream.
té·lwewitisene. I galloped downstream.
té·wewitit galloping downstream
teqe- briefly + ˀipsqí- on foot
teqeˀpsqíwewitis. I walked down the river briefly.
teˀén- in hunting
teˀénwewitisix. We return from hunting on foot.
til- war
tilwewí·tise. I am going downstream on the warpath.
tuqʷele- swim
hitqule·wewí·tise. He swims downstream.
wat- wade
watwawí·tit wading downstream

weye- quickly
weyewewí·tise. I fly downstream.
wilé·- run
wilé·wewitise. I am running downstream.
wis- travel, camp
wiswewí·tise. I travel downstream.
hipewswewí·time. They came traveling downstream.
ʾinek- carry
pé·ʾnehwewitiye. I carried him downstream. AW281.150
ʾinéhwewitit bringing something downstream
reflexive prefix + ʾinek- carry
ʾinéc̓nehwewitise. (Canoe) is driven downstream: "I am carrying myself downstream."
ʾipsqí- on foot
ʾipsqíwewitise. I walk downstream.
hiʾpsqíwewitiye. He walked downstream. HA41.46

wewkimí· vtp insult, make insulting remarks by referring to the genitals
wewkimí· or wewkiw̓í·. Cf. tim VS.

wé·wk̓up eat grass. See k̓ú·p VS, wé·w vtp.

wéwluq VS to desire, want, covet
wéwluqse. I desire (mine).
ka· kúʾx máwa pí·wepewewkunyuʾ hé·nek̓e ka· koná w. kex kuʾuskí ʾí·n ʾó·pciy̓awnoʾqa x̣áx̣a·sna ʾé·lew̓ic. Sometime we will fight each other again, and I want something with which I can kill Grizzly Bear with ease. AW199.39
ʾewéwluqse. I want it.
ʾené·swewluqse. I want them.
hiwéwluqse. He wants.
pé·wewluqse. He wants him.
ʾipním p. há·maʾayn. She wants him for a husband.
wéwluqt desire
wewluqt̓ípec be anxious to have, greedy. Cf. ʾípec sts.

wé·wqi vtp strike, beat. Cf. keʾéy VC, láhsa VS, léht VS, (with tiw̓ek) léht VS.

7

wé·wqt N (1) choice meat AP288.13, fatty dried meat AP2.15, (2) the side fat of animals, fat over the ribs AW15.76
wé·wqt (abs), wé·wqtne (obj)

wewqum̓ vtp wander. Cf. líxnik VS.

wé·wse VS to remove (e.g., beans) by striking with sticks
wé·wsese. I'm thrashing (beans).

wéwsuʔ VC to squat
wéwsuʔce. I am squatting.
hitqewéwsuʔce. She quickly squatted. Cf. teqe vtp.
kál̓a hół hiweleylé·kime h. koná. She (Coldweather) dashed in (the tepee) and quickly squatted there. AW62.305

wéwte vtp pertaining to head, with head, by head. Cf. keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, léhne VC, leylé·k VS, líxnik VS, lú· VS, talaqí VC, ʔamokí VC, ʔiyá·q VC.

wéwtuk VS to stay overnight, spend the night
wéwtukse. I am spending the night.
hiwéwtuksix. They are staying overnight.
hiwéwtuke. He spent a night.
hipewéwtuke. They spent a night.
pewé·wtuke. We spent a night. HA102.10
kuʔx wax̣ ka· maná· p. mé·x̣sem. I don't know if we spent a night in the mountain. HA102.9
pewéwtuks. We just spent a night.
wéwtukt (abs), wéwtukítx to w. (1) staying overnight, (2) a day (twenty-four hours), (3) night
pá·x̣atipx wéwtukitx ʔoylá·qcipx wéwtukitx koná ka· pá·mc̓iya ʔú·yit hiwé·wintime. Fifth night, sixth night, then she first heard him (Bobcat) moan. AW364.107
wewtuké·s (abs), wewtuké·sne (obj) lodging, inn, a place to stay overnight
wis- travel
wiswé·wtukse. I stop for the night.
pewswé·wtukse. We stay a night.

weyé·ce VS to dance

hipu·yecé·me. They started dancing. AW49.91.

weyé·cet dance

palx̣ó·ckin̓ w. owl dance

cé·p- causative prefix with diminutive symbolism

cú·yecese. I bounce (e.g., a baby to keep it happy).

hicú·yecesix. They are bouncing (a baby).

pé·cuyeceye. He bounced it.

cú·yecet an act of bouncing (e.g., a baby)

sepé·- causative prefix

ˀesepú·yecese. I make him dance.

wé·yek VC to go to receive a guardian spirit. In his or her early teens, a young boy or girl was sent to a distant mountain to fast and keep a sacred vigil for the appearance of an animal or some other thing in a dream. The being or thing that appeared in the vision (1) gave the person a name, such as hími·n ˀilp̓ílp Red Wolf, (2) gave the person a song to sing at the next annual dance to announce his or her coming of age (as evidence of having obtained a guardian spirit), and (3) characterized the person, for example, gave nimbleness to those who have a deer for a guardian spirit. Not to be able to see a vision (wé·yekin) was detrimental to one's success in the Nez Perce community (weyexné·y̓). Pretending that one had received a wé·yekin and a song was considered sacrilegious. Cf. Spinden (1908: 247-250), Coale (1958).

wé·yekce. I go to receive a guardian spirit.

wé·yexne. I went to get a guardian spirit.

ˀí·n w. max̣cá·mtalam. I received a guardian spirit on a mountaintop.

hipú·yexne. They received guardian spirits.

wé·yekin (active participle) guardian spirit, tutelary spirit

ˀí·nim wé·s w. wé·x̣pus. Rattlesnake is my guardian spirit.

wé·yexnin̓ (passive participle) blessed with a guardian spirit, a person with power

weyexné·y̓ without guardian spirit, powerless, no-good-nik

wé·yekinwe·s place where one receives wé·yekin. See wá·y̓atinwa·s under wá·y̓at VS.

wé·yekwe·cet or wé·yekweye·cet medicine dance, guardian spirit dance

we- with mouth + ʔinipí take

wé·yekweʔnpse. I am singing a guardian spirit song.

wé·yekweʔnpt or we·yekweʔnípt guardian spirit song. One person sang his or her wé·yekin song and another person who had received the same song used to faint. This act of fainting was called tó·ʔyaqin. Cf. ʔiyá·q VC.

wé·ye·s N dance floor kept sacred, a place for the guardian spirit dance. This is the name given to the Nez Perce community center building at Kamiah, Idaho. Cf. wé·yek VC.

wé·ye·s (abs), wé·ye·sne (obj), wé·ye·spe (loc) AW157.79, wá·ya·sayn for w.

kál̓a yóx̣ tewtiwe·ciméywitki hiwyekceyniw̓ú·sem ʔinahawtnó·saqa wá·ya·sayn. Because I did not sleep with her, she was embarrassed. I was abstaining for the dancing ground. AW221.31

weyí·k fly. See wey vtp, lí·k VC.

wé·yik VS to move across, cross over to the other side (e.g., of river or valley)

wé·yikse. I am crossing.

hiwé·yikse. He is crossing.

ʔewé·yikse. I am crossing it.

pewé·yiks. We just crossed over (perfect).

pewé·yike. We crossed over (indefinite past).

pewé·yixki. We went on across.

pewé·yikime. We came across.

wá·yiksaqa. I crossed recently (recent past).

pewé·yikuʔ. We will go across (future).

wá·yikoʔqa. I could cross over (conditional).

wé·t̓u manmaʔí w. I cannot cross over.

wé·yikimtx. Come across (to pl)!

wé·yike·s or wé·yikinwe·s a place to cross over, a crossing

wé·yikeʔc (1) something stretched across (e.g., the tape at the finish line of a track meet), (2) a pitfall trap AP146.3, n. 1

wé·yikeʔs to get across

wé·t̓u manmaʔí w. ka· koní·x hiná·stiyoxna. There was no way to get across and he shouted from there. AW111.36

wé·yikinwe·s (place name) Pittsburg Landing on the Snake River (Shawley 1977:102)

wé·yikt moving across

(with a suffix)

-é·yik move around

hiwé·yikeyiksix. They are crossing back and forth.

-qaw straight through

hiwá·yixqawna. He dashed across. AW179.11

pó·yixqawna. He ran across it. AW180.16

-toq back

wá·yiktoqa. I went back across.

pawá·yoktoqa. We crossed back over.

-ú· directional suffix

hinesweyikú·ye. He crossed (the stream) toward them. AW47.50

(with a prefix)

cú·- pertaining to a pointed object

cú·weyix tíkc with a bridge laid across AW175.48

niktéh- drag

niktéhweyikse. I drag across.

quqú- gallop

quqúweyikse. I am galloping across.

hiqqú́weyikse. He is galloping across.

sé·p- causative prefix + wel̓é·- rope

cu·l̓ewé·yikse. I set a trap (e.g., for squirrel, trout).

cu·l̓ewé·yikeʔs a trap (for squirrel or trout) made of horse-hair loop

sité- with eyes

sitú·yikse. I look across.

sitú·yiks. I just looked across.

kex s. Let me look across.

sitó·yiksiqa. We were looking across.

síw- swim

hisíwweyikse or hisú·weyikse. It is swimming across.

hipesú·weyike. They swam across. AW471.25

hiswíweyiksenki or hisú·weyiksenki. It went on swimming across.

té·- by talking + ʔinek- carry, accompany

té·ʔnehweyikse. I persuade: "I carry (mine) to my side by talking."

temqi- throw

petemqiwé·yike. He threw it across (the ocean). AW101.9

teqe- suddenly, briefly + sité- with eyes

teqestú·yikse. I am just looking across.

hitqestú·yike. He quickly looked across. AW111.35

hipetqestú·yike. They quickly glanced across.

teqe- suddenly, briefly + tox̣pí- leg

hitqatx̣píwayika. He quickly stretched his leg across. AW137.56

tew- snow, ice

tewé·yikse. I am crossing on the ice.

tiks- bridge

hitikswé·yikse. He crosses a bridge. AW175.60. Cf. tikic N.

hitikcwé·yike. He crossed a bridge. AP481.14

til- war

tilwé·yikse. I am going across to fight.

tukʷé·y- lie, cling

tukéyweyix. Span it! Put it across. Cf. tukúyweyix (Downriver dialect form) AP479.9

tukéyweyikt lying across

tulé·- with foot

tulé·weyikse. (1) I feel my way across with my feet. (2) I kick it across.

tulé·- with foot + cú·- pointed object

pé·tulecu·weyixkike. He kicked it (e.g., a canoe) across.

pá·tolaco·wayixtoqa. He kicked it (e.g., a canoe) back across. He sent the canoe back across with a push of his feet. AP391.2

tú·le- throw (something relatively heavy)

tú·lewe·yikse. I am throwing something across.

pé·tu·leweyike. He (Fox) threw it (Chinook salmon) over to him (Coyote). AW273.24

tú·le- throw (something relatively heavy) + stem + -ú· directional suffix

tú·leweyikú·se. I am throwing something across to (mine).

petú·leweyiku·se. He is throwing it across to him.

tuqʷele- swim (of fish)

hitqulewé·yikime. He swam (underwater) across toward us.

wat- wade

watwá·yiksa. I am wading across.

hiwatwá·yikima. She (Bison) came wading across. AW112.46

watwá·yikt wading across

wat- wade + stem + -ú· directional suffix

konyá q̓oˀ ˀí·n̓ax̣ kál̓a koním hiwatwayikó·m. That one, I just wish that one would come across wading. AW111.42

ˀo·twayikó·y. Wade across to him (to sg). AW111.45

watwaykó·mtx. Wade over toward me (to pl). AW111.36

wel̓e- tie

wel̓ú·yikse. I am tying (e.g., a piece of wood) across.

ˀu·l̓ú·yikuˀ. (You) will tie it across.

ka· tax̣c̓é· himeq̓í·sne hecú·ne ˀ. And now you tie a large piece of wood across (the tepee). AW81.179

wel̓ú·yikt (1) tying across, (2) a rack, something (such as a string, or stick) tied across

weye- move quickly, fly

weyewé·yikse. (1) I am flying across. (2) I am crossing quickly.

hiweyewé·yikse. He jumps across. AW35.420

hiweyewé·yike. He jumped over. AW34.394

weyewé·yikuˀ. You will jump across. AW36.422

weye- move quickly, fly + stem + -é·yi around

hiweyewé·yikeyikse. He was jumping back and forth across. AW185.56

weye- move quickly, fly + stem + -qaw straight through

hiwayawá·yixqawna. He went across right through. AW175.55

hiwayawá·yixqawn. He has just gone across straight through. AW175.57

wá·qoˀ hohóxsna "té·mux wayawá·yixqawn." Then he (Coyote) used magic saying, "Let a track run right across." AW175.56

weye- move quickly, fly + stem + -toq back

hiwayawá·yiktoqa. He jumped back across. AW34.396

weye- move quickly, fly + stem + -ú· directional suffix

pu·yeweyikú·ye. He (Coyote) dashed toward him (Fox). AW273.23

wilé·- run

wilewé·yikse. I am running across.

wis- travel, move

wiswé·yikse. I am traveling across.

pewswé·yike. We traveled across.

wiswá·yiknaq̓itpa after the trip across

wise- row

hiwsawá·yixqana. He rowed across.

liy̓é·ski h. She rowed across in a canoe. AW253.23

wisele- paddle

wiselewé·yikse. I am paddling across.

hiwslewé·yike. She paddled across. AP389.9

wistuk- shoot (arrow)

wistukwéyikse. I shoot (arrows) across.

wit̓e- raft

wit̓ú·yikse. I am crossing on a raft.

wit̓ú·yiku·se. I am crossing on a raft to someone.

wiyé·- as one moves + ˀinek- carry + stem + -qaw straight through

pá·wyaˀnahwayixqawna. He went straight across accompanying her. AW180.17

wú·le- ride

wú·leweyikse. I am riding across.

hiwú·leweyikse. He is riding across.

yex̣- throw

yex̣wé·yikse. I throw across.

peyex̣weyikú·se. He tosses it over to him.

payax̣wayikó·qana. He tossed it over to him.

kawóˀ kúˀmac hiˀnáhpayxqana koná ka· wiwá·q̓ic p. tilípeˀne yúˀsne. The he (Coyote) brought some (mice) and tossed them alive to poor Fox. HA39.3

ˀinek- carry

ˀinehwé·yikse. I carry (mine) across.

ˀinek- carry + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ˀaw̓náhwayikay̓saqa. I accompanied them across for him. I was helping them get across. AW35.405, AW35.406, AW48.64

míne waw̓á·mana ˀaw̓náhwayikay̓san̓ax̣ haˀáyat. You are dreaming, nowhere were you helping women to cross creeks: "Where were you helping the women get across at head of creeks?" AW48.65

ˀinek- carry + stem + -qaw straight through

pá·ˀnahwayixqawna. He (Coyote) crossed on over with her. AW179.7

ˀinek- carry + stem + -qaw straight through + -té· go away to

ˀaná·c̓nahwayixqawtanoˀ. Take them on across. AW481.49

ˀinek- carry + weye- quickly

pé·ˀnehweyeweyiksinkike. They flew across with him. AW54.175

ˀipsqí- on foot

ˀipsqíweyikse. I am walking across.

ˀiyé·- canoe

hiˀyú·yikse. He goes across in a canoe.

weyí·let N Cayuse (always followed by -pu· people). Cf. Sahaptin wáylat-pam Cayuse (Hunn 1990:64).
weyí·letpu· (abs), weyí·letpu·ne (obj)
wiweyí·letpu·cim hiwe·cesí·x. Only the Cayuse people danced.

weyíwtelikin birds. See lí·k VC.

weyitwí· VS to be in need, lack
weyitwí·se. I am in need.

weyixniké·t birds. See líxnik VS.

weylí·mlexs N a stranger, a stray being (e.g., a wandering dog)
weylí·mlexs (abs), weylí·mlexcne (obj)

wéyqitti VS to have a meal before leaving. This may be further analyzable into wey 'as one goes' and qitti 'be energetic', with the possible etymology of 'fortifying oneself for the road'.
wéyqittise. I am eating lunch before I go.
wéyqittis a lunch. HA102.8, AW515.45

wé·yux N leg
wé·yux (abs), weyú·xne (obj), weyú·xpe (loc), weyú·xki (inst), weyú·xpeme from w., weyú·xpkin̓ix from w.
wé·yux k̓ik̓illí·nin̓ bowlegs. Cf. k̓illí· VC.
weyú·xpe ʔewyí·n (man's name) Shot-Through-the-Leg. Cf. ʔewí· VS.
ka· q̓atátipx hikúye kí·met pó·q̓apapa weyú·xki ʔiceyé·yene. Then Coyote went up to Butterfly and suddenly she closed in on him with her legs. AW591.7
ka· ʔú·yit kál̓a weyú·xpeme huʔúyye. And first he started (eating himself) from the legs. AW337.7
mét̓u yóx̣ weyú·xkin̓ix ʔewye·ʔyeléhtse konmá hó·pop yoq̓opí. (Bluejay fattened his twiggy legs with pine moss and a girl fell in love with the shapely calves.) But that pine moss became washed out from his legs. AW398.28

wey̓ehné· VC to win against, be victorious over, beat (someone in a game), outrun, outdistance, be ahead, win in a race

wey̓ehné·ce. I am winning over (mine).

ˀu·y̓ehné·ce. I am outrunning him.

hiwey̓ehné·ce. He is beating me. He is superior.

hiwey̓ehné·ne. She beat her to it. AW86.258

pu·y̓ehné·cene or pu·y̓ehnecé·ne. He won against him. HA119.59

wey̓ehné·m. Win!

wé·t̓u w. Don't beat me. Don't get the best of me.

siwí- swim

ˀenessiwiwey̓ehné·m. You beat them here in swimming. Swim here faster than they do. AW24.229

teqe- quickly

petqu·y̓ehné·ne. He quickly got ahead of him. AW174.42

wé·y̓imte VS to order, command, ask (someone) to do something

wé·y̓imtese. I give orders (to mine).

w. miyáˀc. I give order to my child.

pú·y̓imtese. He orders him.

koná ka· p. "mé· hí·wes naˀcí·c wex̣wéqt kex hiwecé·m hiweˀnpím." There he (Coyote) demanded, "Where is my aunt Frog? Let her dance and sing." AW285.3

hiwé·y̓imtese. He orders. AW59.261

pú·y̓imteye. He ordered him. AW30.327

hiné·swey̓imteye. He gave them orders. AW154.20, AW212.58

ka· piké·pim h. kú·s "teqetekipté·tx kú·s." Then the mother ordered them (her children), "Go and get water." AW134.3

pú·y̓imten̓ixne. They used to give orders to him.

ka· q̓oˀ p. ka· hitoˀptá·nqana héwsil̓iksˀayn c̓íxc̓ix. They used to make her go and cut grass for bedding. AW253.22

pó·y̓imtax̣. (You) order.

ka· laymíwnim pé·ne, "wé·t p. ke· qóˀc ˀipnníx hitqu·peléhne." The youngest sister asked, "Why don't you make him go down?" AW25.246

wé·y̓imtes hired hand, handyman, servant

wé·y̓imtin *ueímtin* "ambassador, an envoy" DNP5

wey̓í·q A joking, fooling
wey̓í·q̓ic joking

weʔé P that describes the opening and closing of butterfly wings. For the symbolic meaning, see AW591-594 and AP51-54.
weʔé weʔé AW591.3

weʔéx P that describes (1) gaping jaw bone, (2) musselshell opening and closing; possibly related to weʔé P
weʔéx weʔéx AW436.103, AW526.6

wé·ʔikt N fat, grease, lard
wé·ʔikt (abs), wé·ʔiktne or wé·ikne or weʔí·kne (obj), wé·ʔiktki (inst)
qahásnim wé·ʔikt butter
wé·ʔikt qahásnim cream
pipísnim wé·ʔikt bone fat
ka· yoq̓opí ʔipnesewlekeʔykú·se hix̣e·lé·wise wé·ʔiktki. And he was rolling (a ball of) fat around and playing with it. AW277.80
wé·ʔiknecim (obj) only fat
ʔimet kuʔuskí kál̓a w. pé·ps. Oh, that's why he ate only fat. AW52.141
walí·mwaʔikt venison fat: "traditional grease" AW504.71
wé·ʔiktise. I grease (as when buttering a slice of toast). I dip bread in sauce.

wé·ʔle·se gunshot. See ʔilé·se VS.

weʔlé·squyk VS to bundle (something) up
weʔlé·squykse. I bundle (mine) up.
ka· hicapáʔamka laʔám̓ yoq̓opí pí·ps ka· hiweʔlé·squyke ka· kuʔús hiʔsé·pe. Then he gathered all the bones and he bundled them up. AW340.62

weʔnipkilí·ki P (archaic) with a sewing implement. In this form we appears to be a prefix and ki might be an instrumental suffix. AW190.146

wi vtp (meaning not clear). Cf. cik̓í·l VC, hí·tim̓ VC.

wi vtss return from

ˀe·kté·wise. I went to see him and I am returning. Cf. hekí VC, té· vts.

ná·wisa. I am returning from cutting grass. Cf. ná· V.

timná·wisa. I am returning from berry picking. Cf. tima·ní· VS.

tuké·wise. I am returning from hunting. Cf. tukʷe vtp.

ˀimíwise. I am returning from digging roots. Cf. ˀimí VC.

wi· ats, sts, svtss. This form is added to an adjectival stem or a noun stem and forms a verb stem.

lóxcwisa. I am energetic. Cf. lóxc A.

pilewí·se. I am getting lice. Cf. píle N.

x̣éx̣eswise. I am selfish. Cf. x̣éx̣es A, N.

ˀipnekut̓ipé·cwise. I want to drink. Cf. ˀipneku·t̓ípec thirsty (reflexive prefix + kú· VS = drink, ˀípec sts).

wí· VC to cry, weep, moan, wail

wí·ce. I am crying.

ˀé· w. You are crying.

hiwí·ne. He cried. AW443.70. He wept. HA55.100

wí·caqa. I was crying.

wí·n (abs) crying, wí·x to crying

ka· ˀé· wí·x ˀapaynó·ya. You came as (she was) crying: "you came to (her) crying." AW443.79

wi·new̓é·t cry baby. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

-é·yi move around

wí·neyikse. I cry wherever I go. I cry around.

-tet̓é· about to

wí·tet̓e·se. I am about to cry.

sepé·- causative prefix

hiné·ccepewi·ce. He made them cry. AW595.5

sepé·win making someone cry

téw- at night

tewwí·ce. I cry at night.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·wi·cem. You cry as you go.

hiwyé·wi·ce. He cries as he goes. AW341.65. It (Coyote disguised as a baby) was crying as it drifted down (the river). AW494.14

hiwyé·wi·ne. He cried as he went. AW13.31

ʔile- in talking

ʔilewí·ce. I talk as I cry.

ʔile- in talking + stem + -ú· directional suffix

ʔilewi·nú·se. I beg in tears.

peʔlewi·nú·se. He weepingly beseeches him. AP6.5

peʔlewi·nú·ye. He begged him in tears. He beseeched him with tears. AP6.3

ʔiyé·- in water

ʔiyé·wi·n cry as one bathes

kíne ʔ. miyáʔc. She told them (rocks, bushes, little willows, and other things), "Cry as though the child is crying as he bathes." AW342.92

reflexive prefix + té·- speech

ʔipné·tewi·ce. He cried to himself.

ka· yóx̣ wá·qoʔ cáʔya wá·qoʔ ʔiceyé·ye ʔ. And now they (both of Coyote's eyes) were gone and Coyote cried to himself. AW485.27

wí· vtp (distributive prefix) each, every.

hitqewí·tiq̓ece. Each one was quickly spread on the ground. Cf. hitqetiq̓é·ce It was quickly spread on the ground.

ʔené·swiweʔnike. I have named each one of them. I have named them one by one. Cf. ʔené·sweʔnike I have named them.

wí· vtp stretching. Cf. q̓apap VS, p̓toq VS, tpili VS, x̣atát VS.

wic travel. See wis vtp.

wí·cim vtp on one's knees. Cf. keʔéy VC, léht VS.

wick swiftly. See é·pe VS.

wí·cketet N yellow flycatcher

wí·cketet (abs), wí·cketetne > wicketé·ne (obj)

wicle vtp (1) with an awl, (2) with a poking motion, (3) pertaining to a stick, (4) tracing (a pre-existing line and not in free movement). Cf. cal VS, hí·nani VS, péʔq VS, pin̓í· VS.

wicle vtp with a wing, bristle or hair. Cf. cas VC, láhsa VS, pé?q VS, ?amokí VC.

wiclé·m VC (1) to be deficient, limited, weak, lacking, inferior, failing, unsuccessful, insufficient, imperfect, inadequate, (2) to be false, abnormal, (3) to be premature, (4) to be retiring, not progressive, anachronistic

wí·clemce. I fail. I fall short (of something).

w. cukwené·witpe. I am lacking in knowledge. I am ignorant. Cf. cú·kwe VC.

-ú· directional suffix

hiwiclemnú·ye. He did not reach toward it.

ka· kaló? ?etqu·pé·?nike kakalá h. piléx̣pe. ke koní·x ?ú·s hiyé·tenm tinníw̓is piléx̣pe. All that he had left was what he could not reach, which was the back of his head. From then on, mountain sheep have had a hump on their heads. AW337.10

teqe- suddenly

teqewí·clemkse. Suddenly my plan is failing.

?etqewí·clemksix. They failed. HA82.16

we- with words

wewiclé·mkse. I call (mine) inferior.

reflexive prefix

?iné·wiclemce. I consider myself inferior.

?ipné·wiclemne. He thought himself incompetent.

?imemé·wiclemne. They considered themselves inferior. HA19.4

wiclé·m insufficient, false, premature. There is no *wiwiclé·m.

w. cukwené·wit insufficient knowledge

w. tiwé·t false doctor, quack

w. hekíce. I am nearsighted.

w. hitqé·wse. It shrinks.

ka· c̓alawí w. ?etqí·kse ?iwilyéwne wé·t̓u q̓o? ?itú· yóx̣ hi?npú? kiné·me núkt. And if you fail to urinate over it (meat), and if it (urine) lands on it, then he can take no part of the meat. AW472.44

wiclempé (loc) too soon

kawó? hé·nek̓e hiq̓uyímne c̓awí·n̓o? ciq̓á·mqal histaláhsaya hé·nek̓e w. Then again it (grouse) went up, in spite of (what the boy said) the dog looked up too soon again. AW442.56

wiclí·nani whittle, shave. See hí·nani VS.

“wícpiyaqs” N “robin” AP472.10. Phinney gives this word spelled wítspiyaqs; possibly related to “witsθpiyaqsnim the sparrow hawks” AP117.11.

wic̓akí VC to throw or let things fly by snapping fingers, cause things to happen (magically) by snapping one’s fingers

wic̓akíca. I throw (mine) by snapping my fingers.

pawic̓akíca. He throws it by snapping his fingers.

ka· takláy hiʔnekéhtse hípt ke yóx̣ hí·wes núkt qiy̓á·w̓is ka· wé·ʔikt. p. pecuctímkse ka· kuʔús péʔnise pú·yelkili·ku·se hik̓á·ynim q̓oʔ ʔanó·qtkin̓ika ʔetqé·wse. The girl put down (her porcupine-quill work) she took out dried meat and grease. She snapped her fingers, and the dried meat broke into small pieces. Then she put the meat down and the bowl slid right over to him (Coyote). AW51.126

páwic̓axna. He snapped his fingers to let it fly.

q̓oʔ kuʔús hihínaq̓iya ka· p. ka· po·walkilikó·toqa tim̓á·yna. When he finished eating it, she snapped her fingers and the bowl slid back to the girl. AW52.132

“wícθpiyaqsnim” N “sparrow hawk.” AP117.11. Though not verified, this word has a few recognizable parts: nim is a case suffix, wicθ may be a variant of wicx̣ buttock-prefix, and piyaqs may be related to píyex̣s ‘untanned hide’ with diminutive vowel symbolism.

wicx̣ vtp, stp (1) related to defecation, (2) pertaining to sitting. It is possible that this form was exclusively used in meaning (1) and later came to have meaning (2) after metathesizing wix̣c vtp. Cf. k̓alál VC, k̓áw N, talaqí VC, timmíyu VC, ʔiyá·q VC.

wicx̣emé·mkt N spike elk, elk with one horn (old one with one horn EPW, young spike HW)

wicx̣emé·mkt (abs), wicx̣emé·mktne (obj)

wic̓é· VS (1) to become, come to be, be born, (2) to stop, stay, live, (3) to come to have wic̓é·se. I become; I stay (present).

ˀí·n kínuˀ w. I am going to stay here.

w. ˀí·n táˀc wá·qoˀ. I am getting better now.

w. titó·qan. I survive. I live: “become a person.” AP394.5

ˀí·nim w. I claim this: “it became mine.”

kínuˀ w. q̓oˀ cehémx. I stay here until dark.

wá·qoˀ w. sepehitemenew̓é·t. Now I become a teacher.

ˀewc̓é·se. I am going to have it.

ˀ. miyáˀc. A baby will be born.

wic̓esí·x. We become. We stay.

nú·nim w. tá·qma·ł. We have a claim on a hat. Cf. nú·nim wisí·x tá·qma·ł We have a hat.

wic̓é·ye. I became; I was born (indefinite past).

w. sepehitemenew̓é·t. I became a teacher.

hiwc̓é·ye. He became. He was born.

h. ˀé·tx̣ewnin̓. He became sad.

h. miyó·x̣at. He became a chief.

konmaytí·ta h. He became his old self. AW176.68

ˀepewcé·ye. They became his. He came to have them.

hipewc̓é·ye. They became. They got married (common law): “They came to stay (together).”

pewc̓é·kike. We stayed over there.

wic̓asá·qa. I became (something) (recent past).

w. kí· mé·ywi sepehitemenew̓é·t. I became a teacher this morning (just temporarily).

ˀí·nim w. I was to have it.

ˀí·n w. koná. I was there (recently).

ˀawc̓asá·qa. I (recently) came to have (something).

miyáˀc ˀ. I had a baby.

wíc̓es. I just became (something) (perfect).

ˀí·n kíne w. le·heyníx. I have been here for a long time.

pewíc̓es. We just stayed.

wic̓é·yuˀ. I will become (something) (future).

w. táˀc. I will become good. My health will improve.

ˀí·nim w. It will be mine.

qó·qox̣ tax̣c w. Now I am going to turn into a raven. AW615.15

ˀí·n w. cik̓etpemeyé·ye. I will become the moon. AW163.36

ʔewc̓é·yuʔ. It will be his.

kínye qoq̓á·lx̣na ʔipním ʔ. This bison will be his. AW472.44

hiwc̓é·yuʔ. He will become.

wic̓á·t̓ax̣. I would become (something) (conditional). AW504.79

ka· míne mét̓u w. But where would you like to be? AW471.21

ka· wé·t̓u ʔitú·pe ʔí·nk̓e kíne w. And neither have I any reason to stay here. AW73.43

wé·t̓u ka· ʔitú·wecet kíne ʔí·n w. Then there is no reason why I should stay here. AW135.14

hipawc̓á·t̓ax̣. They would become (something). They used to have (something).

konapkí·x hiwsikeʔéycine ʔé·yewin̓ h. kawatí·ta hiwé·ke ʔiléx̣ni peʔtú·. To camp peacefully, they had to have plenty of things. HA77.9

ʔapawc̓á·yoʔqa. They would be theirs.

koná ka· hihíce, “miʔs wax̣ ka· ʔimé·m há·ma ʔ. qóʔc ʔí·nim hipaytat̓así·x.” She (Frog-Girl) said to herself, “They won’t have those boys as their husbands. They (the boys)’ll be mine.” AW161.10

ʔawc̓á·x̣. It would be his. He would have.

tax̣c kíye ʔapahicóʔaʔnyoʔ ke koná ʔ. sí·ks wepté·snim. We’ll climb where the eagles have their nest. AW12.13

ʔewc̓é·tetu. I used to have it (frequentative present).

wic̓é·y. Be (imperative to sg)!

kín̓uʔ tuy̓é·ne ʔatx̣yá·la sé·lix w. captiyó·kin̓ cí·ckal kuʔús. Now let me be a Flathead man shooting grouse, wearing a blanket diagonally. AW31.343

w. ʔiní·t kál̓oʔ kúʔmawa waqí·ma. ka· ʔiléx̣ni ʔí·c̓is tú·tnin̓ koná w. koná ka· qí·wn w. q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ sahyí·n kuʔús ka· masqó·yi·n ka· ʔóykaslix wé·w̓neʔnix koná. Let there be a lodging, just any old one. Let there be lots of pounded root there, and let there be an old man full of sores and with boils all over him sick in bed. AW174.44, AW174.45, AW175.46

wic̓é·m. Let me be (something).

ʔisciqótqot w. Let me be (as light as) a feather. AW518.85

wic̓é·tx. Be (imperative to pl)!

kínuʔ w. ka· ʔé·tx kínix ʔiléx̣ni hiʔímes kíne petkulí·xnuʔ. (Then he told them) Stay right here. You can hunt lots of deer here. AW521.134

wic̓é·nwe·s (abs), wic̓é·nwe·spe (loc) AW16.83 (1) living place, home, campsite, (2) birthplace, place of origin

wíc̓et (1) stay, (2) birth

wic̓et̓ú·yitpeme from the very beginning, from its origin AP478.17, AW156.46. Cf. ʔú·yi VS.

wic̓é·t̓es to be ...-ed

hiwé·ke w. pisítpim w. ceptemelíxnikin̓. He was persuaded by his father to be examined.

hiwc̓á·qawna. He became (something) straight through. Cf. qáw vtsc.

wá·q̓is h. He made a speedy recovery.

wic̓et̓ipé·cwise. I want to become. I want to stay. Cf. ʔípec sts.

wá·qoʔ wé·t̓u kíne w. Now I don't want to be here. AW424.124

wiyé· as one goes, as time goes by

wiyé·wc̓et or wiyéwc̓et (abs), wiyéwc̓ene (obj), wiyéwc̓etpe (loc), wiyéwc̓etkin̓ix from w. (1) time, (2) season, (3) opportunity, chance

wé·qin̓ wiyéwc̓et rainy season HW

kaká· ʔetqé·wc̓eye wiyé·wc̓et ka· pé·kiyu·ye qalácaʔc ke yóx̣ hiwé·ke cílmi. When he (the youngest woodpecker) had a chance, he went to his paternal grandfather's who has a pine squirrel. AW199.29

wiyéwc̓ene ʔaw̓yó·x̣oʔsa. I am waiting for the (right) time.

kínik̓uʔ wiyéwc̓etkin̓ix ʔí·m ʔé· wekúʔ cú·kwenin̓ x̣áx̣a·c. From this time on, you will be known as Grizzly Bear. AW76.96

wic̓ené·wit N features (as in human features)

wic̓ené·wit (abs)

ka· páhinaq̓iya q̓oʔ kekuʔús titó·qan hiwekúʔ hekípe, ʔéx̣we ʔá·tim wé·yux ka· konmá laʔám̓ hú·sus wax̣ sílu hím̓ q̓oʔ ka konmá laʔám̓ hí·wes titó·qan w. He made a mold in human form, with feet, arms, legs, and all those human features--head, eyes, mouth. AW101.6

wic̓ú· VS to stay with someone temporarily

wic̓ú·se. I am staying with (mine) for a while.

w. qá·caʔc. I am staying with my maternal grandmother temporarily.

wic̓ú·t board. Phinney comments, “This term means a convenient attachment to a family for the purpose of gaining subsistence. There are liberal ideas of hospitality and a person might, with propriety, make a permanent attachment of this kind by merely professing some degree of kinship. Nobody is ever turned out.” Cf. AP156. n. 1.

wic̓ú·t haní·sa. I am a boarder.

teqe- briefly

petqewc̓ú·sene. He stayed there temporarily.

ka· kíne p. kíʾ masł. And here she stayed for a while. AW349.6

wíhne VC to go, go away, travel

wíhnece. I am going away.

hiwíhnece. He is going away.

wíhnecix. We are going.

wíhnene. I went.

lepíck̓iw w. I went for two days. Cf. lep Nu.

hiwíhnene. He went. AW167.37

wíhneme. I came.

hiwíhneme. He came.

laʾám̓ h. All came.

wihnen̓í on foot

w. kú·se. I am walking (instead of riding).

wihnen̓í·pel̓u· (1) Assiniboine; an abbreviation of the following examples, (2) infantry HA103.35, HA106.76

w. ʾiseqú·lkt Assiniboine: “walking cutthroat (= walking Sioux)”

méy- early, in the morning

hime·wíhnece. He goes on a journey early in the morning.

ni- (dominant series) leave

ʾanwíhnaca. I am leaving him. AW157.75

pá·nwihnana. He left him. AW311.135

hipaná·sniwihnana. They left them (and came back).

hiná·sniwihnaciqa. They left them (went one way).

ʾanwíhnanoʾqa. I could leave him.

kawóʾ manmaʾí kex ʾí·n ʾ. hu·mé· wé·t̓u ʾitú· hic̓á·yoʾqa ʾawyó·ynoʾqa. How can I get her to leave, how can I get her to separate from us? AW183.16

pá·nwihnan̓ix. They always leave.

q̓oˀ kál̓a x̣ení·sx̣enis papaynó·sa ka· pé·ce “paw̓í·c̓etye kí· kúnk̓u p. piké·pim wax̣ pisítpim kál̓a kúnk̓u he·yé·qce q̓oˀ. Angrily, Coyote came (to Killer-Baby) and said, “Your parents always leave you and you are hungry.” AW46.38

pá·nwihnan̓ixna. They left it.

kál̓awnik̓ay̓ kál̓oˀ pé·ket̓uxsken̓ixne ˀimé·sne ka· p. Finally they just bit the deer’s belly open and left it whole. AW373.37

sepé·- causative prefix

sepewíhnece. I make (mine) go. I banish/exile (mine).

sepewihnenú·yuˀ. I will send it up to you. AP365.3

té·w- at night

té·wwihnece. I am going at night.

hipetéwwihneme. They made a trip this way at night.

tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

tiw̓elewíhnece. I am going in rain.

ˀiló·tkola- in pain

ˀilo·tkolawíhnaca. I am leaving in pain.

ˀiyemi- run + ni- leave

hiˀyamínwihnacix. They ran away. HA87.15

wik VS down the river, downstream

teqe- quickly + ˀiyé·- in water

hitqeˀyé·wike. He quickly floated down.

mú·t̓etkin̓ike h. ná·qc su·li·n wax̣ k̓í·ma. He (Coyote) quickly floated down one bend and a half. AW34.399

tew- ice + ˀiyé·- in water

tew̓yé·wikse. I am floating down pushed by ice.

hipetew̓yé·wike. They floated down pushed by ice.

wit̓é·- on a raft

wit̓é·wikse. I am going downriver on a raft (steering).

hiwt̓é·wike. He went down on a raft. AW382.27

hiwt̓é·wikime. He came downstream on a raft. AW561.172

ˀiyé·- in water

ˀiyé·wikse. I am floating down.

hiˀyé·wike. He floated down the river. AW32.362

wikáya VC (1) to dig, (2) to open up a roasting pit (for camas). The second vowel alternates between [a] and [i].

wikáyaca. I am digging.

hiwikáyaca. He is digging.

pá·wikiyaca. He digs it.

pá·wikiyacix. They dig it.

p. yiyé·wine kál̓oˀ peˀnekéhtsix keˀitú·ne peˀnekéhtsix koná hiwsí·ne yiyé·wit kaslapá. They were digging up graves, and they took (things out of the graves), there was a graveyard so big. HA97.125

wikáyacaqa. I was digging.

wiké·s N (1) a hole dug in a bank, (2) storage space, cache. See Plate 13, (3) cellar

wiké·s (abs), wiké·sne (obj), wiké·spe (loc)

kawóˀ koná ˀináhpayka ka· wiké·s ha·níya simé·spe ˀimí·kin̓ike. And he brought it (dried salmon) home, then he made a cache under his bed. AW273.12

wiké·spe (place name) place where cellars were located below Stites on the west side of the south fork of the Clearwater River T323N R4E (Schwede 1966:26)

wikut̓ípec bungling. See kú· VS to do.

wik̓é·twik̓et N something elastic, something that stretches or spreads

wí·k̓u·p N (place name) camp site located below the confluence of Lostine with the Wallowa River on the north side of the Wallowa River T1S R43E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:44)

wilá·lix N (1) big cottontail, (2) jackrabbit HW, *Lepus* spp; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin wilalík jackrabbit (Hunn 1990:326).

wilá·lix (abs), wilalí·xna or wilá·lixna (obj), wilalí·xpa or wilá·lixpa (loc), wilalí·xnim or wilá·lixnim (np), wilalí·xlaykin near w., wilalixpípam among w.

wilalwiqí (horse) race. See lwiqí VC.

wilé· vtp pertaining to wind, because of wind. Cf. (with snow prefix wey) léhne VC, sisp̓í·ti VS, quq VS, q̓óƚ V, tehém VC, tukʷéyte VS, wé·qi VS, wiqí· VC, yáw VS.

wilé· vtp run (of humans). Cf. cikilí· VC, keʔéy VC, (with a reflexive prefix) keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, léhne VC, léhyek VS, (with prefix ʔinek) pá·y VC, tó·yam N, tukʷéyte VS.

"wi·léteseʔ" N (place name) village site located on the south side of the Snake River at the mouth of Dry Creek T11N R45E (Schwede 1966:37)

wilí·k VS to fall. This form may include lí·k vtss.
wilí·kse. I am falling.
wilí·ksaqa. I was falling.
(with sé·p causative suffix)
sé·wlikse. (1) I push down a tree. I take down tepee. (2) I aim a gun.
pé·sewlike. (1) He pushed it down. (2) He aims a gun.

wilí·newi train in running. See hí·newi VS with wilé· prefix.

wilípwilip N scale (on skin) after a fever HW
wilípwilip (abs)

wiló· N a kind of tree; not willow
wiló· (abs), wiló·na (obj) AW240.39

wilú·pup N January, when cold air travels
wilú·pup (abs), wilú·pupne (obj)

wilú·yme N (place name) village site somewhere in the Kamiah region (Schwede 1966:31). This is not a place name but a man's name EPW.

wilwílp A (1) all, complete, whole, not cut up, (2) (used adverbially) fully, completely, wholly
wilwílp (abs), wilwílpne (obj)
ʔisí·met kí· hiʔíce wilwílp q̓oʔ ʔímes. Then there lay a whole deer. HA51.24

talawiqín̓as to be doubted, to be questioned, questionable. Cf. eˀs vsts.

wé·t̓u t. not to be doubted, sure, incontrovertible

talawix̣n̓ípac skeptical, suspicious. Cf. ˀípec sts.

teqe- suddenly

teqewqí·ce. I am seriously ill all of a sudden.

hitqewqí·ce. He is seriously ill (almost dead).

hitqewqí·ne. (1) He lost (something) quickly. (2) She dropped dead. AW112.59 He dropped dead. AW156.58, AW176.67. It (horse) collapsed. HA93.63, HA96.107

ˀetqewqí·ne. Hers dropped dead. AW96.108

hitqewqí·nuˀ. He will drop dead. AP23.15

hitqawqí·noˀqa. It (bison) would die. HA78.31

teqe- suddenly + wepé·- with hand

hitqu·pé·wqi·ne. He let go in a hurry.

q̓oˀ yóq̓oˀ h. ka· hiwlé·keˀyke hiwlé·ckili·ke. He let everything go in a hurry, ran, and returned home. AW230.48

hipetqu·pé·wqi·ne. They dropped.

yóx̣ h. kawá k̓áplac hipetqewiˀínpe. They dropped (the rope) and took up war clubs. AW13.45

tiw̓a- with a pointed object

tiw̓awqí·ca. I throw away (something) with a rake.

tiw̓awqí·n rubbish pile, pile of refuse

we- with a stick

wewqí·ne. I lost (mine).

hiwewqí·ne. He lost (his).

kí· c̓ixc̓ikíl̓es néqe ˀé·te h. wé·yux. This is the grasshopper who lost one of its legs. AW143.32

wepé·- with hand

wepewqí·ce. I let (mine) go from my hand. I release (mine). I drop (it).

ˀu·pewqí·ce. I let it go. I free it. I untie it. I turn him loose.

hipu·pé·wqi·ne. They let (you) go. AW48.68

pú·pewqi·cene. They let him go. AW47.58

wepewqí·n̓es to let go AW266.67

wí·- distributive prefix

hiwíwqi·ne. He took each (of his) off.

h. sám̓x̣. He took off each piece of his clothing. AW531.14

wilé·- wind
pé·wlewqi·ce. I am winnowing: "I am throwing away by wind."
wiyé·- as one goes + wepé·- with hand
hiné·swiyu·pewqi·ne. He went on untying them.
reflexive prefix + wí·- distributive prefix
ˀimé·wiwqi·ce. You are pulling (e.g., clothes) off.
ˀipné·wiwqi·ne. He stripped himself. AW531.14, AW608.72

wiq̓é·twiq̓et N prairie owl (from stretching and slow walk)
wiq̓é·twiq̓et (abs)

wis vtp travel, camp, move (as in house moving). Cf. cikilí· VC, cik̓í·l VC, keˀéy VC, (with suffix ú·) kú· VS, láhsa VS, léhne VC, pe·lé·y VC, tiwí·k VC, ˀamoki VC.

wí·samk VS to cut, scratch (from bushes), make an incision
wí·samksa. I cut (mine).
ˀawí·samksa. I scratch it.
hiwí·samktiwa·cix. They are all scratched up. Cf. tiwe· VC.
wí·camktiwa·n̓as for scratching (with diminutive symbolism). Cf. eˀs vsts.
manáma w. Why should I be scratched up? AW273.19

wisáw (?) VC *usáuza* "overtop, to rise above the top of; to surpass" DNP149

wise vtp row (a canoe). Cf. wisele vtp; (with prefix tiw̓ek) keˀéy VC, láhtq̓i VS, léhyek VS, lewí·k VS, lipí VS, tiwí·k VC, wé·yik VS.

wisé· V (1) up to or from a standing position, (2) in piles, piling up, (3) to plant, implant. The basic meaning appears to be vertical expansion. This verb has an irregular inflection. There are no frequentative, conditional, or future forms.
wisé·tu. I am standing up (state). I am in the standing position (present).
hiwsé·tu. It is standing up (state). He is standing. AW115.109, HA124.13, 125.13
wisá·toqa. I stood (recent past).
wisé·tune. I stood (remote past).
ˀilewsé·tu. I am standing and talking. Cf. ˀile vtp.

(with lí·k vtss)
wiselí·kse. I am standing up (process). I am getting up.
hiwselí·xki. It is standing up. The moon waxes.
hiwselí·ks. It just stood up. The moon is full.
wisalí·koˀqa. I could have stood up.
sepé·- causative prefix
sé·wselikse. I make (mine) stand up.
pé·sewselike. He made him stand. AW114.90
ˀipé·- with a blunt object + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
péˀpewselikey̓sene. They propped him up. AW115.104
(with other verbs)
wiseléhnece. I knock (something piled up) down. Cf. léhne VC.
hiwsé·list̓eqse. He is standing next to (something). Cf. list̓eqí VC.
hiwseˀíce. It (e.g., meat) lies in a pile. Cf. ˀí VC.

wiseh vtp wander (?). Cf. líxnik VS.

wiséhe N (place name) (1) Corral Creek near Lenore, (2) camp site located below Kamiah, Idaho, on a creek entering from the north side of the Clearwater River T343N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)
wiséhe (abs), wisehéne (obj)

wisemí VS to lie, tell lies. Cf. misemí VS. The alternation between [w] and [m], mé·ywi and mé·ymi, for example, and these two forms may be ultimately traceable to two different dialects.
wisemíse. I am lying.
wisamsá·qa. I was lying.

wisé·w N (1) a kind of elk HW, (2) (man's name) HW, (3) *uiséu* "lean, wanting in flesh (used especially for beasts)" DNP119

wísi· N rat, wood rat, *Neotoma?*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin wuší bushy-tailed wood rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) (Hunn 1990:328)
wísi· (abs), wisí·ne (obj), wisí·nm (np), wisí·pe (loc), wisí·laykin near w., wisinú·t without w., wisipípem among w., wisí·pkin̓ix from w., wisíˀayn or wísiˀayn for w.

wí·si VS (with ʔis) to cut (e.g., fish) to dry
ʔiswí·sise. I am cutting (e.g., fish) to dry.

wiskaʔynatówacan̓may (woman's name) Goose-Maiden. See keʔéy VC.

wisle vtp (1) shave (or comb), (2) with a knife but not in cutting but in shaving.
Cf. wicle: cal VS, kil̓im V, k̓ócac N, (with prefix teʔpe) láhsa VS, talaqí VC, x̣ú·p VS; wisle: c̓ak VC, k̓ú·p VC, t̓eyí· VC, x̣á·p VC.

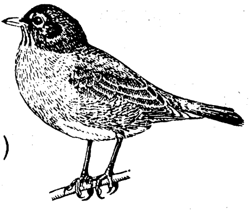
wisle vtp paddle. Cf. wé·yik VS.

wislipí VS to shovel (snow)
wislipíse. I shovel snow.
wislípt shoveling (snow)
wislipóʔs (abs), wislipoʔósna (obj) snow shovel

wisní· VC (1) to go on a hunting trip (rarely with singular subject), (2) "general exodus to the mountains" AP40, n. 3
wisní·cix. We are going on a hunting trip.

wisnimsú·n N (place name) place across Magpie Bend (ʔé·k̓exci·wi·n)
wisnimsú·n (abs), wisnimsú·nne (obj)

wí·spol N buckskin, tanned deer hide
wí·spol (abs), wispó·lna (obj), wispó·lnim (np), wispó·lki (inst)
wispó·lsam̓x̣ buckskin shirt. Cf. sam̓aq N.



wí·spox̣pox̣ N a bird, robin, *Turdus migratorius*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin wísqaqa American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) (Hunn 1990:325).
wí·spox̣pox̣ (abs), wi·spox̣pox̣na (obj)
wí·spox̣pox̣pox̣pox̣ cry of this bird

wisqáwk VS (1) to peel (e.g., bark of twigs), strip, (2) to shave, plane, polish (e.g., arrow shafts), (3) (more generally today) do carpentry work
wisqáwksa. I do carpentry work.
hiwíwsqawka. He stripped (twigs to make arrows). AW71.8. Cf. wí· vtp.

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hing that used to be
ít N, wistitám̓o N,

VS. There is always a

n. AW174.32,

aft.

Cf. heyé·q VC, lí·k
e·tx) tim VS, towe·
S.

hiwwaʾxwíyayika. He was idle. He was busy doing nothing. AW573.1
wiwaʾxwíyayikt being idle

wiwé·plehp VS to show (someone) an illusion
hiwwé·plehpse. It causes (someone) to have an illusion.
h. ʾí·ne. I see something that is not there. I see a mirage.
pewwé·plehpe. He saw an illusion.
wiwé·plehpt premonition by optical illusion

wiwí VC to fall (of trees)
wiwíce. I'm (if a tree) falling.
hiwwíce. (A tree) is falling.
wiwlí·kse. I am falling (if I am a tree).
hiwwlí·kse. It (a tree) is falling.
wiwlí·kt a fallen tree

wiwíceʾ N log
wiwíceʾ (abs), wiwíceʾne (obj), wiwíceʾki (inst) AW433.52
wiwíceʾnime (place name) area on the west side of the Clearwater River above Kamiah, Idaho, Wilson Ranch
wiwíceʾpe támsoy carpenter ant
wiwíceʾpu· carpenter

wiwí·stin N hilly land

wiwlaqí VC (1) to be hurt (in feeling), be offended, be wronged, (2) "to dislike" DNP134
wiwlaqíca. I am hurt (in my feelings).
hiwiwláx̣na. He was hurt. AW610.98
wiwláqin (abs), wiwlaqíki (inst) offense, hurt feelings
wé·t̓umiʾs táʾc yóx̣ pé·ne piké·pim ʾiske wiwláqin pé·ʾnikeʾnye. It was not good that the mother told him that; she offended him. AW608.70
ka· wá·qoʾ ʾiske wiwlaqíki ʾipním kí·ʾu kuʾús ʾewíc̓es lamt̓áyn. And now because of hurt feelings, this came to an end like this. AW609.83
wiwlaqsí·may without arguing, without a sense of ever having been wronged. AP414.4
wiwlá·x̣ offended AP263.12

wiwlí·k fall (of trees). See wiwí VC.

wix̣c, wix̣cuʔ, wix̣siʔ buttocks. See wix̣suʔ vtp.

wix̣sémsk̓uye soiled rear end. See msk̓uye N.

wix̣suʔ vtp pertaining to buttocks. Cf. keʔéy VC, k̓ál N, k̓ú·p VS, lé·hey VC, lí·k VC, liké·ce VS, (with teqe-) liké·ce VS, péʔq VS, piním VS, ʔú VC.

wix̣tiʔ vtp on one's haunches; possibly related to wix̣suʔ. Cf. líxnik VS, lú· VS.

wix̣wiqí (dom)VC to argue, dissent.
wix̣wiqíca. I argue.
hiwix̣wiqíca. He argues.
wix̣wiqcá·qa. I argued.
wix̣wí·qin argument
wix̣wix̣n̓ípac, wiwix̣wix̣n̓ípac (dist) argumentative. Cf. ʔípec sts.
pí·- reciprocal prefix
piwix̣wí·x̣na. They argued. HA17.5
piwix̣wí·qin argument

wí·x̣wi·x̣ N leech
wí·x̣wi·x̣ (abs), wí·x̣wi·x̣ne (obj)

wiyámk VS to peel (e.g., fruits and edible roots such as camas, potato)
wiyámksa. I am peeling.
ʔawyámksa. I am peeling it.
hiwyámksa. He is peeling.
hiwyámxqana. She would peel them. AP33.5
wiyámkt peeling roots or fruits with hand
wiyámkitx at peeling AP113.13
ʔise- with a knife
ʔicawyámksa. I am peeling with a knife.

wiyá·sq̓isitpa (place name). See sáq A.

wiyá·wq VC to be hurt, be in an accident, be wrecked. Cf. “shipwrecked” DNP187.
wiyá·wqa. I am hurt.
wiyá·wx̣na. I got hurt. It (mine) was wrecked.
ˀipnewlekeˀykeˀí w. I was in an automobile accident. My car was wrecked.
wé·t̓u pá·yna w. I did not come. I had an accident.
kí·ˀu wé·s ˀácqa kíne kíyex w. Here I am, younger brother, I got hurt. HA31.30
hiwyá·wx̣na. He was hurt. He had an accident.
hipawyá·wx̣na. They got hurt. AW545.43
wiyá·wqin an accident
wiyá·wx̣wacat because of an accident
w. wé·t̓u pá·yna. Because of an accident I did not come.
hí·t- causative prefix
hí·twiyawqca. I am going to destroy (mine).
hí·twiyawx̣na. I wrecked (mine).
h. miyáˀc. I ruined my child’s life.
hiná·sitwiyawx̣na. It (e.g., an automobile) wrecked them.
hí·twiyawqin. I just wrecked (mine).
h. sám̓x̣. I did not make my dress right.
ˀaná·sitwiyawx̣noˀ. I will destroy them. AW433.48
páhitwiyawqana. It hurt him.
ˀisí·ne p. Who was hurt?: “It hurt whom?”
hihítwíyawqnaqana. It used to wreck (mine).
hiná·shitwiyawqnaqana. It wrecked them. They had an accident. HA74.26
pí·- reciprocal prefix + sepé·- causative (sg) + hí·t- causative
pí·sapahitwiyawx̣noˀ. You are going to cause an accident for each other.
sé·p- causative (pl)
pá·sawyawqcanoˀ. They may hurt him. AW606.31
sáwyawqin making someone hurt. Cf. “damage, injure or impair, as utensils” DNP43 “debauch, vitiate” DNP44, “impair, make worse, injure” DNP104, “mar, hurt, impair the good looks of” DNP129, “ravage, ruin” DNP166, “ruin, impair, damage seriously” DNP178, “waste” DNP232, “wreck” DNP240.
sepé·- causative (sg)
hisapáwyawx̣na. It caused his accident.
ˀipé·tehemknim h. The fog caused his accident.
sepé·- causative (sg) + hí·t- causative

ˀasapáhitwiyawx̣na. I caused him to have an accident.
ˀaná·sapahitwiyawx̣na. I caused them to have an accident.
reflexive prefix + hí·t- causative prefix
ˀináhitwiyawqca. I am badly hurt.
ˀináhitwiyawx̣na. I was badly hurt. HA33.66

wiyáwwa VC (1) (with a causative prefix) to help someone to get ready, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to get ready
sé·p- causative prefix
cá·wyawwaca. I am getting (mine) ready.
ˀacá·wyawwaca. I am getting him ready.
hicá·wyawwana. He got them ready. AW80.159
cá·wyawwam. Get me ready! AW167.36
reflexive prefix
ˀináwyawwaca. I am getting ready.
ˀináwyawwana. I got ready.
ˀipnáwyawwana. He got ready. AP371.10
ka· hickilí·ne koní·x ka· ˀ. She returned from there and got ready (to leave). AW299.81
ˀimamáwyawwatx. You (pl) get ready! AW449.176
reflexive prefix + wis- travel
ˀinawswiyáwwaca. I am getting ready to travel.
ˀipnawswiyáwwana. They packed up, getting ready to go.
ˀimamawswiyáwwana. They got ready to leave on a trip. AW559.138
kaká· ˀ. titó·qan ka· hipewiskeˀéyne. When the people were ready to travel, they left. AW341.69
reflexive prefix + ˀile- talk
ˀiná·ˀlawyawwaca. I am grumbling as I get ready.
ˀimá·ˀlawyawwa. You (sg) get ready as you grumble. AP371.6

wiyé· vtp (1) as one goes, while going, (2) while time passes, over a period of time, (3) as one grows, (4) successively. Cf. ciká·w VC, cik̓é·t VC, c̓éy VC, c̓í·q VC, hekí VC, heyé·q VC, hí VC, hinimí· VS, ká·ˀaw VC, keˀéy VC, kú· VS 'to do', k̓uyk VS, laˀám VC, lé·hey VC, mic̓í· VS, takaláy VC, té·q A, tillá·p VC, titó·la VS, tiwe· VC, tiwqí· VC, tuk̓ukí VC, tíy̓e VS, wí· VC, x̣í·c̓em VC, yéwne VC, ˀá·lwi VS, ˀé·tx̣ew VC, ˀé·y̓s VC, ˀicwé·y VC, ˀilá·twi VS, ˀilé·yq VS, ˀiní· VS, ˀinikí VS, ˀinipí VS, ˀise·pí VS, ˀiyá·q VC.

wiyé·le·s N wandering ground. Cf. e·s vsts.
wiyé·le·s (abs), wiyé·le·spe (loc)
"naʾqá·cam ʾú·s wiyé·le·s kíne naʾqá·c hiwyá·la·hay̓nax̣. Here my grandmother (mother's mother) used to spend her days. AW382.28

wiyé·ni VS to hunt at night, hunt overnight (e.g., to waylay elk in the morning at the licks)
wiyé·nise. I hunt at night.
wiyé·nye. I hunted at night.
wiyé·nit night hunt

wiyetené·t N the sun: "the one that travels." However, *wiyetece as a verb does not exist.
wiyetené·t (abs), wiyetené·tune (obj)
wiyetenetú·cickan (man's name) Jackson Sundown: "Sun-Blanket"
wiyetenetú·weheyqt (abs), wiyetenetú·weheyqnim (np), (man's name) Yellow Bull: "Sun-Necklace." HA92.41, HA117.31
wiyetene·t̓ilp̓ílp (man's name) Red-Sun

wiyéwc̓et time, opportunity, chance. See wic̓é· VS.

wiyó·s VC (1) to stretch, (2) to be limp, be dead, (3) to uncoil. There is no *wiwiyó·s.
wiyó·snin̓ stretched
w. hí·wes. This is (all) stretched (out).
nikáwyoskt stretched by pulling (e.g., a rope)
wiyó·s kú·se. I stretch (it).
wiyó·s hikusí·x. They are limp.
kawóʾ ʾiceyé·ye kál̓a hiʾné·pte walí·mca·p páʾwya·tksa mí·w̓acpa wiyó·s hikúye yóx̣ kúckuc cú·łim. Then Coyote just took an arrow and shot at it (a young bull bison) as it went by, and soon the young bull was stretched out, dead. AW480.39
kawóʾ w. hikúye kál̓a ti···· líy̓es hikúye q̓oʾ wí·t̓ec hiwa·láhtq̓iya. When he stretched his knees, the canoe moved fast and it went almost out of the water. AW330.82
wiyó·swiyos, wiwiyó·swiwiyos (dist) easy to stretch (e.g., of hide), limber

wiyó·tik step on, land on. See watikí VS.

wiyú·tax̣ VC to weep
wiyú·tax̣cama. I wept.

wiyú·y VC (1) to separate, part, sort, classify, (2) to leave, go off on a tangent
wiyú·yce. I separate from (mine).
ʔewyú·yce. I get separated from it.
wiyú·ycix. We are parting.
hipewyú·yne. They left.
ʔinmá·mam h. My husband left me. AW136.35
ʔewyú·yn. I just got separated from it.
kex míne ʔí·n x̣áx̣a·sna ʔ. How can I get separated from Grizzly Bear? AW183.14
pá·wyo·ynaqana. He got separated from it.
kaká· pewseynekú·ye ka· koná hipetqewyé·le·heyne ka· wé·t̓u manmaʔí p. yoq̓opná. When she (Grizzly Bear) moved in, they lived together and there was no way for him to get separated from her. AW182.5
ʔawyó·ynoʔqa. I can leave her. AW183.16
wiyú·yn parting, separation, leaving, schism
-qáw straight through
hiwyó·ynaqawna. It (e.g., an animal) strayed off.
-ʔeq strongly wish
wiyú·y̓eqse. I am anxious to go. I am dying to leave. HA20.20
wiyú·y̓eqin̓ be willing to go
sé·p- causative prefix + stem + -ʔeq strongly wish
céwyu·y̓equʔ. I will encourage (them to leave). HA125.4
niké·- pull
nikéwyu·yce. I take out. I sort. I classify.
nikewyú·y̓nes separable
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·wyu·yce. It (e.g., a road) branches: "separated from each other."
pí·wyu·ycix. They (e.g., people) separate.
pí·wyu·yne. They parted. AP7.2
pí·wyu·yn mutual separation, mutual withdrawal
sé·p- causative prefix + tiyé·- in check
septiyewyú·yce. I force (mine, e.g., cattle) to separate.

sepé·- causative prefix
  sepé·wyu·yce. I cause (mine) to separate.
wé·le- flow
  wé·lewyu·yce. It (e.g., a river) separates.
wí·- distributive prefix + niké·- pull
  hiwí·nkewyu·yce. He is sorting out each item. AW106.34
wis- travel
  wiswiyú·ycix. We are leaving on a trip.
    hipewiswiyú·yne. They left the camp. AW87.277

"wiyú·ʔx" P "ease oneself by pushing up and down" AP300.1-2; possibly a variant of "hiyí·x̣" AP299.16-17

wiy̓é·xc P (1) look up, (2) signal AW12.21, AW24.229, raise one's eyebrow, sign EPW, (3) "wiyéx̣ts wink" AP136.15, "wiyéxts winked" AP361.11, AP361.16
  wiy̓é·xc kú·se. I look up. I signal by looking up.

wiy̓uwíy̓u VC (1) to be perplexed, be puzzled, be confused, (2) to be undecided, hesitate
  wiy̓uwíy̓uce. I am perplexed.
    hiwiy̓uwíy̓une. He hesitated. He was undecided. AW395.35
      ka· pú·y̓imtesene laymíwna ʔiné·k̓u le·héy h. wé·t̓u manmaʔí. They ordered the youngest (sister to go across) even though she hesitated for a long time (saying) that there is not any way (to go across). AW354.6

wiy̓úx P phonosymbolic word expressing the inertia or heaviness one feels as when one is pulling a rope with something heavy attached. Cf. hiyí·x̣ to test weight by pulling AP299.16-17, wiyú·ʔx ease oneself by pushing up and down AP300.1-2.
  wiy̓úx hí·wes. It is heavy.
  wiy̓úx hí·kus. It pulled down. It felt heavy.
  ka· q̓oʔ hiʔnakáhtq̓ima wiy̓úx hité·wyeke. And he (Fox) lifted it (his tail) out of the water, it felt heavy. AW280.135. Cf. AW280.146
wiy̓uy̓úx heavier
  ka· wiy̓uy̓úx q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ ʔekúye t̓awano. It became heavier for him.

wiy̓uy̓úx heavier. See wiy̓úx P.

wiy̓úʔ P jerk, make a quick, automatic, involuntary (and sometimes externally imperceptible) movement
wiy̓úʔ AW314.185 or a more emphatic wiyy̓úʔ
wiy̓úʔ kúye. I almost moved.
kawóʔ wí·t̓ec wiyy̓úʔ hitqawsá·kaʔyxqana. He almost jumped up and got on his feet. AW168.58

wiʔxwíʔx A heavy
wiʔxwíʔx, wiwiʔxwíwiʔx (dist) heavy

wiʔyá·c VS to beg for food, invite oneself in, get free food
wiʔyá·csa. I am begging.
hipawʔyá·ca. They begged for food.
x̣álpx̣alp h. The Coldweather people begged for food. AW522.152
"pawyáʔcima we came to ask for food" AP329.10; possibly *pawʔyá·cima

wkuni VS (1) (with wepé· with hand) to wrestle, beat (in wrestling), (2) (with weye fast) to dash forward (to meet). Cf. kuni VS.
(with wepé·) pú·pe·wkunye. He wrestled with her. AW387.16
wepéwkunit̓es for wrestling, to wrestle
kí·met kuʔskin̓í·x wá·qoʔ q̓oʔ wí·t̓ec wé·t̓u ʔisí·nm wá·qoʔ w. From that time, almost no one was there to beat (in wrestling). AW387.13
(with weye) pú·yewkunye. He went dashing forward. AW553.35, HA30.21

wlipsí VC (with niké· pull) (1) to slip, (2) to make a mistake. There are forms that indicate addition of k to the stem, making the stem s-class, but the majority of forms show that this is basically a c-class stem.
nikewlipsíce or nikewlípskse. I accidentally slip.
nikewlipsnúʔ. You will slip.
pamná· ʔé· n. You may possibly slip (and accidentally shoot me). AW445.104
hinkawlipsn̓áx̣. He will make a mistake.
míne ka· ʔisí· h. Relax, I am not going to make a mistake: "Where and who is going to make a mistake?" AW77.107

nikéwlipsin an accidental slip, a mistake
teqe- suddenly
teqenkewlípsin (1) (active participle) an accidental slip of the hand, (2) (indicative perfect) I just slipped, oops.
teqenkewlíps accidental slip
t. hí·wes. (1) It was an accidental slip. (2) It was a slip of the tongue. I said the wrong thing.
taqankawlipsn̓áx̣. You could suddenly slip.
he he he he hicaptiy̓atqaqá·wix̣ ˀé· maˀ t. kuˀús. Ha, ha. You must be kidding. You might accidentally shoot like that. AW77.106

wó·lahackin̓may (woman's name). See tim̓á·y̓ N.

wó·lahacwal (man's name). See há·cwal N.

wó·li VS to make an arrowhead
wó·lisa. I shape an arrowhead. I make an arrowhead.
wó·lit (abs), wó·lina or wó·litna (obj), wó·litki (inst) arrowhead

wqí· lose. See wiqí· VC.

wqoc̓mí VS to be placed over something, be covering (frequently with a hollow or basket-like object); may contain wqu vtp
with sé·p- causative prefix
sáwqoc̓mísa. I am covering (mine).
ˀasáwqoc̓mísa. I am covering it.
ˀ. waswasnó·na. I am covering a chicken (e.g., with a basket).
hinassawqóc̓miya. He covered them.
ka· hiné·sepelu·ke liy̓é·ski h. "koná wic̓é·tx." Then he hid them with a canoe, covered them (with the overturned canoe) (saying), "Stay there!" AW137.59
with a reflexive prefix + sé·p- causative prefix
ˀipná·sawqoc̓miya. He covered himself. AW26.259

wqu vtp tip over; found in the following:
hiwqulí·kse. It is turned over.
sé·wqulikse. I turn something over (e.g., a tub).
ˀipné·cewqulikesece. I cover myself with something.

wq̓u VC to be upside down
sé·wq̓uce. I turn (mine) over.

wq̓umí to bend face down. See wuq̓umí VC.

wsé· travel. See wisé· vtp.

wté·s place, site. See wité·s sts.

wti while doing something else. See witi vtp.

wtuk VS to stay overnight. Cf. wéwtuk VS.
wiyéwtukse. I am spending nights (at places) on my way.
hipewyéwtuke. They spent nights (at places) on the way.
ka· hipewíhnene h. And they went, spending nights on the way. AW262.3

wt̓é· be gathered. See wit̓é· VC.

wú·l vtp (1) walk (of quadruped), amble, ride on an animal (e.g., a horse) at an ambling speed, (2) on horseback. Cf. keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, léhyek VS, lí·k VC, likilí· VC, líxnik VS, wé·yik VS, witi VS, ʔiyá·q VC.

wú·lewtelikin four legged animals. See lí·k VC.

wuq̓umí VC (1) to be lying (crouching) face down, (2) to be lying curled up, (3) to be stooping
wuq̓umíce. I am lying face down.
hiwq̓umíce. He (Coyote) is stooping. AW332.129
wuq̓umíc stooping
ʔitú·pe w. Why are you stooping? AW168.58
(with a stem suffix)
-lí·k vtss be about to
wuq̓umlí·kse. I am going to lie with my head down (but not flat on the floor). I assume a praying position.
hiwq̓umlí·ke. He lay with his head down. AW147.98. He lay bundled. AW487.46

wuq̓umlí·x. Put your head down! AW531.19

ˀe qóˀc kex nú·n pekú·t̓e nunníx koná ˀimá·sapayawn kál̓a w. Oh, we will do it ourselves. Just take it easy. Just lie with your head down. AW147.104

(with a stem prefix)

hiyú·m- bear prefix

hi·yú·mwuq̓umlike. She lay down like a grizzly bear. AW411.74.

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·wq̓umlikse. I put (mine) face down.

teqe- temporarily, quickly

hitqewq̓umíce. He was curled up. HA54.88. He was bending over (as under a heavy burden). HA54.92. He lay bundled. AW487.46

teqe- temporarily + ˀinek- accompany, carry

hitqaˀnáhwoq̓omlo·xqana. He would temporarily bend over, while bringing it.

ka· hi·psí·x ka· h. yóx̣ koná hiné·skiwyekse. While they (Raven's children) were eating she (Raven's young daughter) would bend over bringing (food to the pets in hiding). AW90.332

té·x- cold

te·xwuq̓umlí·kse. Cold weather makes me bunch up.

ˀiyé·- in water

ˀiyé·wq̓umli·kse. I am facing down (e.g., in water).

compound stems

wuq̓umíkeˀykse. I go around bent forward. Cf. keˀéy VC.

wuq̓umliké·ce. I crouch over (something). Cf. liké·ce VS.

wuq̓umlú·kse. I am bending forward in hiding. Cf. lú·k VS.

wú·y VC to escape, run away

wú·yce. I run away.

wú·yin. I just escaped (perfect).

hipewú·yin. They just escaped. They just ran off.

hiwú·yne. He escaped. She ran away. HA34.89. (indefinite past)

hiwú·ynime. He came running. AW179.5

wó·ycaqa. I ran away (recent past).

hiwú·ycine. They ran away (remote past).

hiwó·ynaˀniqa. They used to run away (frequentative recent past).

hiwú·yneñixne. They used to run away (frequentative remote past).

(with a stem suffix)
-á·pi· in an obstructive manner
wo·yná·pi·ksa. I ran away to prevent (something).
-e·yi move about
wú·yineyikse. I run around.
pewú·yineyike. They ran away all around.
-tet̓é· intentional
wuytet̓é·se. I am about to run away.
-ˀní hide (?)
hiwu·y̓nícix. They are hiding from danger. HA102.15
wu·y̓nícine. We were hiding.
(with a stem prefix)
tulé·- with foot
tulé·wu·yce. I am making (mine) run away by kicking.
wepé·- with hand
wepé·wu·yce. I am making (mine) run away by beating.
wí·- distributive prefix
hipewí·wu·yn. They scattered. They ran away in different directions. HA39.4
wis- travel
wiswú·ycix. We are moving our camp to escape.
wá·qoˀ ˀu wax̣ kíye w. Now we are going to move camp to escape (the man-eater). AW341.68

wwa V (with niké· pull) to string (a bow); possibly *wiwa
pá·nkawwana. He put a string on a bow. He strung a bow. AP142.15
nikáwwat stringing of a bow

wyawwa get ready. See wiyáwwa VC.

wyá·x̣ vtp (with prefix tala 'believe' and before tim VS) (1) to deceive. (2) to find fault with
talawyá·x̣timt (1) deception, lie, falsehood, (2) criticism, finding fault
talawyax̣timt̓ípac (1) cunning, deceiving, (2) somebody who says something bad about someone

wyos stretch, be limp. See wiyó·s VC.

wyí·y separate, part. See wiú·y VC.

W̓

w̓ala sts time. Cf. kí· D, mi D.

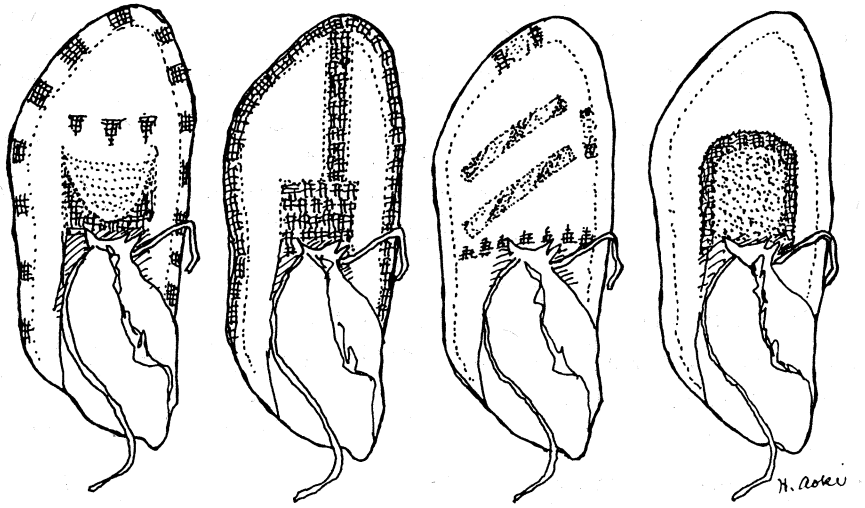


Figure 19. ʔilé·pqet moccasin (p.1016)

X

x ps (first person suffix)
kex let me, let us. Cf. ké· P.
k. pinmí·ks. Let me sleep.
kúckuc pí·ˀnim k. ˀí·nk̓e temení·ks. Give me a little (land). Let me also plant. HA91.18
k. weye pehíps. Let us eat.
kaxká· when I, when we. Cf. ke + ká· = when.

x (1) to, up to, (2) because of. See k sis.

x sis (with numeral) ...-th; probably a special use of x sis to, up to
leˀéptitx twentieth. Cf. leˀéptit under lep Nu.

x vis (singular imperative suffix). Cf. k, n, tx for plural.
sam̓qíx. Put on a shirt! Cf. sam̓qísa I put on a shirt.
tohoníx. Put on leggings! Cf. tohonísa I put on leggings.

xeˀéy VC to rise, raise the upper part of the body from a reclining position
xeˀéyce. I get up.
hixeˀéyce. He is getting up.
xeˀéyn. Get up!
xeˀéy̓ (used adverbially and with the verb kú· VS do)
ka· qóˀc kiwáyl ka· xeˀéy̓ hikó·qana. He went that far, then he did rise. AW114.94
niké·- pull
niké·xeˀykse. I raise up (mine) by pulling.
reflexive prefix + niké·- pull
ˀiné·nkexeˀykse. I raise myself up by holding on to something.

xic̓ú·y VC to make a dent
xic̓ú·ynin̓ dented
x. hí·k̓ay dented bucket
tulé·- with foot
ˀetulé·xc̓uyks. I kicked and made a dent.
hipetulé·xc̓uykeˀnye. They kicked in and dented yours. AP428.15
ˀipé·- poke, punch
ˀeˀpé·xc̓uyks. I poked it and made a dent.

xic̓xí·c N rubber (phonosymbolic) HW
xic̓xí·c or xic̓sí·cx (abs)

ximím A (dupl) tough (e.g., of branches), hard
ximímximim póhos tough bush

xí·t P phonosymbolic representation of whistling AP247.14

xiw P phonosymbolic representation of sound of air swished by wings AP157.12

xiwíw A (dupl) cut (by sharp edge), gashed
xiwíwxiwiw, xixwíwxixwiw (pl) (but not [x̣]). Cf. AP91.6.

xixáw P (dupl) stretched tight (e.g., skin of full belly)
xixáwxixaw

xú·l P (1) suddenly, (2) gently AP129.14, noiselessly AP221.3 The form describes silent entrance. Phinney states, "Descriptive of a condition something like a waft of air that attend a person's silent entrance into a lodge, where the entrance and presence of the person are not heard or seen but rather felt or sensed" AP129, n. 2.
kuˀuspé xú·l paˀcóˀsa kiné·px. Right then he (Salmon) suddenly entered his (Rattlesnake's) house. AW311.145

xuyyí· P appear, emerge
xuyyí· hikú·se. He is appearing.
q̓oˀ kíne koná xuyyí· hipekiyúˀ. They will appear right over there. AW155.31

xuyyís A slippery.

X̣

x̣ suffixal component in verb inflection complex in conditional present

x̣al in micx̣álx̣al scatterbrain. See x̣el N.

x̣aláp VS (1) to uncover, open (e.g., of eyes, doors), (2) to be clear (of vision); antonym of yap VS

pískis x̣aláp hí·kus. The door opened.

x̣alá·p "slowly opened" AP92.1, "blew open" AP323.6

x̣alapx̣aláp blinking (e.g., of the eye)

x̣alláp quickly open

x̣alláp pískis ˀew̓nípe. I jerked the door open.

ka· koná kál̓a x̣alláp hitqasaˀyó·x̣oˀsa. Then suddenly he could see better. AW145.79

x̣alaláp gradually open

pískis x̣alaláp hí·kus. The door gradually opened.

x̣alpní·n opened, in an opened state

ˀí·ne ˀiseweyneˀnimtx meˀéqs ka· x̣alpní·n ˀinikímtx koná. Cut open my skin and leave me open there. AW466.18

x̣alpniˀsníx wide open

x̣alpniˀsníx hí·wes pískis. The door is wide open.

x̣alp noise of gusty wind AP323.6. Cf. x̣álpx̣alp N.

-qáw straight through

x̣alpnaqá·wnin̓ completely open

niké·- pull

ˀanká·x̣alpsa. I uncover by pulling. I open (e.g., a letter).

ˀanká·x̣alpx. Open it (e.g., by pulling a blanket)!

ná·snikax̣alpimtx. Open it for us.

temé·- place, deposit, set
tamá·x̣alpsa. I am opening (mine) (e.g., a door).
t. tim̓íne. I confide in someone: “I am opening my heart.”
hitamá·x̣alpa. He opened (his).
ʔisí·met hipnímse ka· ʔé·te hím̓ h. There he was sleeping, and he had his mouth open. AW514.23
pá·tamax̣alpa. He opened his (mouth). AW175.52
tamá·x̣alpx. Open!
na·stamax̣alpímtx. Open for us (as when the speaker is inside a sweathouse).
we- with a stick
wax̣álpsa. I knock (mine) open. I peel (tree bark) with a stick.
ʔo·x̣álpsa. I knock it open.
weye- quickly
wayax̣álpsa. I run as it opens (as a car door opening while driving).
wilé·- wind
páwlax̣alpa. The wind opened it.
p. piskísne. The wind blew the door open.

x̣álpx̣alp N (1) name of a mythical daughter (youngest) of an old gray-haired giant who is the spirit of cold weather, (2) name of the old man Winter. Cf. x̣álpx̣alp qí·wn AW521.139. A battle between the Coldweather people and the Warmweather people is a common theme in Nez Perce folklore (Farrand 1921:147, AP306-338, AW44-70, AW513-525). Phinney considers x̣aláp VS as the etymology, “Gusty wind is the spirit of the cold. The name is taken from the noise made by the north wind when it viciously lashes and flaps the pliable door-piece of a lodge” AP306, n. 1.
x̣álpx̣alp (abs) AW57.224, AW58.236, AW59.254, x̣álpx̣alpna (obj), x̣álpx̣alpnim (np) AW521.138

x̣an VC to snore
tew- at night
táwx̣anca. I snore.
hitáwx̣anca. He snores.
hitáwx̣ancix. They snore. They are snoring. AW422.85, HA52.46

tew- at night + stem + -ʔípec desiderative suffix

tawx̣an̓nípac (1) snorer, (2) prone to snore, having the tendency to snore

x̣an x̣an x̣an sound of snoring AW422.80, HA52.46

x̣á·p VC to scrape (usually in reference to the bark of trees and not to hide). When this element is reduplicated, the resulting stem is a c-class stem; with some prefixes the stem becomes an s-class stem.

cú·- with a pointed object (used in a poking manner)

có·x̣a·pt (1) loosening of something (e.g., tree bark) with a pointed object, (2) basket made of cedar bark

niké·- pull

niká·x̣a·pt tearing loose, pulling off of bark by hand

tiw̓a- with a pointed object (used in a scratching manner)

tiw̓ax̣á·px̣apca. I am scraping (mine).

ʔatw̓ax̣á·px̣apca. I am scraping it.

tiw̓c- pine bark (?)

tiw̓cx̣á·psa. I scrape (bark of pine).

tiw̓cx̣á·pt (abs), tiw̓cx̣á·pitpa (loc) (1) pine scraping, (2) loosening, action of loosening

ka· takláy tiw̓cx̣á·pitpa keʔisí· ʔé·we q̓óyn. On the other hand, the scraping (of inner bark of pine trees) caused whoever (ate it) to have diarrhea. HA102.12

tulé·- with foot

tolá·x̣a·pt scraping by foot

wisle- shave

ʔawslax̣á·px̣apca. I scrape it.

x̣ápx̣ap N dermatological disorder that turns parts of the skin white

x̣ápx̣ap (abs), x̣apx̣ápna (obj)

x̣á·t P that describes sound of (1) horn tearing skin AW480.36, (2) being dragged on ice AW511.30

x̣atát V to tear; VS with some prefixes

x̣atatní·n torn

x̣atát sám̓x̣ kú·s. My dress is torn.

x̣attát sound of forceful tearing
x̣. hikiyéʾnye. I tore it by force.
x̣atatx̣atát torn to bits
niké·- pull
niká·x̣tatksa. I tear (e.g., cloth) with my hand.
temé·- place, put
tamá·x̣tatksa. I tear (e.g., a cloth sack) by placing (too much inside).

x̣at̓ P that describes sound of an intestine rope cut by pieces of flint AW557.104

x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓ac N (1) name of a mythical dog owned by the Sun. It was a small dog but had little flint pieces tied on his back. (2) a mean person. This word is probably phonosymbolic in origin based on x̣at̓ P. For a similar formation, see kiwkiwíl̓ec 'drum', which is based on kíw (sound of drum).
x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓ac (abs), x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓acna (obj) AW154.24.

x̣aw P that describes (1) sound of (Raccoon) crunching (crawfish) AP259.3, (2) noise made by a bear rushing away AP428.6, noise made by a bear in running AP479.14-15, (3) sound of growling like a grizzly bear AP93.15,16, AP94.3. Phinney writes [x̣aw] for (1) and (2) and [xaw] for (3).

x̣áw A sharp (of point, teeth, blade of knife)
x̣áw̓ic AW112.62, x̣ix̣áw̓ic (pl) AW479.27, AW557.107, (with ʾu) x̣ix̣áw̓ic̓o HA32.57
nuxcx̣áw̓ic with keen olfactory sense. Cf. nú·xc vtp.

x̣awí·tx̣awit N (1) snipe, a bird with a long bill and brown feathers mixed with red, (2) (man's name)
x̣awí·tx̣awit (abs), x̣awí·tx̣awina or x̣awí·tx̣awitna (obj)
x̣awí·tx̣awit hayáytamon (man's name) War-Crying Snipe. Cf. hayaytám VS.

x̣áx̣a·c N grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis;* identification by Alan Marshall
x̣áx̣a·c (abs), x̣áx̣a·sna (obj), x̣áx̣a·snim (np), x̣áx̣a·c̓ayn for x̣.
x̣áx̣a·c maqsmáqs (man's name) Yellow Grizzly
x̣áx̣a·c neqé·cim (man's name) Only-Half Grizzly Bear
tuʾynuhí·n x̣áx̣a·c silver tip bear: "grizzly with tail"

x̣ax̣a·cyá·ya or x̣ax̣aciyá·ya (1) Grizzly Bear (personified), (2) a family or tribe of grizzly bears

x̣ax̣a·sníx (man's name) Real-Grizzly-Bear

x̣ax̣á·niˀ N (1) hide tanned and painted but not finished HW, (2) a bag made of cowhide tied to the front of a horse, to the breast strap EPW

x̣ax̣á·niˀ (abs), x̣ax̣á·niˀna (obj)

x̣ax̣x̣áw P bloated

x̣ayaq A white

palláx̣c ˀick̓íwktpa x̣ayáx̣. At each cut there is white. (Chipmunk's words that made Grizzly Bear angry) AW305.36

x̣ayx̣áyx̣ (abs), x̣ayx̣áyx̣na (obj) white

x̣ayx̣áyx̣ kícuy silver: "white metal"

x̣ayáqin whitening

cilímx̣ayqin white of the eye

tam̓á·mx̣ayqin egg white

x̣ayqín̓as (ans), x̣ayqin̓á·sna (obj) (1) (a thing) for making things white, whitener, (2) soap stone HW

sapá·x̣ayqin̓as or sapá·x̣ayx̣n̓as whitener. Cf. sepé· causative prefix.

x̣áyp VC to show off, act up, act silly

x̣áypca. I am acting silly.

hix̣áypca. He is acting silly.

x̣áypin acting silly

x̣ayq white(n). See x̣ayaq A.

x̣aˀáw VC to carve out, dig out, wear out

x̣aˀáwca. (Mine) is dug out.

x̣. ˀískit. The trail is worn.

hix̣aˀáwca. There is a hole.

x̣aˀáwn (abs), x̣aˀáwpa (loc) canyon, ditch, hole in the ground AW175.47

x̣aˀáwnin̓ dug out

tulé·- with foot

hipatolá·x̣aˀawka. They wore it down with their feet.

kál̓a kúˀ máwa h. ˀé·te ˀískit yoq̓opí. From many years' use the earth was worn down to a trail. AW47.55

weye- quickly

wayax̣áˀawkin̓ ditch, flood channel AP479.8

x̣aˀp VS to loosen, tear off, peel, slice off. Cf. x̣á·p VC.

x̣aˀpx̣áˀp (1) easy to peel EPW, (2) a small amount of snowfall, enough to stick to one's soles HW

cepé·- press

capá·x̣aˀpsa. I dislodge by applying pressure.

niké·- pull

niká·x̣aˀpsa. I remove (it) by pulling.

pá·nkax̣aˀpsix. They pull it off.

ka· ˀinekí·x páhyalacix p. wé·t̓u manmaˀí. Even though they tried hard, they could not tear her (Frog) off (from the older brother) in any way. AW162.22

tex̣- shoot (arrow)

pá·tax̣aˀpaˀnya. It (the arrow) sliced off a piece of flesh. He shot off a piece. AP477.5-6

wet- with foot

watx̣áˀpsa. I am loosening something with my foot.

hiwatx̣áˀsa. He is loosening with his foot.

wí·- by stretching (?)

wí·x̣aˀpsa. I peel (bark).

wí·x̣aˀp̓t cedar bark basket (usually used for huckleberry picking)

wisé·- stand + stem + -q̓áw straight through + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

páwsax̣aˀpqawnaˀnya. It tore his off very quickly.

p. tíks. It tore off his hip. AW173.27

ˀise- with knife

hiˀcax̣áˀpima. He sliced (it) off. He cut off a piece.

x̣é· P (nursery word) dirty, stay away because it is dirty. Cf. x̣éx̣c P.

x̣el N found in the following:

micx̣élx̣el (abs), micx̣élx̣elne (obj) (1) one who does not understand, dumb, slow to catch on, scatterbrain, (2) one who misunderstands, one who cannot be trusted with relaying a message correctly. Also ther is micx̣álx̣al with pejorative vowel symbolism.

x̣elé·ley VC (1) to be busy, (2) to work

x̣elé·leyce. I am busy. I am working.

hix̣elé·leyce. He is working.

wáy̓at h. He works far away from here.

pé·x̣eleleyce. He works at it.

ˀitú·ne p. What does he do? What line of work is he in?

tamá·lwina p. He practices law. He is a lawyer.

x̣elé·leycix. We are working.

x̣elé·leyne. I worked (indefinite past).

kulewewí·t x̣. I worked until late in the evening.

misemeˀí x̣. I worked half-heartedly.

hix̣elé·leycene. He was working (remote past). AW443.78

ˀax̣alá·laynoˀqa. I could have worked on it (conditional past).

c̓alawí ˀipí hipá·y̓nax̣ kawóˀ ˀí·n ˀ. If he had come yesterday, I could have worked on it.

x̣elé·leytetu. I always work (frequentative present).

ˀitú· x̣. What work do you do?

ˀitú· x̣. wiyé·le·heype. What do you do from day to day?

x̣elé·leyn (abs), x̣elé·leype (loc) work, doing a job, business (active participle) AW546.52

ˀitú· wé·s x̣elé·leyn. What job do you have?

ˀinasapalwísa x̣elé·leype. I am forcing myself to work.

sepé·- causative prefix

pé·sepex̣eleleynen̓ixne. They used to make him work.

wá·qoˀ cí·ksmepim ka· laˀám̓ p. Now her sisters-in-law made her do all the work. AW253.22

sepex̣eleleynew̓é·t employer, supervisor

wiyé·- as one goes

hiwyé·x̣eleleynim. He busied himself as he came. HA23.2

x̣e·lé·wi VS to play
x̣e·lé·wise. I am playing.
hix̣e·lé·wise. He is playing.
hix̣e·lé·wisixe. They are playing.
h. ˀé·mti. They are playing outside.
hix̣e·lé·wye. He played (indefinite past).
ˀipí wé·c̓u h. He was no longer playing.
ˀipí taláx̣ h. He stopped playing.
x̣a·lá·wisaqa. I have been playing (recent past).
x̣a·lá·wiyaˀniqa. We used to play. HA82.14
x̣e·lé·wit (1) game, sport, (2) playing (active participle)
x̣e·lé·witiwe· playmate
x̣e·lé·wit̓es (1) for playing, (2) a toy, a plaything
-e·yik go around
hix̣e·lé·wyeyikse. She was playing around. AW90.326
hix̣e·lé·wyeyiksix. They were playing around. AW467.43
-tay pretend
x̣alawitáyca. I pretend to be playing.
ˀinek- carry, accompany
ˀinex̣e·lé·wise. I am entertaining (mine).
ˀ. miyáˀc. I am entertaining my child.
ˀew̓nehx̣e·lé·wise. I am entertaining him. I am playing with it.
hiˀnehx̣e·lé·wise. He is playing with something.
hiˀnehx̣e·lé·wisem. He carried (e.g., a baby) around. AW387.22
ˀinex̣e·lé·wit̓es a toy AW277.82

x̣e·ley VC (with a prefix) to detain, take up (someone's) time
pí·- reciprocal prefix + té·- by speaking
pí·tex̣e·leyx. Detain each other by talking.
wé·c̓u p. Quit bullshitting!
té·- by speaking
té·x̣e·leykse. I am digressing.
té·x̣e·leykt digression
wé·p- with hand
wé·px̣e·leykse. I am taking up time.
w. ˀiwé·pne. I am taking up my wife's time.

pé·wepx̣eleykim. You detained.
p. ˀé·. You were taking up my precious time. You detained me.
reflexive prefix + wé·p- with hand
ˀinú·px̣e·leyke. I took my time.

x̣é·luy VC to be pleasantly inebriated
x̣é·luyce. I am a bit drunk.

x̣elx̣elú·ye N spider. Cf. Sahaptin wax̣alx̣alí (Hunn 1990:169)
x̣elx̣elú·ye (abs) AW531.24, x̣elx̣elú·yene (obj) AP364.2, 14, x̣elx̣elú·yenm (np) AW532.36
mex̣sem̓é x̣elx̣elú·ye wood spider: “mountain spider”
pí·k̓unme x̣elx̣elú·ye river spider
wé·tespeme x̣elx̣elú·ye blue-colored ground spider

x̣é·l̓ey vtp found with tim VS to talk
x̣é·leytimse. I am joking.
wéwx̣el̓eytimse. I am joking. Cf. we·w vtp meet (?).
wéwx̣el̓eytimt joke
wewx̣el̓eytimt̓ípec (1) given to joke, joking, (2) a joker

x̣émt̓uy N periwinkle (marine)
x̣émt̓uy (abs), x̣emt̓úyne (obj)

x̣ení·sx̣enis A (1) rough, wild, roughneck EPW, (2) cantankerous, irritable, (3) (used adverbially) angrily, roughly
x̣ení·sx̣enis angrily AW46.37

x̣é·pil N long legging for men
x̣é·pil (abs), x̣epí·lne (obj), x̣epí·lin̓ with x̣.

x̣étx̣et N spine, spinal column, backbone
x̣étx̣et (abs), x̣etx̣é·ne (obj)

x̣éx̣c P (nursery) dirty. Cf. x̣é· P.
x̣éx̣c or x̣é·. (Stay away!) It is dirty (to a child).

x̣éx̣es (1) A greedy, grabby, (2) N a selfish person, a selfish act
x̣éx̣es (abs) greedy, a selfish person
x̣éx̣eswise. I am being selfish.
x̣éx̣eswit selfishness

x̣éx̣us N (1) green (thing), (2) algae, (3) money; from English. Cf. x̣us N.
x̣éx̣us (abs), x̣ex̣ú·sne (obj)
x̣éx̣us kícuy currency, paper money: "green metal/money"
x̣éx̣us wé·kuʾs green dye (from rotten pine or river grass)
cepé·- press
cepé·x̣ex̣uskeʾs green dye: "for causing to be green by pressure"

x̣eyím VS to miss
temé·- throw
temé·x̣yimkse. I missed in throwing.
hiné·stemex̣yimke. He missed them in throwing.
kí·met kúʾ manmaʾí·wacat h. konapí ʾastáyki. Then for some reason she (Grizzly Bear) missed them (children) in throwing needles. AW135.28
pé·temex̣yimke. He missed him in throwing.
laymíwt cíceqiy koná hitqu·pé·ʾnike kuʾ manmaʾí. ʾé·te p. The youngest, Ciceqi, was saved for some reason. It (a head) missed him. AW116.125
tulé·- with foot
tulé·x̣yimkse. I miss in kicking.
tulé·x̣yimke. I missed in kicking.
wepé·- with hand
pu·pex̣eyímke. He (Grizzly Bear dashed toward him and) barely missed (Prairie Chicken). AW305.33

x̣eʾép P up, quickly look up
x̣. hikúye. He looked up. He glanced upward. AP84.8
kí·met x̣áx̣a·sna x̣. pé·xye. Then he gave a glance to Grizzly Bear. AP136.14
ka· koná x̣. pé·kiyetwikce. Then he (Coyote) looked up as he (his son) went up. AW12.20

x̣eˀepí VC to crawl under, go under(neath)
x̣eˀpíce. I crawl under it.
x̣. ˀiní·tpe. I crawl under the house.
x̣aˀpcá·qa. I crawled under it.
x̣eˀépin (abs), x̣eˀpípe (loc) (active participle) crawling under
lá·qac ˀé·te hiwaqá x̣eˀpípe. A mouse must be underneath.
hé·y̓uxc hiwe·leylé·ke ˀiní·tpe keyóx̣ piswé·pe x̣eˀpípe ˀewé·ke. Cottontail ran into its den which was under a rock. HA14.13
x̣eˀpípeme from underneath
x̣eˀpípeme núkt tenderloin (of elk) HW
x̣eˀpx̣éˀp crawling around, sneaky, furtive
x̣eˀépx̣eˀép askance
x̣eˀepx̣eˀépce. I look furtively. I look around sideways.
cé·p- press (pl obj)
ˀecé·px̣eˀpsene. I put them underneath.
cé·px̣eˀpin̓ sack
cepé·- press (sg obj)
pe·cepex̣éˀpsene. He put it underneath.
ˀecepéx̣eˀpsene. I put it underneath.
cepé·x̣eˀpin̓ devious, sneaky
ceptukte- crawl
ceptuktex̣éˀpt to crawl under (e.g., a fence)
cú·- poke with a pointed object
cú·x̣eˀpse. I put (mine) under (something).
hicú·x̣eˀpe. He put something under.
hihínaq̓iya ka· h. ka· haˀalikó·ya. He (Coyote) finished (making human figures with mud) and put them in (the oven) and kept the fire going. AW101.6
cú·ye- with implement
cú·yex̣eˀpse. I push it under.
pé·cu·yex̣eˀpe. He pushed it under.
koná ˀimí·tkin̓ike p. He (Pissing-Boy) pushed him under that (braided hair). AW186.69
té·m- roast
temx̣eˀpeˀí (1) (something) cooked in hot ashes, (2) oven. Cf. eˀí vsts.

tukʷé·p- hand
tuké·px̣eʔpse. I stick my hand underneath.
pé·tkupx̣eʔpe. He stuck his hand under.
ka· yoq̓opná qilé·x̣ne p. kiy̓ewnú·pe ka· ʔipcocláymiwtki kuʔús paʔnakáhtq̓ikika. And he ran his hand under the gills of that sturgeon and with his little finger carried it out onto the beach. AW330.87
wé·- swiftly, fly
we·x̣éʔpse. I run underneath.
we·x̣éʔpuʔ. You will run under. HA14.9
wet- with foot
hiwetx̣éʔpse. He puts his foot under something.
"hiwatx̣áʔpoʔ he will step under" AP209.1
ʔiyé·- in water
hiʔyé·x̣eʔpe. He went under water. AW511.31

x̣eʔéw VC to be an opening
hix̣eʔéwce. There is an opening.
kál̓a koná tú·sti h. There, high (in the tree) was an opening. AW474.69

x̣eʔéw VC to be barely visible (as at dawn), be blurry (e.g., because of cloudy sky). After some prefixes this form takes s-class suffixes.
x̣eʔéw̓ faintly light AW129.16. Cf. ʔ vsts.
x̣. hikú·me. It was approaching daybreak. AW191.151
x̣eʔé·w̓ blurry, just barely visible. Cf. "x̣aʔáw" "a red glow" AP173.9, a blur AP391.15.
hix̣eʔéwcenki. It looks blurry over there (e.g., because of cloudiness, or imminently inclement weather).
ʔilé·- fire
hiʔlex̣éʔewkse. Visibility is impaired because of smoke. Cf. "hilax̣áʔawca burning red" AP173.9.

x̣í·c̓ P that describes sound of footsteps on snow AW515.32, 33

x̣í·c̓em VC to become angry, be furious
x̣í·c̓emce. I get angry. Cf. *geizemze* 'irascor' GLN91.
hix̣í·c̓emce. He becomes angry. He got angry. AW121.9, AW445.105
hix̣í·c̓emne. He became angry. AW73.35, AW518.94

x̣í·c̓emn anger, hatred, furor

x̣ic̓é·mnin̓ angered, provoked

hí·wes hekípe x̣. He looks mad. He appears angered.

wé·s hekípe x̣. I look angry (but I'm not).

hiwsí·x hekípe x̣ix̣í·c̓emnin̓. Each of them looks angry.

x̣ic̓é·m̓ angrily AW49.86. Cf. ˀ vsts.

-é·yi go around

x̣í·c̓emneyikse. I go around getting angry.

-tamá·w excess

x̣ic̓amtamá·win wrath, being enraged

-ú· toward

x̣ic̓emnú·se. I am angry at (mine).

hinesx̣ic̓emnú·ye. He became angry toward them. HA14.12

sepé·- causative prefix

sepé·x̣ic̓emce. I make (mine) angry. I irritate (mine).

silé·w- with eyes

silé·wx̣ic̓emkse. I get angry to see (mine).

ˀeslé·wx̣ic̓emkse. I get angry to see it.

ˀené·ssilewx̣ic̓emke. I was angry to see them.

té·- by speech or song

té·x̣ic̓emkse. I make (mine) angry by my speech or song.

pé·tex̣ic̓emke. He made him angry by singing.

q̓oˀ yó·q̓oˀ kiné·px p. q̓oˀ x̣áx̣a·sna. His (Chipmunk's) song made Grizzly Bear angry. AW305.37

teqe- suddenly, temporarily

teqex̣í·c̓emce. I am angry (temporarily).

te·x- cold

te·xx̣í·c̓emkse. Cold makes me angry.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓né·x̣ic̓emkse. I am angry in my heart.

witi- while doing something else

witíx̣ic̓emce. I am angry as I work.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·x̣ic̓emce. I am angry as I go.

hiwyé·x̣ic̓emne. He was angry as he went. AW445.99

ʔipsqí- on foot
ʔipsqíx̣ic̓emke. I got angry as I walked.
hitqeʔpsqíx̣ic̓emx̣ic̓emne. He quickly became angrier and angrier.
reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix
ʔipnésepex̣ic̓emnime. He quickly made himself angry. AP5.10

x̣ic̓íyu N star
x̣ic̓íyu (abs), x̣ic̓y̓ú·ne (obj)
x̣ic̓yuyé·ye star people AW192.170

x̣í·ley VC to grin, smile
x̣í·leyce. I grin.
x̣ileyx̣iley smiling
x̣iléytimse. I laugh. I am jolly.
x̣iléytimu· a smiling person
wiyé·- as one goes + we- mouth
wiyú·x̣ileytim̓ew laughing, smiling, pleasant

x̣ilipi VS to give tongue-lashing, scold, reprimand
x̣ilpíse. I scold (mine).
pé·x̣ilpse. He reprimands him.
x̣ilípt reprimand

x̣ím P that describes “thunder of the herd” (noise made by many animals) AP72.12

x̣ím V (VS with some prefixes) to become lost, disappear
té·m- throw
hiné·stemx̣imke. He scattered them.
ka· laʔám̓ hina·staʔpaláhsaya h. And he (Pissing-Boy) threw them (the stars) up to the sky and caused them to be lost. AW192.169
tiw̓a- rake with a pole
tiw̓ax̣ímksa. I make something disappear with a pole.
patw̓ax̣ímkaʔnya. He made someone else’s disappear with a long object.
ka· p. tapátkaʔski. He (Bobcat) made him (Coyote) lose it (eye) with a stick. AW143.41

tulé·- with foot

tulé·x̣imkse. I kick and lose (something).

weye- swiftly

ˀu·yex̣ímke. His got lost.

kí·met kúˀ masł pí·ps konamá ˀ. koní·x q̓oˀ coqóypa ˀo·yaláhtqawna ke koná x̣áx̣a·c ˀá·yat hiwé·ke hitéw̓yecene ˀipciwá·tx̣. There, a certain amount of his bones got lost from the tepee and went out to where Grizzly Bear Woman was – she was living all alone. AW209.8

x̣ím̓t A (dupl) striped

x̣im̓tx̣ím̓t striped

x̣ipípip VC to shake, shiver, tremble

x̣ipípipce. I am shaking.

hix̣pípipce. He is shaking.

ˀipí h. ˀinekí·x wé·t̓u hí·wes ˀicwé·y̓s. He shivers even when it isn't cold.

x̣ipípipin (1) shaking, earthquake, (2) buck fever

x̣ísisis P that describes sound of biting lice. Grizzly Bear had frogs for lice and this is the sound she made with her teeth as she bit her "lice." AW408.26

x̣it̓íl V (1) to break, destroy (VS with some prefixes), (2) (with the stem reduplicated) VC to break into small pieces, break into bits and pieces

x̣it̓íl̓ (with kú· VS to do) to break. Cf. ˀ vsts.

x̣. ˀé· kú·se. You are breaking.

ka· yóx̣ ˀé· x̣. ˀekiyéˀnyuˀ. Then you will break it.

x̣it̓il̓x̣it̓íl̓ into small pieces

x̣itt̓íl̓ break with force HA24.16, 17

kál̓oˀ q̓oˀ pé·tqeˀnpkike qotqó·na x̣. Then he (Coyote) quickly grabbed the feather and broke it. AW456.36

niké·- pull

niké·x̣t̓ilkse. I break (it) by pulling.

pe·nkex̣t̓ílke. He broke it by pulling.

qepís ka· p. piskísne. Forcefully she (Grizzly Bear) tore off the door. AW214.93

we- pertaining to a stick-like object

wex̣ít̓ilx. (A stick-like object) be broken! Let it be broken!

tiw̓í·wac w. Let me run as fast as possible: “Let the back of the knee be broken.” AW32.359, AW174.39

tiw̓í·wac wex̣ít̓ilkt. As fast as his legs could move him. AP461.13, AW26.266

wew̓- hit

wew̓x̣it̓il̓x̣it̓il̓ce. I am hitting it to bits.

hiné·swew̓x̣it̓il̓x̣it̓il̓ne. He hit them to shreds. AW561.180

ʔilé·- fire

ʔew̓lex̣ít̓ilke. It split by burning.

ka· ʔ. té·lkelikt. The rope split from fire. AW89.311

x̣ix̣ím P that describes noise made by flying fragments from a blast AP246.14, 16

x̣iyá·p P (1) (with kú· VS to do) to become angry, (2) (dupl) (with wé· VS to be) to be angry, (3) (with kú· VS to do and internal reduplication) become more angry

(1) x̣iyá·p

x̣. kú·se. I get angry.

x̣. hikú·me. She became sullenly angry. AP341.3

(2) x̣iyá·px̣iyap, x̣ix̣iyá·px̣ix̣iyap (dist)

x̣iyá·px̣iyap hí·wes. He is angry.

(3) x̣iyiyá·p

x̣. hikú·se. She became more angry.

x̣iyú· A (dupl) slender

x̣iyú·x̣iyu· slender

x̣occác N (1) semen, (2) a masturbator, a worthless person

x̣occác or x̣ócac (abs)

x̣óc̓ay N (1) wooden sticks about one foot in length, (2) a chip in gambling, (3) penny

x̣óc̓ay (abs), x̣oc̓áyna (obj)

x̣ół V to pull off, slide off, slip off, take off, remove. Cf. hół VS, q̓ół VS. It is possible that there is a phono-symbolic hierarchy, q̓ół > x̣ół > hół in the decreasing order of intensity.
cé·p- causative prefix + weye- quickly = cú·ye
co·yax̣ółksa. I unbuckle.
niké·- pull
niká·x̣ołksa. I pull (e.g., shirt, clothes, shoes) off.
hipankáx̣ołka. They took off (e.g., their shoes).
wew- split or hit
wáwx̣ołkaʾs carpenter's tool used to knock things off, a maul
wilé·- wind + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hiwlá·x̣ołkay̓sa. (1) The wind blew (e.g., my hat) off. EPW. (2) The wind moved (e.g., my hat) out of place. HW

x̣ot VC to tie, wind around
wel̓é·- in knots
wal̓á·x̣otx̣otca. I wrap up securely. I put on a bandage.
wal̓á·x̣otx̣otnin̓ bandaged AP389.11

x̣otx̣óʾs N (1) a piece of bone used by men to fix their hair, (2) salmon rig, harpoon (same as sistóʾs)
x̣otx̣óʾs (abs), x̣otx̣oʾósna (obj)

x̣ox̣st̓áy VC to sprain, dislocate
x̣ox̣st̓áyna. I sprained.

x̣oyámac N a mischievous child
x̣oyámac (abs), x̣oyámacna (obj) a mischievous child
x̣oyamacx̣óyamac (abs), x̣oyamacx̣óyamacna (obj) a small mischievous child

x̣oyím P (dupl) alone, without relatives, stripped, poor
x̣oyímx̣oyim alone

x̣oyí·y P heavily scented, just full of odor. Cf. q̓uyíy P.

x̣óyx̣aʾc N (1) javelin, (2) forked stick used to kill birds. Cf. x̣oyx̣óya VC.
x̣óyx̣aʾc (abs), x̣óyx̣aʾcna (obj)
x̣óyx̣aʾcisa. I am playing with a javelin or a forked stick. Cf. hí· svtss.

x̣oyx̣óya VC to throw a javelin. Cf. x̣óyx̣aˀc N.
x̣oyx̣óyaca. I throw a javelin.

x̣š P that describes snort of a white-tailed buck AW99.12

x̣tát tear. See x̣atát V.

x̣u VC (with sé·p) to be placed, be put, be stuck
sé·px̣uce. I am put here (unable to move).
hisé·px̣uce. It was placed.
manáma kí· h. píswe. Oh, a rock is lodged here. AW32.353
sé·px̣ulikse. I am going to be placed there.

x̣ule VC, vtp (with sé·p) to roll
sé·px̣ulece. I am rolling (something).
s. píswe. I am rolling rocks.
sé·px̣ule. Roll it!
sepx̣ulekeˀéykse. I am rolling (something) and moving along with it.
sé·px̣ule·witise. I roll (something) downstream.
sé·px̣ule·witit̓es a brush roll to scare out fish HW
sepx̣ulekeˀí (abs), sepx̣ulekeˀí·ne (obj), sepx̣ulekeˀí·nm (nm) squash
maqsmáqs sepx̣ulekeˀí pumpkin: “yellow squash”

x̣ú·mx̣um P that describes sound of crunching cartilage, sound of eating hay

x̣ú·p VS to cut (hair), trim
wisle- shave
wiclex̣ú·pse. I trim (mine) (e.g., horse’s mane, tree limbs).
ˀise- with knife
ˀicex̣ú·pin̓ without mane (of horses)

x̣ú·px̣up VC to scrape, scrub
sepé·x̣x̣upx̣upneˀnim. Wash! Scrub for me! (causative + stem + benefactive)
wiclex̣ú·px̣upce. I scrape with a stick making noise. Cf. wicle vtp.

x̣upx̣upí VS (with prefix we) to make a braid
wex̣upx̣úpise. I braid (it).

x̣us N green (?). This form is found in the following word and may be related to qú·s A and x̣éx̣us N.
ʾiyé·x̣us (abs) (1) algae, (2) (man's name). Cf. ʾiyé· vtp in water.

x̣u·sx̣ú·s P that describes sound made when walking through crushed ice HW

x̣ut VC (dupl) to gently rub to get dirt off
cepé·x̣utx̣utce. I rub gently to get dirt off.
cepé·x̣utx̣utin rubbing to remove dirt
cepé·x̣utx̣utneʾenim. Rub gently to get dirt off (mine).
c. k̓úpk̓up. Rub my back.

x̣utx̣uté·nin̓ A without a mane. This form appears to be a passive participle of *x̣utx̣uté·, which is not attested.

x̣uyé·łp N (place name) (1) Columbia River HW, (2) Olympia, Washington EPW
x̣uyé·łp (abs), x̣uyé·łpne (obj)

x̣uyí· P (with kú· VS to do) to appear (out of water, or timber), come into sight, emerge
x̣uyí·, x̣uyyí· (emphatic form)
x̣uyí· hikú·se. He comes into sight.
kawá· waqí·panikay miyáʾc x̣uyí· hikú·me kú·skin̓ix. Then after a long time, the child came out of the water.
ka· wé·t̓umiʾs ʾitú· sáqan himé·q̓is kál̓oʾ poholpóhol kúʾitú· koní·x x̣uyí· hikú·me. There was no big canyon but a small valley. Something appeared from there. HA63.10

x̣uyís (1) P (with kú· VS to do) to slip, (2) A (reduplicated) slippery, (3) VC to slip
(1) x̣uyís kú·se. I slipped.
kí·met koná x̣uyís hiwatí·ka. Then he slipped as he stepped. HA55.95
x̣uyyís (emphatic form)
kí·met x̣uyyís hikúye. Then he suddenly slipped. AW425.140
x̣uyísleʾckin being very slippery. Cf. leʾckin vts.

(2) x̣uysx̣úys slippery
wé·t̓u manmaˀí pé·cepeqicke ˀipné kaká· x̣. laˀám̓ ˀewé·ke ˀipním hú·kux wé·t̓u ˀitú·pe cepé·qickeˀs ˀipné. (Black Bear greased herself with fat, becoming sleek and shiny.) There was no way for her (Grizzly Bear) to grab her (Brown Bear) when everything was slippery. There was no way to grab her hair or any place. AW215.103
(3) x̣uyisíce. I slipped.
teqex̣úyske. Suddenly I slipped. Cf. teqe vtp.
wax̣óyska. I slipped and fell. Cf. wa vtp.
weyex̣úyske. I slid fast. Cf. weye vtp.

x̣uyyí· appear. See x̣uyí· P.

x̣ú·y̓emec A (1) clumsy, (2) well-meaning but incapable
ˀilex̣ú·y̓emec not completing what fire started to do

x̣way sts wrong one, by mistake, instead
ˀí·nx̣way wrong I
ˀ. kúye. I went but I was not supposed to: "Wrong I went."
ˀí·mx̣way wrong you (sg)
ˀ. ˀé· pá·yn. You came but you were not expected.
ˀipínx̣way wrong he
nó·nx̣way wrong we
ˀimá·nx̣way (1) wrong you (pl), (2) wrong they
ˀí·nanx̣way wrong me
ˀ. ˀeˀwíye. Instead I was shot.
nó·nanx̣way wrong us
kínaynix̣way at this place which is wrong
pé·ne "ˀácqa kál̓a ˀé· k. k. ˀé· wix̣siˀliké·cese tiq̓iˀyó·x̣oˀsa. He said, "Younger brother, you are simply here in the wrong place to keep your watch." AW155.34
kiné·pkinx̣way in this wrong direction
kínikaynix̣way this way by mistake AW628.44
konapkinx̣wá·y in that wrong direction
kípkinx̣way from this wrong direction, in the opposite direction AW31.350
kó·pkinx̣way from that wrong direction

y

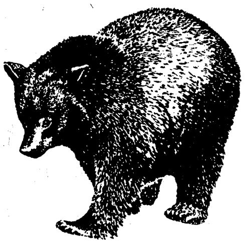
y benefactive suffix. See é·y̓ vts.

y imperative suffix. See k vis.

yá·c older brother, older male cousin. See yá·s K.

yahahiyá· P emotional or nostalgic interjection AW486.40

yak P that describes sound of fishhawk's cry AW629.49



yá·kaˀ N black bear, *Ursus americanus;* (Marshall 1977:65).
Cf. Sahaptin yáka black bear *(Ursus americanus)* (Hunn 1990:329).
yá·kaˀ (abs), yá·kaˀna (obj) AP21.17, yá·kaˀnim (np), yá·kaˀpa (loc)
yá·kaˀnima (place name) New Meadows, Idaho. Cf. níme sts.
yá·kaˀqaqan brown bear cub. Cf. qan sts.

yá·la VC (1) (with the fishing prefix láw) to spear, (2) (with nocturnal prefix té·w) to fool around, (3) (with shooting prefix tex̣) to aim. This element may be contained in hiyá·la VC.
láw- fish
lágwyalaca. I am fishing with a gaff or a spear.
té·w- at night
tá·wyalaca. I sneak around at night touching private parts.
ˀaná·stawyalacaqa. I was feeling them around.

tawyalanaw̓á·t one who makes indecent advances and feels around people of the opposite sex
tex̣- shoot
tax̣yá·laca. I am aiming to kill.
patx̣yá·laca. He was shooting. AW31.346
patx̣yá·lama. He “bent his shooting to the test.” AP143.11-12
ˀatx̣yá·la shooting AW31.343

yalwá· VC to give up, not have confidence in (someone or something such as an automobile), (of food) not be good enough to feed nice people, (of eyes) not be good enough to do good bead work
yalwá·ca. I don’t think (mine) is good enough.
ˀayalwá·ca. I am giving him up.
ˀ. wá·qoˀ hitin̓kíce. I am giving him up. He is going to die.
pá·yalwacix. They had no hope for him. They had no confidence in him. AW538.35
hipayalwá·na. They gave (me) up (as incurable). AW578.14
yalwíˀc hopeless, discouraging. Cf. ˀic sts.
sepé·- causative prefix
sapá·yalwaca. I make (mine) give up.
té·- by speaking
tá·yalwaksa. I discourage: “I make (mine) give up with words.”
wé·p- with hands
wá·pyalwaksa. I make (mine) give up by deeds.
ˀilé·p- (?)
ˀilá·pyalwaca. It is not good enough (to give you, but . . .).
reflexive prefix
ˀiná·yalwaca. I will give up hope.
ˀiná·yalwana. I gave up.
ˀ. kú·tx. I gave up going.
ˀipná·yalwana. She gave up. AW538.40
ˀimamá·yalwana. You (pl) gave up. They gave up. AW163.31
ˀimamá·yalwatx. Give up (to pl)! AW330.80

yamástas N (place name) Steptoe Butte (Shawley 1977:104)

yá·m̓ot VC to heal, cure
yá·m̓otna. It is cured.
ʔí·nim sáhay y. My sore is healed.
yam̓ó·t relieved (of pain), cured
y. hí·wes. He is relieved.
y. wé·s. I am all right now.
q̓oʔ wé·t̓u ʔitú·ki y. Nothing relieved the pain. AW583.99

yá·nx̣ (move) around. See líxnik VS.

yap VS to cover, obstruct (view), partition; antonym of x̣aláp VS
cepé·- press
capá·yapsa. I put (it) in between (things). I pull a shade across (it).
niké·- pull
niká·yapsa. I draw (e.g., curtain). I pull (e.g., shade).
pá·nkayapa. He obstructed the view with (e.g., curtain).
ʔanká·yapx. Draw (e.g., curtain). Pull (e.g., shade).
niká·yapt drawing, pulling
ʔipé·- with fist
ʔipá·yapsa. I pull a shade up. I place a cover over (e.g., a car).

yaq VC to be well-off, be comfortable (in living), "be lazy" DNP119
yáqca. I am well-off.
hiyáqca. It is comfortable.
yáq̓ic pleasant, comfortable. Cf. ʔic sts.
yaq̓isníx very pleasant, extremely comfortable. Cf. ník sts.

yáqamo· N Yakima
yáqamo· (abs), yáqamo·na (obj)
yáqamo·pkin̓ikaykin̓ix from the Yakima country

yaqʔni VS to reinforce, patch, pile up
cú·- with a pole
có·yaqʔnisa. I am putting in a reinforcement.
niké·- pull
nikó·yaqʔnisa. I am putting in an extra flap.
nikó·yaqʔnit the extra flap on (e.g., at the foot of a tepee to keep warm in cold weather) AW313.179

yá·q̓aq VS to break into small pieces (e.g., plates), crumble

yaq̓á·x̣ (with kú· VS to do) to break

y. kú·se. I shatter it to bits.

cepé·- press

capá·yaq̓aqsa. I break (it) into small pieces.

capá·yaq̓aqyaq̓aqca. I break (it) into small pieces again and again.

we- hit

wayá·q̓aqsa or wayq̓á·qsa. I smash it to pieces.

ˀilc- fire

hiˀyá·q̓aqsa. (Mine) crumble to charcoal.

hiˀlcyá·q̓aqtato. It (wood) used to crumble to charcoal. AW288.28

toyá·q̓aqsa. I am pounding it to bits. Cf. tú· VC to pound.

yá·s K (1) older brother, (2) older male cousin

pí·yep (abs), piyé·me (abs pl), piyé·pne (obj), piyé·pim (np), piyé·pi·n with p., piyé·meten or piyepmé·ten younger siblings and older brother, naˀyá·c (1sg poss abs), naˀá·cap (1sg poss obj), naˀyá·cam (1sg poss np), ˀim̓yá·s (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓yá·sap (2sg poss obj), ˀim̓yá·sam (2sg poss np), nom̓yá·sap (1pl np), ˀimam̓yá·s (2/3pl abs), ˀimam̓yá·sam (2/3pl np), yá·caˀ (voc), yá·caˀma (voc pl). Cf. Sahaptin pyap (Hunn 1990:360).

yá·ta VS to help, assist. This element is always preceded by a prefix.

kiwew- eat

hinaskiwawyá·taqana. He ate with them.

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wepé·- with hand

pi·wapáyatat mutual alliance, mutual assistance

sepé·- causative prefix + wepé·- hand

sapó·payatasa. I make someone help.

teqe- temporarily + wepé·- with hand

taqo·pá·yá·tasa. I am helping for a while.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓ná·yatasa. I sympathize with (mine).

ˀatim̓ná·yatasa. I sympathize with him.

wepé·- with hand
wapá·yatasa. I help (mine).
wé·temex w. ˀimené hipínm ˀinpítx. Should I help you get food?
pó·payatasina. They helped him.
pó·payataya. It helped him.
q̓oˀ wé·t̓u p. Nothing helped him at all. AW582.82
wapá·yatat (abs), wapáyatatki (inst) help, assistance
kaká· haswaláya hiná·sanya kínm wapáyatatki ke yóx̣ hiwé·ke ke koná ˀiceyé·ye wí·t̓ec hiná·sapalaˀamna. With their (little birds') assistance he (Woodpecker) defeated them. Coyote had almost killed all (of the Woodpecker brothers). AW201.77
wapayataw̓á·t assistant. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
wapayatay̓á·y̓ helpless. Cf ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
wiyé·- as one goes + teqe- temporarily
pawyá·tqayapa. They helped her. AW355.16
reflexive prefix + wepé·- with hand
ˀimó·payatat̓a. Help yourself.
ˀí·m kem koná kál̓a ˀ. ˀiléx̣ni hinúkt. You just help yourself, there is plenty of meat. HA43.8
ˀimamó·payatasix. You are helping yourselves.
náma wé·t̓u ˀ. Why not help yourselves? HA25.27

yá·ta N (place name) the north side of a creek near Leland, Idaho HW
ya·taˀiyíwawiy the mouth of the yá·ta. Cf. ˀiyíwewiy N.
yá·tanm waá·w̓am head of the yá·ta. Cf. wá·w̓am N.

yató·yn N (place name) (1) Potlatch Creek, Idaho, mouth of yéqe (Potlatch River), (2) village site located downriver from the mouth of Pine Creek on the north side of the Clearwater River T37N R3W (Schwede 1966:34)
yató·yn (abs), yató·yna (obj)

yáw VS (1) to be cold, be cool (e.g., of weather, country), (2) (with reflexive and causative prefixes) to rest, take a rest; "make oneself cool."
yáw̓ic (abs), yaw̓í·sna (obj) AW521.147, yaw̓í·cpa (loc), yaw̓í·cki (inst) AW521.146 cold. Cf. ˀic sts.

yáw̓ic hilé·heyce. The day is cool.

yáw̓ic hahátyaca. The wind is blowing cold.

yaw̓í·c̓ayn (1) for coldness, (2) a refrigerator

yaw̓í·ckin̓ika north

yaw̓í·ckin̓ika·y or yaw̓íckin̓ika·y in the north. AW65.352

yaw̓í·ckin̓ikaykin̓ix or yaw̓íckin̓ikaykin̓ix from the north. AW59.254

yaw̓í·ckin̓ika·yx or yw̓í·ckin̓ikayx to the north. AW165.4

yaw̓íckin̓iko· (form used to translate ‘Santa Claus’)

hipa·yáwya. They relaxed. HA40.23

ké·- bite

ʔapaká·yawkaʔnis. Let’s eat to cool it.

tamawín̓ ʔiyéq̓is ke· weye ʔ. It (the soup) is too hot. Let’s eat some to cool it. AW57.232

sepú·- blow

ʔasapó·yawksa. I blow on it to cool.

hisapó·yawka. He blew on it to cool.

h. ʔiyéq̓is sí·s. He blew on the hot soup to cool it.

sapó·yawkt blowing to cool (something)

tiw̓ele- rain or snow

hitw̓alayáwks. The rain made it cool.

we- with a tool

wayáwyaw̓nas a fan. See Plate 3.

wilé·- wind

hiwlá·yawksa. Wind cools (something).

wilá·yawkt cooling by wind

yex̣- drink

yax̣yáwksa. I cool (mine) by drinking.

reflexive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix

ʔiná·sapayawca. I am resting: “I am making myself cool.”

ʔimá·sapayawca. You (sg) are resting.

ʔimamasapayaw̓ná·y̓ without resting (2/3pl)

kawóʔ pé·ʔnehnecene hipetéwwihnene q̓oʔ kál̓oʔ ʔ. hipeckilí·ne. Then they carried it. They left in the dark and went back without any rest at all. AW605.26

reflexive prefix + teqe- briefly + sepé·- causative prefix

ʔipná·tqasapayawcana. She rested a bit. AW180.20

reflexive prefix + teqe- briefly + sepé·- causative + ˀiyé·- in water

ˀiná·tqacapaˀyayawks. I just briefly cooled myself in water.

kex weye ˀ. Just let me briefly cool myself in the water. AW23.204

reflexive prefix + we- with a tool

ˀinó·yawyawca. I fan myself.

reflexive prefix + wiyé·- as one goes + sepé·- causative prefix

ˀipnáwyasapayawca. He rests here and there.

ˀipnáwyasapayawnaqana. He used to rest here and there.

ˀimamáwyasapayawnoˀ. They will rest as they go. AW481.47

yáwn (abs), yáwpa (loc) HA77.3 cold time

yawnyá·ya (abs) AW325.3, AW325.6, AW326.17, yawnyá·yana (obj) AW325.11, yawnyá·yanm (np) AW326.16, AW327.45 Coldweather people

yawa sis (1) on account of, for the reason of, for ...'s sake, for, (2) in ...'s direction

konímyawa for that reason, therefore HA83.31. Cf. ko D.

ka· ˀewsí·x ˀá·la hí·naq̓it k. They had a fire ready for that reason. AW206.31

mínmyawa which direction. Cf. mi D.

ˀí·nimyawa for my benefit, for me

ˀipí hipá·yna ˀ. He came on my account.

ˀimímyawa for you (sg)

ˀipnímyaw for him, for her, for it

núnimyawa for our sake

ˀimé·myawa for you (pl), for them

ˀá·yatomyawa for the woman, because of the woman

ka· ke ˀimé·m ˀewsí·ne ke kuˀús né·kt kiné·px ˀ. konmaná wá·qi hiná·staqat̓wanya "maná· ˀetye kí· kuˀús wá·qoˀ ˀó·pciy̓awcix." Coyote incited those who had feelings for the woman like this: "This simply cannot be. Let's kill him (Bobcat)." AW363.88

yawányawan N (archaic) (1) (in names) moving, flapping, (2) pigment, paint. This word may have referred to some color.

yawányawan (abs)

wetyétmes yawányawan (man's name) Swan Moving

yawányawanki (inst)

ka· pá·wisiwya y. ka· siló·silo·ki. Then he painted her up with yawanyawan and yellow paint. AW63.333

yáwwinma N (place name) Rapid River, which flows into the Little Salmon River above Riggins, Idaho T24N R1E
yáwwinma (abs), yáwwinmana (obj), yáwwinmax to y. HA92.44

yá·w̓aw V to melt (of fat)
yaw̓á·wyaw̓aw soft (e.g., butter, tumor, swelling)
yaw̓á·wyaw̓awnin̓ softened, melted

yax̣sá· VS to throw water on, spill flour, water (e.g., flowers)
yax̣sá·sa. I am watering.
y. lá·tis. I am watering flowers.
pá·yax̣sasix. They poured water on it. HA88.41
wí·- distributive prefix
wíyax̣sasa. I am watering each of them.
reflexive prefix
ʔiná·yax̣saya. I poured water on myself.
ʔí·n ʔ. mátniʔski kú·ski. I poured boiling water on myself.
yax̣saʔí·n or yax̣sí·n poured over HA88.42

yax̣tó·yn N (place name) (1) bench above yató·yn, (2) village site located just above the mouth of the Potlatch River on the west side of creek T36N R3W (Schwede 1966:34), (3) mouth of Potlatch Creek, Arrow Junction (Shawley 1977:103)
yax̣tó·yn (abs), yax̣tó·ynna (obj)

yá·y̓ax N (1) white swan HW, (2) Canadian goose EPW, (3) "gander" DNP83
yá·y̓ax (abs), yay̓á·xna (obj)
yay̓á·xwacan̓may (woman's name) Goose-Maiden
yay̓axyá·ya goose family AW528.36

yaʔnix̣ conditional benefactive suffix. See aʔnix̣ vis.

yaʔniqa frequentative recent past suffix. See aʔniqa vis.

yé· N found in the following:
yé·twe· companion, partner, friend
ʔinyé·twe· my y., ʔimyé·twe· your (sg) y.

yehél A (1) nuisance HW, (2) hateful, ugly, unlikable EPW, N (3) bad spirit
yehél̓is, yehl̓í·sne (obj), yiyéhl̓is (dist), yiyéhl̓isne (dist obj)
cepé·yehel̓nes way of bringing bad luck on someone, especially using herbs, herbal hate magic

yéhet N (1) neck, (2) neck meat
yéhet (abs), yehéne (obj), yehétpe (loc), yehétkin̓ix from y.
yehétk̓omayn glandular ailment, neck ache
yehtí·n or ye·tí·n (1) wild turkey, (2) crane, probably *Grus canadensis;* identification by Alan Marshall: “with (long) neck”
yehtí·n simú·x tú·lu·yin̓ (man’s name) Crane-Dipped-in-Charcoal
yehtí·n ˀipciwá·tx̣ (man’s name) Lone-Crane

yé·k svtss go on a trip to gather. Cf. cemitek N, cé·qet N.

yé·k̓em VC to walk up (to something) softly
yé·k̓emce. I walk up (to it) softly.
hiyé·k̓emne. He walked up (to it) softly.
pá·tx̣tona h. ka· pé·k̓eˀi·ne. He sneaked up and peeked in. AW51.115
yek̓é·myek̓em, yiyek̓é·my̓iyek̓em (dist) meek, gentle

yek̓é·p (archaic) (1) P close (of mouth), (2) VC (reduplicated) to open and close
yek̓ép or yek̓é·p
y. hikú·se. It closes.
yek̓é·pyek̓epce. I am opening and closing my mouth.
hiyek̓é·pyek̓epcem. It is opening and closing its mouth. Cf. AP348.14-15

yek̓ú·m crumpled. See yuk̓ú·m A.

yelepit N (1) friends sworn to die together, comitatus, trade partner, (2) blood brother, pal, (3) woman’s sister’s child HW
yelépt (abs), yelpíne (obj), yelpítme (pl abs)
yelpíti·n with a friend.
koná hitéw̓yecine ka· kuˀskin̓í·x y. hiwsí·ne. There they (Turtle and Squawfish) lived, and they were very good friends. AW262.1
ˀinímyelpt my friend
c̓alawí máwa hipá·ynoˀ ˀ. ka· ˀí·m ˀé· té·q̓is ˀekiyú·yuˀ ˀé·. If my friend ever comes, then you, my eldest (daughter), will marry him. AW295.17

yen̓ixne frequentative remote past. See en̓ixne vis.

yeq VS (with prefix temé·) to be sitting (of pl)
temé·yex̣six. We are sitting (state).
hitemé·yex̣six. They are sitting.
ʔé·mti h. They are sitting outside.
hipetemé·yeq̓ikime. They sat down. AW162.17
(with suffixes)
-liké·ce on, upon
hitemé·yeqikecesix. They are sitting upon something.
-ʔik vtss assume a position
temé·yeq̓iksix. We are sitting down (motion).
hitemé·yeq̓iksix. They are sitting down (motion).
temé·yeq̓ikitx. Sit down (to pl)! AW359.20
(with other prefixes)
sé·p- causative prefix (pl obj)
hiné·sseptemeyeq̓ikse. He lets them sit down. AW106.41
teqe- briefly
hitqetemé·yex̣six. They briefly sat down. HA41.51

yeq vtp (1) to fall (of leaves), spill (of water), tumble (of people), fall out (of teeth), (2) to throw, toss (in reference to objects smaller than for tú·le). Cf. hawlapí VC, k̓ilikí VC, láhsa VS, latáq VS, léhne VC, léht VS, leylé·k VS, milú·y V, sa· VS, tá·mya VC, tó·sk VS, wé·yik VS.
feel good
throw

yéqe N (place name) (1) Potlatch River, (2) village site located at the mouth of Little Potlatch Creek T37N R3W (Schwede 1966:34), (3) Juliaetta, Idaho
yéqe (abs), yeqé·ne (obj), yeqá·laykin (vowel sic) near y.
yeqé·me (people) from Potlatch or Kendrick HA82.9
yeqé·pu· people of the yéqe area

yeqs VC to lose (e.g., a tooth); possibly related to yeq vtp
hitítiyeqsce. He was toothless. AW51.121
títyeqs toothless. Cf. tít N.
tityeqsín̓ made toothless. AW513.6

yeq̓í·k spill. See yeq̓ikí VS.

yeq̓ikí VS to spill (e.g., water, coffee, salt, coins), pour, spread. This form may be further analyzable into yeq vtp and ˀik.

yeq̓ikíse or yeq̓í·kse (less acceptable). I spill (it).

pé·yeq̓ikse. He is spilling it out.

hiyeq̓í·ke. He spilled (water). AW25.244

hipeyeq̓ikúˀkum. They will spill it out.

kamáwa ˀú·yit q̓oˀ téhes h. ka· konyá ˀé·tx ˀapayax̣tó·layoˀ ke yóx̣ hí·wes sihíwki. Just when they start to spread the ice, you cover it with fish grease. AW331.106

hiyeq̓iken̓í·xne. They spilled (icicles) all over. AW326.16

yeq̓í·kt garbage, leftovers AW365.126

tik̓ʷala- carelessly

hitk̓olayaq̓í·ka. He poured (it) carelessly.

ka· h. kuˀuspé pá·yax̣tolaˀnya luˀqyé·yenm. And she (Coldweather) poured (ice) carelessly, then the Warmweather people poured (fish grease) over it. AW331.111

wé·p- with hand

wé·pyeq̓ike. I just spilled something with my hand.

pú·pyeq̓ikeˀnye. He had upset it and spilled it.

mét̓u cáˀya ˀiwé·pnem kú·s ˀetqé·wse ˀetke p. But the wife had no water left because he had upset it and spilled it. AP155.6

ˀipé·- knock

ˀipé·yeq̓ikse. I spill it by knocking. I knock it over and spill it.

péˀpeyeq̓ikeˀnye. He knocked over and spilled hers. AW86.259

ye·tí·n crane. See yehet N.

yet̓e VS (1) (with prefix cú·) to push in, (2) (with prefix temé·) to prophesy

cú·yet̓ese. I push it in (as firewood into the fire).

temé·yet̓et prophecy

yé·t̓e VS (with prefix wix̣cuˀ) to wipe (buttocks)

cé·p- causative prefix

cewx̣cuˀyé·t̓ese. I make (mine) wipe buttocks.

c. miyáˀc. I make my child wipe his buttocks.

reflexive prefix

ʔimemewx̣suʔyé·t̓et wiping themselves

reflexive prefix + cé·p- causative prefix

ʔimemé·cewx̣cuʔyet̓eyuʔ. They will make their buttocks be wiped.

ka· tax̣c ʔ. ʔí·nimx husú·spx. And soon they will wipe their buttocks on my head. AP90.15. (This is a formulaic expression of abuse and mistreatment. Cf. the next citation.)

ʔimemecewx̣cuʔyé·t̓eme. They made their buttocks be wiped.

ka· wá·qoʔ ʔ. met̓u ʔé·te piyé·pim husú·spe pé·ʔnikeʔnime súks ke koním t̓í·can x̣iwiwx̣iwíw hiné·kiyeʔnye ka· konkí hipewé·txtime. And at once they (Grizzly Bear sisters) began wiping their buttocks on the girl's head. Her brother had put some sharp grass in her hair and this gashed their buttocks painfully. They scolded her for this. AP91.4

yéwne VC to go over a hill, go over a hump, go over (e.g., fence, log, obstacle), clear (a hurdle or an obstacle)

yéwnece. I go over a hill. AW168.61

yéwnecix. We go over a hill.

hiyéwnecem. He comes over.

hiyéwnecenki. It (e.g., a trail) goes over a hill.

hiyéwnene. He went over. AW168.62

hiyáwnanqana. He went over the ridge. AW167.42

pé·yewnene. He went over it. HA54.85

yáwnatan̓ax̣. (If) I had gone over HA91.14

yéwnepe the place one goes over a ridge

ka· kemíne hé·nek̓e y. kúʔ mine hé·nek̓e koná pá·ʔyax̣na kí· qoq̓á·lx̣nim c̓áyn. And again, wherever, somewhere he (Porcupine) went over a ridge and again he came upon some more bison droppings. AW109.11

yéwnene·spe (place name) village site located at the northern edge of Lapwai, Idaho T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:35). Cf. é·s vsts.

-qáw straight through

pá·wawnanqawnikika. He went over straight away. AW167.41

yáwnanqawtaca. I am going straight over the hill. HA55.94

niké·- pull

niké·yewnen̓es suspenders: "(a thing) to pull over"

sepé·- causative prefix

pá·sapayawnanqana. He threw him over.

kál̓a konmá piléx̣pe p. Then she threw him (Coyote) over by the back of his head. AW386.11

sité·- look

histé·yewnene. He looked over. AW328.54

histé·yewnenkike. He looked out over (hill or ridge). AW484.7

té·mqi- throw

temqiyéwnece. I throw it over (something).

teqe- quickly + ʔiyé·- in water + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hitqeʔyé·yewneʔnyuʔ. (Water) will run over your (back). AW112.51

tiw̓ek- chase + stem + -qáw straight through

hitw̓áhyawnanqawnikika. He went straight on chasing it over the hill.

manáma wá·qoʔ ʔé·te h. Oh! he must have chased it straight going over the hill. AW191.160

tiw̓áhyawnanqawtanoʔ. You will chase it straight over the hill.

wé·tmet t. Don't chase it straight over the hill. AW189.119, 125

tiwí·- leading the warriors

tiwí·yewnece. I am leading the warriors over the ridge.

weye- quickly

pó·yayawlalqawloʔ. He will jump over (Coyote changed [n] to [l]).

ke ʔipním p. q̓oʔ wé·t̓u likíp ka· tax̣c ʔipním ʔewc̓é·yuʔ. Whoever jumps over it without touching it will have it. AW113.74

hiwayayá·wnatox̣kika. He jumped back over it. AW276.72

wilé·- run

hiwlé·yewnenki. He ran over the ridge.

kaká· pé·tqe·xne m··· q̓oʔ yóq̓oʔ pé·netwixne kaká· hiwayayá·wnatox̣kika "wáʔpilx̣ wá···ʔpilx̣ h." When he (Coyote) saw it, he called after it as it went back over the ridge, "A ponytail, a ponytail went over." AW276.72

wistuk- shoot

wistukyéwnece. I shoot (arrows) over (e.g., a hill or bushes).

wití- while doing something else, while working

witíyewnece. I go over (it) while working.

hiwtíyawnanqawnikika. He (Porcupine) went over the divide (as he kept up his inquiry to find traces of bison). AW110.24

wiyé·- as one goes, as time passes
  wiyé·yewnece. I go over the hill as time goes on.
ˀilé·- talk, sing
  hiˀleyéwnecix. They are going over the ridge as they sing. AW47.54
ˀipsqí- on foot
  ˀipsqíyewnece. I go over the ridge on foot.
ˀiwil- urinate
  ˀeˀwilyéwnecix. We urinate over it (not on it).
  hiˀwilyéwnenuˀ. He will urinate over (clearing) it.
    wá·qoˀ kíye ke ˀipí tax̣c h. wé·t̓u likíp pé·kiyuˀ kínye qoq̓á·lx̣na ˀipním ˀewc̓é·yuˀ. Whoever urinates over the bison without touching it gets to have it. AW472.43
  ˀiwilyéwne urinating over (an object) AW472.45

yew̓é·k (dupl) (1) A very soft (e.g., of skin), (2) N a plant, (Hydr.) *Phacelia hastata* Dougl. var. leucophylla (Torr.) Crouq. (?); identification by Alan Marshall
  yew̓é·xyew̓ex, yeyw̓é·xyeyw̓ex (dist)

yew̓é·t a person who does something, ...-er. See ew̓é·t vsts.

yew̓í· VS to dissuade, discourage
  yew̓í·se. I am telling (mine) not to (do it).
    y. ˀiwé·pne. I am telling my wife not to.
  ˀeyew̓íyuˀ. You will discourage him.
    ˀ. ˀé· wé·t̓u ˀepeˀnéhnenuˀ. Talk him out of it. We are not taking him. AW517.68

yex̣ sit. See yeq VS.

yex̣ vtp drink. Cf. hawlapí VC, (with a reflexive prefix) k̓ó·may VC, yáw VS, ˀé·t̓ilp VS, (with a reflexive prefix) ˀé·t̓ilp VS, (with a reflexive prefix) ˀé·y̓s VC.

yé·x̣ VS to lie scattered (of inanimate things)
  yé·x̣se. (Mine) lie scattered.

hiyé·x̣se. It lies scattered.
ʔeyé·x̣se. (Somebody's) lies scattered.
teqe- suddenly
hitqeyé·x̣se. (The bones) lay scattered. AW563.207

yex̣yeqí· VS to put in a solution of brain as a step in tanning hide
yex̣yeqí·t̓es (abs), yex̣yeqí·t̓esne (obj), yex̣yeqí·t̓eski (inst) brain: "(the thing) for tanning"

yé·ye sts (1) descendants, (2) family, tribe, (3) a suffix to personify animals. Cf. tiʔíla N, x̣áx̣a·c N.
koyaká·m those descendants. Cf. ko D.

yé·y̓e N beargrass, *Xerophyllum tenax* (Spinden 1908:191); used in making baskets. Cf. Sahaptin yaay beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) (Hunn 1990:192).
yé·y̓e (abs), yey̓é·ne (obj)

yeʔémes N black-tailed doe. Cf. Sahaptin yáamaš mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*) (Hunn 1990:140).
yeʔémes (abs), yeʔmé·sne (obj), yeʔmé·snim (np), yeʔmé·spe (loc), yeʔmé·slaykin near y., yeʔmespípem among y. yeʔmasáyn for y.

yeʔéw A (dupl) dull (e.g., of ax)
yeʔéwyeʔew

yik̓í·pc P close, heal
yik̓í·pc hikú·se. It (e.g., a hole in the ground) is closing. Cf. AP394.11
yik̓í·pc ʔekú·se. His (opening, e.g., anus) is closing.
yik̓í·pc kú·ye. (My cut) has healed.
cepé·- press
cepé·yk̓ipckse. I close (it) by pressing (e.g., a sack). I fold and close.
we- with a tool
weyk̓í·pckse. I block (mine).
weyk̓í·pcke or weyk̓ú·pcke. I blocked (mine) from coming in.
hiweyk̓í·pckse or hiweyk̓ú·pckse. He is blocking someone's entry into his body through his anus.

pú·yk̓ipcke or pú·yk̓upcke. He blocked him out. This form is commonly used when Coyote blocks out the youngest of his excrement-children (wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw).

ka· tíks hiʔp̓é·ye ka· wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw ʔeté·lehte ka· laymíwna p. Then he (Coyote) hit his hip and his excrement-children ran out, then he blocked the youngest out from coming back in by closing his anus. AW114.88

ka· ná·qsna laymíwna p. cíceqiyne. And he blocked out Ciceqiy, the youngest one, from coming in through his anus. AW142.23

we- with a tool + stem + -á·t as the object passes by

pó·yk̓ipckatka. He blocked him from going in. He cut off his entry.

wel̓é·- knot

wel̓éyk̓ipckse. I tie (mine) up (e.g., top of a basket).

wel̓éyk̓ipckt tying up (to close)

reflexive prefix + wel̓é·- knot

ʔipnú·l̓eyk̓ipckse. He ties himself securely. AW105.25

ʔipnú·l̓eyk̓ipckin̓ as he was tied (passive participle) AW105.26

yik̓íw VC to be shining

yik̓íwce. (I, the sun) am shining.

hiyk̓íwcenki. The sun is shining.

“manáma q̓oʔ taʔsníx yóx̣ h. kál̓a ʔiske táʔc luʔúq̓ic wic̓é·nwe·s.” “Oh! What lovely sunshine. It looks like a nice warm place to stay.” AW58.249

yik̓íwn (abs) AW521.147, yik̓íwnim (np) AW522.149, yik̓íwpe (loc) sunshine (active participle)

yik̓í·snim (np) AW522.150 sunshine: “shined” (passive participle)

yik̓ú·pc V to block or shut out entry into one’s body. Cf. yik̓í·pc P.

pú·yk̓upcke. He block him out. AW33.377, AW35.415

yí·n passive participial suffix. See in̓ vsts.

yí·n with, accompanied by. See hí·n sts.

ʔilú·tiwe·yi·n with half-sibling. Cf. ʔilú·twe· uterine sibling, sibling with common mother: “womb-mate”; ʔilú·t N.

"yíqew" N *Lomatium* sp. (Marshall 1977:55)

yí·xyix N (1) yellow hawk, (2) little red hawk
yí·xyix (abs), yixyí·xne (obj)
yí·xyix ˀil̓píl̓p (man's name) Red Hawk

yiyé·w VC (1) to feel sorry for, sympathize with, take pity on, (2) "to indulge, grant as by favor" DNP108, "dispense, as with a law; to show mercy" DNP52, "exempt, to grant immunity as from a law" DNP65
yiyé·wce. I feel sorry for (mine).
y. ˀásqap. (A man speaking) I feel sorry for my younger brother.
hiyyé·wce. He feels sorry for (his).
há·ma h. ˀé·ks. The man felt sorry for his sister. AW182.11
ˀeyyé·wce. I feel sorry for him.
ˀené·syiyewce. I pity them.
yiyé·wcix. You (pl) feel sorry for someone.
náma ˀetye ˀalwit̓á·tmiy̓ac sepé·lqu·kelixsix wé·t̓u ˀitú· ˀé· qetu y. Why not share a little piece (of what you hunted) to help the orphan child? Why don't you take pity on him? AW19.132
hiyyé·wne. He pitied (something).
kínuˀ ˀé· hiwelé·kcene ˀé· ˀá·yato·nm kex kuˀuskí h. ka· kí· hipaynó·ya ˀá·yato·nm kíne. The woman was watching you do all this (= putting out fire to leave me none) and for that reason she took pity on me, and she came here to me. AW234.118
yiyé·wnime. I felt sorry for (you).
ka· pé·ce "há·cwal ˀitú·ki wú·yce kál̓a ˀé· kúnk̓u paynó·sa y. ˀé· kuˀuskí ˀé· kiyú·me." She (Water Woman) said to him, "Boy! What are you running away for? I've come to stay with you because I felt sorry for you." AW230.54
pé·yyewne. He took pity on him. AP444.3, AW446.122
hiyyá·wnoˀqa. Something will take pity on me. AW509.6
yiyéwnimtx. Have pity on me (to pl)! AW474.65
yiyé·wn (abs), yiyé·wne (obj) favors. This active participle was used to translate "grace" DNP88 and "mercy" DNP132
kál̓a hise·ptu·léhte ke yóx̣ yiyé·wne ˀewé·ke. He (Coyote) threw away favors given to him. AW280.132
yiyéwyiyew (positive connotation) generous, sympathetic, understanding, merciful

yiyew̓nípec (1) (negative connotation) goody-goody, (2) "clement" DNP30, "merciful, one who exercises acts of mercy" DNP132, "tender, one who is easily excited to pity or kindness" DNP213. Cf. ʔípec sts.

(with adjective-forming suffix ʔic)

yiyé·w̓ic (1) having a hard time (especially in reference to luck in obtaining food), poor, poverty stricken, miserable, sad AW18.119, HA59.2, (2) pitiful, pitiable AW115.97, (3) mean, awful, (4) piteously AP7.9, AP12.10

ʔipí hí·wes y. He is pitiable.

ka· y. ke yóx̣ ʔewé·ke ʔé·ks pa·kiyaʔniqana. She (Grizzly Bear) used to treat her sister in a mean way. AW182.5

ʔé· ʔí·m y. ʔásqap kúye. You treated your younger brother terribly. AW444.92

ka· pé·ne "kál̓a kíyex qaláca y. koná kusí·x." He (Magpie) said, "Grandson, we are having a hard time over there." AW231.76

miyáʔc, wé·t̓u míne hiʔim̓tó·t yiyé·w̓ic̓é· ʔimeyyé·wtimse. Child, your father is not anywhere. You are pitiable, you are renewing the sorrow. AW18.119

tim language

yiyé·wtimse. I remind someone of sadness.

(with stem prefixes)

mis- hear

misyiyé·wkse. I forgive (mine).

pí·- reciprocal prefix

pí·yyewte·n̓ix. We pity each other. AP100.9

sepé·- causative prefix + reflexive prefix

ʔesepé·ʔipneyyewce. You are causing him to feel sorry for himself.

té·- by speech. There are two different ways this prefix is used; with stem suffix k as in the first citation that follows, and without as in the second. SW had ʔeté·yyewnene and EPW corrected it to ʔeté·yyewkse.

ʔeté·yyewkse. I express my sympathy in words: "I sympathize by speech."

ʔ. ʔé· ʔim̓í·txne. You are hurting your nephew's feelings. AW24.233

ʔené·steyyewyuʔ. I will set them at ease by talking. AW313.173

kawannax̣ ka· koná ʔí·n takláy wekúʔ ka· qóʔc ʔí·n ʔ. kaká· hipapá·ynoʔ. Then I will replace her and I will set them at ease by talking when they come. AW313.173

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓né·yyewce. I feel sorry for (someone) from the heart.

we- with mouth
hiweyyé·wkse. He is sympathizing with me.
reflexive prefix
ˀipné·yyewne. She felt sorry for herself. AW355.26
ˀipná·yyawnaqana. He felt sorry for himself. AW24.233
reflexive prefix + stem + tim language
ˀimeyyé·wtimse. You are renewing your sorrow. AW18.120. You are consoling yourself talking. AP367.10
reflexive prefix + we- with mouth
ˀinú·yyewkse. I am praying. I am humbling myself.
ˀimú·yyewx. Pray (to sg)!
kawóˀ ˀí·m ˀ. Now you (sg) pray.
ˀipnú·yyewkt praying

yiyé·wi VS to be in a grave, be buried
hiyyé·wise. He is in his grave.
yiyé·wyuˀ. I will be in my grave.
yiyé·wit (abs), yiyé·wine (obj) HA97.125 grave
sepé·- causative prefix
hisepeyyé·wisix. They are having a funeral.
pesepeyyé·wisene. He buried him.
p. ˀipné konmayníx kaká· hitn̓úxne. They buried him as soon as he died.
sepeyyé·wit funeral

yiyewicwí· VS (1) to be poor, be destitute, (2) to be miserable. Cf. yiyé·w VC.
yiyewicwí·se. I am poor.
hipeyyewicwíye. They were poor. HA60.30
yiyewicwíyuˀ. You will be miserable. You will be poor. AW400.54
hiyyawicwíyaˀniqa. He was miserable. AW509.2
yiyewí·cwit (abs), yiyewicwí·tx to y. misery AW479.18
té·- by speech
hiteyyewicwíye. He ridiculed me. He belittled me (e.g., about my financial condition or social status).

yiyóqop N (archaic) (1) thornberries that have a sweet flavor SW, (2) a legendary race of people EPW, AW268.107

yiyó·x̣c̓al N (archaic) (1) thornberries that have a sweet flavor, redberries of the thornbush SW, (2) a legendary race of people EPW
yiyó·x̣c̓al (abs) AW268.107, yiyó·x̣c̓alm (np) AW268.111

yiˀyéwˀyew P suddenly, unexpectedly

yk̓ipc- close, tie up. See yik̓í·pc P.

ymi VS found in the following:
ˀipná·nkaymit̓as cloth to cover one's head

yohóytamo·cat N (woman's name) (meaning unknown)

yo·kini- as the object approaches. See u·kini vtss.

yokot A narrow
yoktyókt narrow
y. hí·wes ˀískit. The road is narrow.
yokokót narrower (and narrower)
y. ˀískit hikúye. The road narrowed.

yokpáˀc N lash (?)
cilímyokpáˀc (abs), cilímyokpaˀcna or cilimyokpaˀásna (obj) eyelashes

yoktyókt narrow. See yokot A.

yoq N that. This form appears enmeshed in a suppletive relationship with ko D, for example, ko has no absolutive form and yoq has no objective case form in the singular.
yóx̣ (abs), yóx̣nim (np), yox̣mé or yox̣má (abs pl), yox̣maná (obj pl), yox̣má·m or yox̣mé·m (np pl) that, those
yóx̣ ná·qc. That one. Another one. HA18.22
yóq̓o or yó·q̓o. That is it! Correct!
y. ˀé·we. You are welcome. Don't mention it.
y. c̓aˀá. That is correct.
yoq̓opí (abs), yoq̓opná (obj), yoq̓opním (np) that (yóq + ˀipí)
yoq̓opnapkí to that AW213.67

yoq̓omá or yoq̓omé (abs pl), yoq̓omú·na (obj pl), yoq̓omá·m or yoq̓omé·m (np pl) those

yox̣cí·m̓oˀ the only one

yox̣inníx that very one

yox̣niq̓óˀc first (of all): "that first." Cf. q̓oˀc sts.

y. kú·tetu mé·y, cepelíxniktetu. The first thing I do in the morning is to work.

kamálaham hí·semtuks hiˀsé·pece ˀitú· ka· q̓oˀ yox̣niq̓óˀc̓oˀ q̓oˀ sí·kstiwa· paˀsak̓íwkaˀniqana. Whenever the Sun would bring back his kill the first thing he (Sun's father) did was to cut out the private parts (of the kill). AW155.29

yox̣tí·ta that same one, at the same time AW341.65

yoqó·p VC to enjoy (food or drink), relish

yoqó·pca. I enjoy (myself).

ˀayqó·pca. I enjoy it.

ˀ. hipíne. I enjoy the food.

pá·yqopca. He craves it.

ˀayqó·pna. I enjoyed it.

ˀ. k̓omáy̓c. I really enjoyed it. I relished it greatly.

yoqó·pcaqa. I enjoyed.

hipítpe y. I enjoyed eating.

yoqó·pin (1) enjoyment, (2) I just enjoyed

y. hípt ha·ní·sa. I enjoy cooking.

yoqó·p̓ic delicious

him- with mouth + ké·- with teeth

hímkayqopt enjoying the taste of something

ˀile- fire

ˀilayqó·psa. I enjoy the heat.

hiˀlayqó·psa. He enjoys the heat.

ˀilayqó·pt to enjoy the warmth of fire

yoqóx̣ P fall. This form is ultimately phonosymbolic and is probably related to yóx̣ox̣ox̣ox̣ P and possibly to yox̣ox̣í VC.

q̓oˀ tim̓ú·ni yoqóx̣ ˀekú·me. At once his bow fell. AP37.16

yoq̓óx̣ P calm down

yoq̓óx̣ hikúye. He calmed down. He weakened. He cooled down.

yo·s A (dupl) blue, gray
yo·syó·s sík̓em gray horse
yo·syó·s tu·liké·cin̓ (man's name) Blue-at-the-Head (after the hat)
hiyo·síca. It is turning blue.
yo·sní·n or yó·sni·n blued, made blue
cepé·- press + ké·- with teeth + stem + -eˀs (a thing) for
capá·kayo·skaˀs bluing, blue dye

yox vtp. This element is found in the following examples of 'whistling'. Phinney gives hiwyayoxtámsa he goes along whistling AP307.8, which suggests *wiyayoxtámsa I go along whistling'. Phinney adds a note that "Coyote often goes along whistling. The squeaky breathing from thirst, characteristic of the canine family, is meant" AP307, n. 2.
wawyoxtámsa. I whistle.
hiwawyoxtámsa. He is whistling.
wawyoxtámt whistling

yox̣ P that describes sound of dry bones hitting against each other AW560.152, AW562.198, AW563.200, HA34.87

yóx̣ that. See yoq N.

yox̣niq̓óˀc first (of all). Cf. yoq N, q̓óˀc sts.

yox̣ox̣í VC to be a wreck, be destroyed
yox̣ox̣íca. I am a wreck.
yox̣óx̣ pé·kuse. He destroys it.

yóx̣ox̣ox̣ox̣ P that describes sound of Coyote's excrement-children falling out AP52.11, AP80.2

yoˀqa conditional past. See oˀqa NPG115.

yquq pull. See yuquq VS.

yq̓ú·tk VS (with prefix teqe) to suffer from eating too many sweets or fruits. Cf. pasqí VC 'eating too much fish' and saˀáy VC 'eating too much fat'.
teqeyq̓ú·tkse. I suffer from eating too many sweets.

yu· toward. See u· vtss.

yu·cinmé·lixkin N (man's name) name of a historical chief of the southern part of Lawyer's Canyon; possibly a Flathead name HW. Note this name has the same ending as another name: qipqipé·lixkin.
yu·cinmé·lixkin (abs), yu·cinmé·lixkinne (obj)

yú·hse N (place name) Elk Creek T38N-T41N R2E HW
yú·hse (abs) Elk Creek
yuhsmé·ws or yuhsmé·x̣s (abs) Elk Creek (Shawley 1977:104). It is possible that yuhsmé·ws has a non-Nez Perce suffix similar to what is found in nuk̓uxmé·ws Maggie Creek and yuhsmé·x̣s is a result of etymologizing the suffix as -mé·x̣s mountain.

yukúp P (dupl) bouncing around
yukúpyukup

yuk̓ú·m A (dupl) crumpled, wrinkled (of face), not smooth. The dialect Phinney recorded has yek̓ú·m shriveled AP440.10.
yuk̓ú·myuk̓um, yiyk̓ú·myiyk̓um (dist)
yuk̓ú·myuk̓um wé·s mastay. My face is wrinkled.
yuk̓ú·mce. I have wrinkles.
yuk̓ú·m̓les rectum AW29.316. Cf. yek̓ú·mles AP448.1.
ʔim̓yuk̓ú·m̓lec your (own) rectum AW30.325

yuk̓ú·pc block, close off. See yik̓í·pc P.

yuquq VS to (pull) hair (e.g., as mean children do to others)
niké·- pull
niké·yquqse. I am pulling hair.
n. miyáʔc. I am pulling the hair of my child.
hinké·yquqse. He is pulling hair.
hiné·snikeyquqse. He was pulling their hair. AW596.24
niké·yquqt pulling hair (e.g., to tease)
tiw̓a- rake
tiw̓ayóqoqsa. I am hurting my skull. You are pulling my hair. AP388.5-6

yú·t̓ut VC to slide (e.g., of dirt). In finite forms this stem is always accompanied by a third-person prefix. Cf. hé·wt VC.
hiyú·t̓utce. It is sliding.
hiyú·t̓utin (rubble in) a heap

yúʔc A pitiable, poor
yúʔc (abs), yúʔsne (obj), yúʔsnim (np), yúʔcme (abs pl), yúʔcmene (obj pl), yúʔcmem (np pl)
yuʔstiyewí·s poor, one who is pitiably ignorant

yúʔk VS to thaw, melt. This may be a variant of *yuʔkí VC, which can be reconstituted from *iyukíze* to melt, to thaw as frozen earth DNP132, to thaw, to dissolve; to be dissolved as frozen earth DNP214.
ʔile- fire
ʔileyúʔkse. I am thawing it.
hiʔleyúʔkse. It melts.

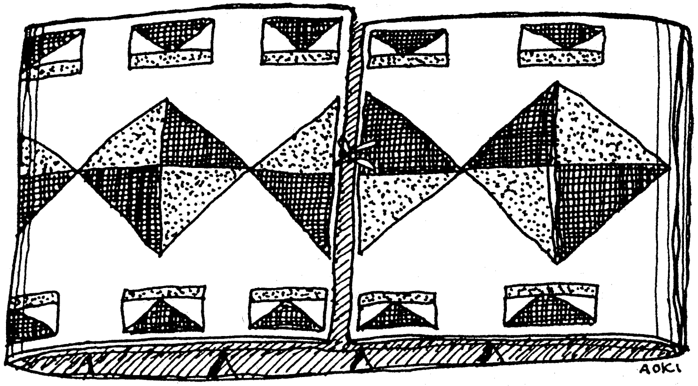


Figure 20. ʔisá·ptakay parfleche (p.1072)

ʔ

ʔ vsts, ssts, psts. This element added to a verb stem, or, less frequently, to a noun, makes an adverb.

cik̓í·l destroy > cik̓í·l̓ broken

ká·ʔaw dawn > ká·ʔaw̓ all night

keʔéw be against > keʔéw̓ against

lé·qew timber > lé·qew̓ among the trees

laʔám exhaust > laʔám̓ all, everything. AW15.74, AW17.100, AW364.105

x̣í·c̓em become angry > x̣ic̓é·m̓ angrily. AW49.86.

ʔá·c VS to go in, enter

ʔá·csa. I am going in.

haʔácsa. He goes in.

ʔipí h. ʔipnimníxpe ʔiní·tpe. He enters his own house.

haʔáca. He went in (indefinite past).

ʔaʔáca. His (e.g., older brother) entered. AW441.41

haʔácima. She came in. AW489.82

haʔáckika. He went on in. HA24.21

hipaʔáca. They went in.

ʔóykalo· hipekúye h. All of them went inside.

hipaʔácima. They came in. AW489.80

ʔá·csaqa. I went in (recent past).

haʔácsiqa. They went in.

ʔá·csana. I went in (remote past).

haʔácsima. He came in.

ʔipí h. kaká· nú·n c̓í·qciqa. He came in while we were talking.

ʔá·coʔ. I will go in (future).

ʔá·cx. Go in (to sg)!

ʔá·cim. Come in (to sg)!

ʔá·citx. Go in (to pl)!

ʔá·cimtx. Come in (to pl)!

-á·pi· deprive

ʔaʔcaʔápi·ksa. I am going away from him.

hinac̓acaʔápi·xqana. She went inside leaving them outside. AW356.34

-é·yi move around

ʔá·ca·yiksa. I am going from one house to another.

-qáw straight on

haʔácqawna. He went straight in.

paʔácqawnoʔ. We will go in straight away.

ʔá·cqawn. Go right in (to sg)! AW81.167.

ʔá·cqawtx. Go right in (to pl)!

-toq back

ʔá·ctoqsa. I enter again. I go back in. I reenter.

-uʔ directional suffix

ʔacóʔsa. I go into (mine).

ʔa·cóʔsa. I go into it.

ʔanac̓acóʔsa. I go into them. I am going into their (e.g., house).

paʔcóʔya. He went in toward it. He went into (e.g., tepee). AW440.24

koná p. ʔisí·met ʔá·tway místoyno·. He (Coyote) went into that (house), and there (was) an old woman named Místoyno (there). AW146.82

paʔcóʔma. He came into (the house). HA34.89

hiná·c̓acoʔya. He went in toward them. AW531.24

sepé·- causative prefix

sapáʔcsa. I let (mine) in.

pá·sapaʔca. She let him in. AW471.22

sapáʔca·s, also sapáʔca·sp or sapáʔca·spa (loc) (place name). This name refers to a cave on the west side of the Clearwater River (south fork) below Grangeville, Idaho, where, around 1806, a group of Shoshonis were driven in by the Nez Perces: "chasing-in place." This cave has been known as Drive-In (Sapachesap) (McWhorter 1948:45) and as Cottonwood Creek Cave (Josephy 1965:517, n. 45).

ʔile- talk

ʔilaʔácx. Go in as you grumble (to sg)! AW49.84

ʔilaʔácim. Come in as you grumble (to sg)!

ˀinek- carry, accompany
ˀiná·k̓acsa. I am taking it in. I am carrying it in.
ˀiná·k̓aca. I took it in.
pá·ˀnak̓aca. He took him in.
ˀaw̓ná·k̓acx. Take it in (to sg)!
ˀaw̓ná·k̓acim. Bring it in!
ˀinek- carry + stem + -ˀípec desiderative suffix
paˀnak̓act̓ipá·cwiqana. She was anxious to bring him in. AW372.27
reflexive prefix + ˀinek- carry
ˀiná·ˀnak̓acsa. I am taking myself in.

ˀací·ma, ˀací·matan younger sister. See ˀácip K.

ˀácip K (1) woman's younger sister, (2) woman's younger female cousin
ˀácip (abs), ˀací·pna (obj), ˀací·pi·n with ˀ., ˀací·ma (abs pl), ˀací·matan older and younger sisters, ˀáyi (voc sg), ˀayí·ma (voc pl), ˀin̓mácip (1sg poss abs), ˀin̓mácipna (1sg poss obj), ˀin̓mácipnim (1sg poss np), ˀin̓mací·ma (1sg poss abs pl, 1sg poss voc pl), ˀim̓ácip (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓cí·pna (2sg poss obj)
ˀací·ma wé·s. They are younger sisters.
ˀin̓mácip hiwsí·x. ˀin̓mací·ma hiwsí·x. They are my younger sisters.
mitá·w̓ ˀací·matan The Three Sisters (the handle of the Big Dipper)

ˀá·cix N turtle. Cf. Sahaptin alašík painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) (Hunn 1990:97).
ˀá·cix (abs), ˀací·xna (obj)
ˀacixwá·koˀs canteen: "a turtle-like (object)"

ˀacoˀ- go in, enter. See ˀá·c VS.

ˀácqa man's younger brother. See ˀásqap K.

ˀacqa (place name) Ahsahka. See ˀasáqa N.

ˀá·cqaw̓ (1) P luckily, fortunately, helpfully, (2) A lucky, as a consolation, better than nothing. There is no special distributive form such as *haˀácqaw̓.

ʔá·cqaw̓ wé·s. I am lucky.

kál̓oʔ heʔéyewisix wá·qoʔ ʔewsí·x peʔtú· ʔá·cqaw̓ hípt ke ʔitú· hicá·pkil̓akayiksix. They were content, for they luckily had food and whatever they had gathered. AW434.74

kál̓oʔ ʔá·cqaw̓ hihité·menuʔ. It's a good thing that she's going to school.

c̓alawí hipá·ynoʔ ka· ʔá·cqaw̓ yóx̣ hi·púʔ. (The grandmother thought) If he comes, he will eat that and I hope it will help. AW598.52

ʔá·cqaw̓ pamná· ʔo kál̓a ʔeteqilpúʔ nacoʔóx̣na. Perhaps I will be lucky enough to net a Chinook salmon. AW310.130

ʔacqaʔáywawiy (place name) mouth of the north fork of the Clearwater River. See ʔasáqa N.

ʔáhaha P that describes sound of laughter AP422.16

ʔa·kcá·nqana. I saw it. See hekí VC.

ʔa·l sts season of, time to. This element is also pronounced ʔa·ł. Cf. cemitek N, qém̓es N, qeqí·t N, q̓óyx̣c N, táyam N, ʔápa N. Also see pinmiktá·l 'bedtime' under piním VS.

ʔá·la N (1) fire, (2) "hell" DNP97

ʔá·la (abs), ʔalá·na (obj), ʔalá·ki (inst), ʔalá·pa (loc), ʔalá·pkin̓ix from fire, ʔalá·px to fire, ʔalá·laykin close to the fire

ʔalahí·n (abs), ʔalahí·sna (obj) train: "(thing) with fire"

ʔaláwta·s (abs), ʔaláwta·spa (loc) (1) deserted campsite AW539.53, (2) fireplace, for example, to heat rocks in association with a sweat house. Cf. wité·s sts.

ʔaló·yaʔskit stovepipe, chimney. Cf. weye vtp, ʔískit N.

ʔalahí·n train. See ʔá·la N.

ʔalálp VS to blush, flush; may be related to ʔilp VS to red

ʔalálpsa. I blush.

ʔalamóta N (place name) (1) the upper one of the flats on the Palouse River HW, (2) Almota, Washington T14N R42E

ʔalamóta (abs)

ˀalá·mtit N a man who is woman-crazy
ˀalá·mtit (abs), ˀalamtí·na (obj)
ˀalamtí·twit (abs) desire. Cf. wi sts verbalizer suffix.

ˀalaps N heart, pith (e.g., of serviceberry stem), core (e.g., of apple) ˀ
álps (abs), ˀalápsna (obj)

ˀaláptox N blood clot, hardened blood
ˀaláptox (abs), ˀaláptoxna or ˀalaptóxna (obj), ˀalptóxnim or ˀalaptóxnim (np)
ka· pé·witu·leylekeˀnye ˀalptóxnim sílu yóx̣. And (into Curlew's eyes) he (Coyote) threw some thickened clots of blood. AW145.63
kuˀskin̓í·x ˀawixnó·nm ˀu·s sílu yóx̣ kuˀús lulc̓é·lulc̓el ˀalaptóxnim sílu. That's why the bird's eyes are red, which were made of clots of blood. AW145.65

ˀalá·so N the place away from the entrance in a lodge
ˀalá·so (abs), ˀalasó·na (obj)

ˀalatálo N yellow jacket; possibly a compound of ˀá·la 'fire' and tá·lo 'testes'
ˀalatálo (abs), ˀalataló·na (obj), ˀalataló·nm (np)
titílo ˀalatálo wasp

ˀalatam̓á·l February. See ˀeletem N.

ˀaláwa N (1) bison yearling, (2) small bison robe or blanket
ˀaláwa (abs), ˀalwá·na (obj)
ˀalwá·cickan bison robe. Cf. cí·ckan N.
ˀalwaˀálwa (abs), ˀalwaˀalwá·na or ˀalwaˀálwana (obj) (1) a cape made of hide of young bison, with the hair inside, measuring approximately two feet by three feet AP31, n. 1, (2) bison calf. This word may be a derivative of ˀelwé N.
ˀalwac̓á·l or ˀalwat̓á·l (abs) a part of the year sometimes equated with December. It is possible that this is a composite of ˀaláwa 'calf' and ˀa·l 'season'; *aluazál* December" DNP45. "February" John Moffett. Note that the word most frequently associated with December, heˀúquy, also means 'season of elk calf'.

ˀalá·x̣os N green dry moss on rocks, lichen
ˀalá·x̣os (abs), ˀalax̣ó·sna or ˀalá·x̣osna (obj)

ˀaláx̣p daylight. See haláx̣ N.

ˀalaˀá·la N a dwarfed variety of huckleberry, grouseberry, whortleberry, fireberry, *Vaccinium scoparium*; (Marshall 1977:59). This appears to be the cognate of the Sahaptin word alaˀála or aláala nettle (*Urtica dioica*) (Hunn 1979b:20, Hunn 1990:349); the Sahaptin word for *Vaccinium scoparium* wiwlú-wiwlu is a reduplicated diminutive form of huckleberry wíwnu (Hunn 1990:349).
ˀalaˀá·la (abs), ˀalaˀalá·na (obj)

ˀá·lik VS to build a fire, light a fire
ˀá·liksa. I build a fire.
ˀaˀáliksa. I build a fire.
haˀálika. He built a fire. HA53.60
paˀáliks. (1) We just made fire. (2) (with ke·) Let us build a fire.
ka· hipetimmíyune titó·qan "wá·qo kíye ke· p. ˀé·mti kíne." Then the people planned, "Now let us build a fire outside here." AW266.69
paˀáliksana. He burned him.
haˀálikaˀniqa. They used to make fires.
ˀá·lix. Build a fire! AW422.96
ˀa·likaw̓á·t a person who builds fires
ˀá·likaˀs (1) for building fire, (2) fuel: "(thing) for making fire"
ˀ. ˀipa·q̓áyn oven: "(thing) to build fire for bread." Cf. ˀipé·x̣ N.
kál̓oˀ kex ˀ. há·nis ˀiléx̣ni hiˀléx̣ ˀaw̓yá·qin taˀásna ˀisqí·ne. Let me just make a lot of it (pitch) to build fire because I found good pitch. AW500.7
ˀá·likinwa·s (abs), ˀá·likinwa·sna (obj) fireplace
ˀá·likt building fire
ˀaliktpá·ma fuel: "(thing) from fire making"
ˀaˀálikaˀnya. I made fire for someone. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive suffix.
teqe- quickly
hitqaˀálika. He (Coyote) quickly built a fire. AW423.100
hipatqaˀalikó·yoˀ. They will quickly build a fire. AW132.17
ˀatqaˀalikó·t̓ax̣. You could quickly build a fire. AW132.25

wite- work
hiwtáʔalikaʔniqa. They used to build fires. AW155.42
reflexive prefix
ʔináʔaliksa. I throw myself into the fire.
ʔimáʔlix. Build yourself a fire. HA53.58

ʔallawí· VS to feel apprehensive, have no faith in, feel uneasy, "spare, to be saving" DNP198
ʔallawí·sa. I feel apprehensive.
niké·- pull
nikaʔallawí·sa. I feel uneasy as I pull (it).
pankaʔallawisá·na. He felt uneasy from pulling it.
ka· titó·qanm paʔamxnó·sana ka· pé·nkesuʔpsix. wé·t̓u. kál̓awnik̓ay̓ p. piʔimnetú·ne. And the people gathered around them and they tried to pull her (Frog-Girl) away (from the elder brother) to no avail. He (the elder brother) came to feel uneasy from their pulling. AW162.26
pankaʔallawíyan̓ixna. They made her uncomfortable.
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ p. ka· "ʔaʔsak̓í·wkitx." Finally, they made her uncomfortable and (they said) "Cut it off." AW224.9

ʔallá·y N (1) a low place, bottom of valley, the downriver region (toward the Pacific Coast), (2) downward, (3) toward the Pacific Coast
ʔallá·y (abs)
koná hi ʔallá·y ʔiní·t. There were houses at the bottom.
ʔallá·y hitqí·xkike. It landed way down below. AW175.61
ʔalláykax or ʔallá·ykax downward
ʔalláykin̓ika or ʔallá·ykin̓ika below
ʔalláykin̓ikaykin̓ix from the lowland
ʔalláykin̓iko· or ʔallá·ykin̓iko· the lower one (of several)
ʔallá·ykin̓ix from below AW443.64
ʔalláyma Frenchman: "from downriver"
neqe ʔ. Half-French.
ʔallaymatímt the French language
ʔallaymayá·ya the French people, a bunch of French people
ʔallá·yi to go down (often to the bank of a river, lake shore, sea coast), to go to the shore line (from land's side). This form is in contrast with taq̓í· VS to go to shore (from water's side). Cf. hí· svtss.

ʔallá·yisa. I am going to the shore.
hipaʔallá·yya or hipaʔallá·yiya. They came to the edge of water. AW54.172, AW263.13
haʔallá·yikika. He went down to the river. AW111.34
hipaʔallá·yikika. They went down to the ocean.
kawóʔ pé·ʔnehnene kuʔús kinníx ʔeteyé·ku·s h. Then he (Tasíʔ) took her, and in this way they went on down to the ocean. AW253.17
-ʔé·yi move around
haʔallá·yiyayiksa. He wandered around the shore. AW280.133
temé·- lie down
tamáʔallayit lying down near the river
weye- quickly
hiwayaʔallá·yima. He came running down to the shore. AW137.60
ʔo·yaʔallá·ysix. They run down to the shore. AW137.61
hipo·yaʔallá·yya. They ran down to the edge of the river. AW136.42
ʔile- talk + wix̣suʔ- sit
ʔilawix̣soʔóallayisa. I speak as I sit down.
hiʔlawx̣soʔóʔallayya. He spoke as he sat. AW28.285

ʔálok̓at N (1) (young) male mountain sheep, *Ovis canadensis*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) (man's name) Ollicut (Chief Joseph's brother). McDermott's etymology, frog, for this name (1978:224) may be on the basis of a Sahaptin word. Cf. Sahaptin aluq̓ʷat Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*) (Hunn 1990:318).
ʔálok̓at (abs), ʔá·lok̓atna (obj)

ʔaló·yaʔskit chimney. See ʔá·la N.

ʔalpáha N (place name) (1) Alpowa Creek, Washington, (2) village site located at the mouth of Alpowa Creek on the south side of the Snake River T11N R44-45E (Schwede 1966:37)
ʔalpáha (abs), ʔalpahá·na (obj)
ʔalpáwawiy mouth of Alpowa Creek
ʔalpáwawiypo· people from Alpowa Creek
ʔalpáwawiyma or ʔalpáwayma (people) from Alpowa Creek

ʔalpaʔálpa N alfalfa, from English
ʔalpaʔálpa (abs), ʔalpaʔálpana (obj)

ʔalpíʔs P cold, severe, dreadful (weather), hazardous
hiwé·ke ʔalpíʔs kúʔwe·t yáwpa hiwé·ke kúʔwe·t wé·qitpe. It (journey) was hazardous possibly because of cold weather, or possibly because of rain. HA77.3

ʔalpó·s VC to be afraid of the cold or of getting wet
ʔalpó·sca. I am afraid of the cold.
ʔ. hiweyéhece. I don't want it to snow.
ʔ. hiwé·qise. I don't want it to rain.
ʔalpó·sis, haʔalpó·sis (dist) (1) nuisance, troublesome, (2) worrisome, anxious
q̓oʔ kuʔús pé·ʔnek̓niksix ʔ. They (Grizzly Bears) kept them (people) in a state of anxiety. AW204.5

ʔalpóʔs N strip of buckskin, shoestring
ʔalpóʔs (abs), ʔalpoʔósna (obj). The Downriver dialect forms are ʔilpóʔs and ʔilpoʔósna.

ʔálps core, pith. See ʔalaps N.

ʔalú·ya N a lawyer HW, from English (?)

ʔalwac̓á·l part of the year sometimes equated with December. See ʔaláwa N

ʔalwá·nma N (place name) name of stream which runs down Rocky Canyon from Tolo Lake to Salmon River (Shawley 1977:95)

ʔalwaʔálwa bison calf (robe). See ʔaláwa N.

ʔalwayná·kt winter. See leylé·k VS.

ʔá·lwa VS to limp, walk lamely
ʔá·lwisa. I am limping.
haʔálwisa. He is limping.
ʔa·lwí·ya. I limped.

ʔá·lwin̓ a person with an injured leg
haʔalwit̓ipá·cwisa. He has a tendency to limp. Cf. ʔípec vts.
teqe- suddenly
  taqaʔálwisa. I am limping (as after a sudden fall).
wiyé·- as one goes
  wiyáʔalwisa. I am limping along.
    hiwyáʔalwisa. He was limping along.
      ʔatyó·xna há·mana h. hiwéhye. I called the man who was limping along.

ʔá·lya N (place name) Nez Perce, Idaho. Whirling Wind
Gordon Fisher said

ʔá·l̓as N (1) shell (e.g., of egg, turtle, gaff hook), (2) large conical basket, pack, sack AW135.25, AW408.17, (3) bladder, (4) coffin, (5) empty shell of bullets
ʔá·l̓as (abs), ʔal̓á·sna (obj)
ʔal̓á·spo· undertaker
ʔal̓á·sin̓ k̓iʔí·la shelled gaff
ʔal̓á·snima (place name) a place below Riggins, Idaho
  ʔal̓á·snima (abs), ʔal̓á·snimana (obj)

ʔá·l̓ay N hump on the shoulder (e.g., of bison)
ʔá·l̓ay (abs), ʔal̓áyna (obj)
  kál̓oʔ ʔiní·m ʔí·ne ná·qc konamá ʔ. Just give even one of these shoulders.
ʔal̓ayí·n a person with a hump on his shoulders (not a deformed person)

ʔá·l̓is VC (1) to be extravagant, be a spendthrift, (2) to be negligent, uncaring
ʔá·l̓isca. I am extravagant.
  ʔá·l̓iscam. "You hold me in light esteem." AP236.5-6
  haʔál̓iscix. They are extravagant.
ʔá·l̓isin spendthrift, squandering, being free with dispensing
reflexive prefix
  ʔiná·ʔl̓isca. I am not taking care of myself.
    ʔimáʔl̓isca. You are not taking care of yourself.

ʔa·ł season, time. See ʔa·l sts.

ˀáma N island
ˀáma (abs), ˀamá·na (obj), ˀamá·pkin̓ix from ˀ. AW412.82

ˀámca N wampum, shell and bead ornament
ˀámca wawáq̓aqt wampum necklace
ˀamcaˀámca (abs), ˀamcaˀamcá·na or ˀamcaˀámcana (obj) wampum, shell and bead ornament AP249.9

ˀamokí VC to be gathered
ˀamkíca. We are gathered.
haˀamkíca. They are gathered.
ˀamóx. Be gathered! Gather (yourselves)!
ˀ. hiwsí·x. They are grouped.
cepé·- by pressure
capáˀamksa. I am gathering (mine).
hicapáˀamka. He packed. AW109.3
capá·ˀamx. Gather (to sg)!
cé·p- by pressure (pl obj) + tiyé·- against
hicaptiyaˀámksix. They are rounding up (e.g., horses).
cú·- poking with a pointed object
cóˀomksa or cóˀomkse. I am gathering (e.g., hay with a pitchfork).
cóˀamkt (place name) mountain across Canoe Camp near Orofino, Idaho. It is perhaps so named because of the shape that looks as though it is "bunched up in one pile" EPW.
coˀóm̓ gathered, bunched up. Cf. ˀ vsts.
c. hiwsí·x. They are gathered.
c. hiwc̓aˀní·qa. They used to be gathered. AW551.1
coˀómcoˀom ability to manage, ability to get things together. There is no *cicoˀomcícoˀom.
hí·l- pile
hí·l̓amksa. I pile (mine) up.
h. wepcukúywit. I am accumulating knowledge.
hihíl̓amksa. He is piling something up.
h. qém̓es. He is piling up camas.
hí·l̓amx. Pile it up (to sg)!
ké·- with teeth
káˀamksa. I gather (it) by (my) teeth. "To bring together, as a medicine gathers the pus." DNP83

pí·- reciprocal prefix

píʔamkcix. We are gathered. They are gathered.

píʔamxna. They were gathered (indefinite past). HA116.6,7.

píʔamkciqa. They were gathered (recent past).

píʔamxnoʔ. We will be gathered.

kí· kulé·wit tax̣c p. We'll have a meeting this evening.

piʔamktat̓así·x. They are about to assemble.

píʔamkin council, meeting, assembly

píʔamxkin̓ix from the meeting AW393.9

píʔamkitx to a gathering

píʔamkt gathering

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wis- travel

piwsaʔmkcí·na. They camped together long ago. HA116.7

piwsaʔmkná·si·n (place name) the wide part of the Weiser River, Council, Idaho T16N R1W

piwsaʔmxniwa·sp (place name) place located above ʔimaháypa on the east side of the Snake River T32N R5W (Schwede 1966:42)

piwsaʔmókin camp assembly, encampment AW393.10

pí·- reciprocal prefix + wéwte- head

pí·wawtaʔamka. They put their heads together. AW116.122, AW475.84

pí·wawtaʔamkitx. Put your heads together! AW116.121

tiw̓a- rake

tiw̓aʔámksa. I rake. I gather using a rake.

tiw̓aʔámkaʔs (1) forked twig used in the sweathouse, (2) pitchfork

tiw̓aʔámkt sheaf, something that is bound together

tiw̓a- rake + cú·- poke

hipatw̓acóʔmkte. Let them shock (e.g., hay). HA118.40

tiw̓aʔcóʔmkt raking

tulé·- with foot

toláʔamksa. I am gathering (it) with my foot.

tukʷé·p- with hand

toká·pcoʔomksa. I gather (it) with my hand.

pá·tkopcoʔamkaʔnya. He$_i$ gathered his$_j$ (arrows). AW72.22

we- with an implement

hiwacóʔomksa. She gathers her things. AW398.18

wacóʔomka. I gathered it.

wicle- hair

pawcláʔamka. She tied them up. AW364.105

wicle- hair + hí·l- pile
wiclahíl̓amksa. I brush and bunch together.
wis- travel
wicaˀámksa. I am gathering.
hiwsaˀmkcí·x. They camp together. AW570.45
wicaˀámkt gathering
wisaˀmókin gathering for a trip
ˀinek- carry
hiˀnak̓amksix. They are gathering.
ˀimé h. hípt. They are gathering food.
hiˀnak̓ámksinki. They collected it over there.
paˀnak̓amkó·sana. He piled them on him.
kál̓a p. wé·wit yoq̓opí. They brought and piled sunflower seeds on him. AW375.78
ˀinak̓ámktato. I used to gather.
koná kál̓a ˀ. hípt. I just used to gather food. AW288.22
reflexive prefix + cepé·- by pressure
ˀina·capáˀamksa. I am going to collect. AW129.12
reflexive prefix + cé·p- by pressure + cú·- poke
ˀipná·capcoˀomka. He gathered things up. AW435.94
reflexive prefix + wis- travel + cé·p- by pressure + cú·- poke
ˀipnawscá·pcoˀomka. He gathered things up for a trip. HA35.105

ˀámsax̣ N rock, a big boulder in a river
ˀámsax̣ (abs), ˀamsá·x̣na (obj)

ˀamták see someone go by. See nim vtp and tak VS.

ˀanac̓acóˀ- to go in, enter. See ˀá·c VS.

ˀanckatan N "antskatanyáya killdeer" AP228.5-6. Phinney notes, "This bird family is not clearly identified but it is believed that reference is had to the plover, or killdeer subfamily" AP228, n. 1. This form is likely to be a variant of "antskatatyáya killdeer" AP116.2. The suffix yé·ye sts is isolable.

ˀa·ni- make. See haní· VS.

ˀanká·lp to (remove) skin. See lp VS.

ˀannó· P (expression of pain), ouch! AW214.85. Cf. ˀanó· P.

ˀanó· P (expression of pain), ouch! Cf. ˀannó· P.

ˀanó·q VS to catch up, get ahead. Cf. ˀinó·qti VS.
ˀanó·qsa. I catch up.
teqe- temporarily
taqaˀnó·qsa. I am catching up to get ahead.
ˀatqaˀnó·qsa. I take a shortcut to overtake him. I beat him to it. I am getting there ahead of him.
hiná·staqaˀnoqa. He got ahead of them. She circled and got ahead of them. AP341.10
ˀapatqaˀnó·qoˀqa. I will be ready for him.
kúˀne·nm manmaˀí ˀ. How can I get there before him? AW562.186
weye- quickly
wayaˀnó·qsa. I jump ahead.

ˀanoqónma N (1) ancestors, first-comers, those who came before, same as titlú·me (under titílu), (2) front ones (such as teeth, hooves) HA78.27, early examples of an item
ˀanoqónma (abs), ˀanoqonmá·na (obj)
ˀanoqónma tít front teeth
ˀanoqónma č̓í·qin (important things) mentioned earlier, aforementioned

ˀanó·qt N before, in front. Cf. ˀanó·q VS, ˀinó·qti VS.
ˀí·m ˀé· ˀanó·qt. You are before me.
ˀanó·qtipx frontward, forward, beforehand HA77.4
ˀanó·qtkin̓ika or ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y before that, prior to that, earlier, first thing (as the first course in a meal) AW72.14, HA74.16
ka· ˀ. kúˀ mawa qetu koná ka· ˀetn̓úxne ˀipním ˀiwé·pne. Coyote's wife had died sometime before. AW294.2
kál̓acim koná ˀ. pá·ynoˀ. You will get there before she does. AW255.47
ˀipí hiwx̣suˀúce ˀ. ˀí·nim(pe). He is sitting in front of me.
ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y̓ayn the front door: "(a thing) for the front"
wisˀanó·qtit before journey HA77.2. Cf. wis vtp travel.

ˀápa N loaf of ground qá·ws, couse cake
ˀápa (abs), ˀapá·na (obj)
ˀapaˀá·l or ˀapaˀá·ɫ May (or June): "season of ˀápa." Cf. ˀa·l sts.
ˀapá·m̓ (abs), ˀapá·m̓na (obj) between spring and summer, late spring, May and June AW621.7
ˀapá·si·s mush made of ˀápa. Cf. qá·msitsi·s.

ˀapamc̓í·- to hear. See mic̓í· VS.

ˀapas flint. See ˀáps N.

ˀapolámt N (1) bride; cf. té·mec groom, (2) female newcomer
ˀapolámt (abs), ˀapolámtina or ˀapolámtna (obj), ˀapolámtim (np)
ˀapolámtim hípt bride's food
ˀapolamtí·wisa. I am staying with my husband's folks.
hiˀpolamtí·wya. She lived with her husband's folks.

ˀáps N (1) flint, (2) percussion cap, a small metallic cap or cup containing fulminating powder
ˀáps (abs), ˀápsna (obj), ˀápsnim (np), ˀápski (inst), ˀapsí·n with ˀ.
ˀapáspa (place name) camp site located on the north side of the Wallowa River T2N R42E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:44)
ˀapsiyá·ya (abs) AW165.2, ˀapsiyá·yana (obj) AW169.78 flint tribe, flint family, flint person
ka· hiwé·ke ˀapsiyá·ya. And Flint Tribe was there. AW165.2
ˀiceyé·ye ˀapsí·n (abs), ˀiceyé·ye ˀapsí·sna (obj) (man's name) Coyote-with-Flint HA90.2
ˀapáswahayqt (man's name) Looking Glass, Sr.: "Flint-Necklace" HA123.3, HA124.3

ˀáps VC to sneeze
ˀápasca or ˀápasaca. I am sneezing.
haˀápsca or haˀápsaca. He is sneezing.
haˀápsacix. They are sneezing.
ˀápscaqa. I was sneezing.
hipaˀápsanoˀ. They will be sneezing.
ápsanas "snuff-tobacco" DNP195, probably *ˀápsan̓as: "(something) for sneezing"

ˀaptám N against, opposite
ˀaptám nekú·se. I feel antagonistic. HA125.12
ˀaptamákax across (e.g., the river)
ˀisí·met hiné·swiye·xne ˀ. There he saw them as he went across the river. AW47.48
paˀaptám (1) against each other HA125.6, (2) matched, balanced
kí· lepít hiwsí·x p. These two are matched.
p. pí·kuye. We were against each other.
ˀí·nim̓aptam my opposite
ˀ. hikúye. He took opposite views from me. He had opposing views.

ˀaptámi VS to be against, be opposite, be on the other side. Cf. ˀaptám N, ˀiptámi VS.
ˀaptámisa. I am against (mine).
ˀaˀptámisa. I am against him.
ˀapaˀptámyoˀ. We'll be against them.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + wiyé·- as one goes + ˀipe- with someone
piwyaˀpaˀptámisix. We are arguing.
konm̓á·ptim AW351.30 or konm̓á·ptimt AW78.122 across from there. There is no *kínm̓a·ptim(t) across from here.
ˀinm̓á·ptim(t) across from me, in front of me

ˀapt̓ok VS to stretch (?). The only example of this form follows a reflexive prefix and niké· to pull; there is no prefixless *ˀapt̓oksa.
ˀiná·nk̓apt̓oksa. I stretch my hands.

ˀap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N (1) lizard, (2) tadpole, (3) alligator
ˀap̓ap̓á·p̓ap (abs), ˀap̓ap̓ap̓á·pna (obj)
titílu ˀap̓ap̓á·p̓ap alligator: "big lizard"

ˀaq or **ˀá·q** vis (conditional present). This ending is used (1) to talk about a nonreal situation, (2) to prohibit, and (3) to ask a rhetorical question. Cf. NPG114.
(1) ˀaˀpt̓á·t̓ax̣. I could hit him. Cf. ˀipt̓é· VS.
(2) ka· wé·tmet wiyá·q̓ilawn̓ax̣. Don't look back. AW184.31
(3) míne ˀé· pa·láycan̓ax̣. Where do you get away? There is no place to run away to. AW185.53

ʔaq sts wish (optative suffix). Cf. NPG59.
ʔí·n̓ax̣ I wish. Cf. ʔí·n N.
ʔ. kál̓a koná ʔawyáhimtaʔkoʔqa. I wish I could show it. HA105.60.
nó·n̓ax̣ we wish. Cf. nú·n N.
ʔ. ʔitú· ʔí·n sí·kstiwa·ni·n pá·x̣at ʔisé·p łiłúk̓ łiłúk̓. We wish that my friend and I had something (in) five packs (which will drop) thump, thump. AW275.48
ʔí·nim̓ax̣ I wish I had. Cf. ʔí·n N.
kál̓a "ʔ. ʔinimníx ʔiwé·pne yóx̣ wat̓á·x̣" ka· mét̓u ʔipnimníx páhap. Just (he said), "I wish her to be my own wife" but she was his own daughter. AW294.5

ʔá·qam N above; antonym of ʔé·nim N.
ʔá·qam above, hérinm ʔá·qam above Harry
ʔin̓má·qam above me, higher than I
ʔim̓á·qam above you, higher than you
ʔaqámkin̓ika overhead, in a higher place
ʔaqámki-ika·y high place; used to translate 'heaven'
ʔaqámkin̓ikaykin̓ix from heaven
ʔaqámkin̓ika·yx to heaven AW531.21
ʔaqámkin̓iko· the person above, higher one; used to translate 'God'

ʔaqqá·px P backward, "lying on the back" DNP126, "supine" DNP208
ʔaqqá·px hikú·kike. He went backward.
ʔaqqá·px hiswíkeʔykse. He backstrokes.
ʔaqqá·pxʔaqqa·px skiff (because you row backward)

ʔaqt̓ó· VC to fasten (e.g., a cape) around neck or shoulders
ʔaqt̓ó·ca. I am fastening (something) around my neck.
hiʔqt̓ó·na. She fastened something about her shoulders. AP31.6
ʔináʔqt̓ó·ca. I am fastening (something) around myself.

ʔaq̓aʔc P interjection to indicate thirst
ʔaq̓áʔc. Give me water! AW25.245

ʔasáha N (place name) (1) Seven Mile Creek, north of Kamiah, Idaho, (2) village site located at the mouth of Lawyers Canyon T34N R3E (Schwede 1966:31)

ˀasáqa N (place name) (1) Ahsahka near Orofino, Idaho, (2) Reed's Creek
ˀasáqa or ˀá·sqa (abs), ˀasqá·na (obj), ˀasqá·nm (np)
ˀasqá·nm wá·w̓am headwaters of Reed's Creek
ˀacqaˀáywawiy Ahsahka, mouth of the north fork of Clearwater River T37N R1E
ˀacqaˀáywawikin̓ix from Ahsahka
ˀasqá·po· people of Ahsahka

ˀasó·ti·no· people of Asotin. See hasó·tin N.

ˀasqáma brother or cousin. See ˀásqap K.

ˀásqap K (1) man's younger brother, (2) man's younger male cousin
ˀásqap (abs), ˀasqápna (obj), ˀácqa (voc), ˀasqáma (abs pl), ˀacqáma (voc pl), ˀin̓másqap (1sg poss abs), ˀin̓másqapna (1sg poss obj), ˀin̓másqapnim (1sg poss np), ˀim̓ásqap (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓sqápna (2sg poss obj), ˀim̓sqápnim (2sg poss np), ˀimam̓sqápna (2pl poss obj), ˀasqapí·n with ˀ., ˀasqamá·tan all the ˀ.

ˀástay N (1) needle AW135.26, awl, net shuttle, (2) fork HA87.26, 27
ˀástay (abs), ˀastáyki (inst) AW135.28.
walí·m ˀástay needle made of bone. Cf. walí·m N.

ˀástay N shoulder, shoulder blade, shoulder meat AW20.159, 160

ˀá·t VS (1) to go out, (2) to let out, defecate
ˀá·tsa. I go out.
haˀátsa. (1) He goes out. (2) He defecates.
haˀátkika. He went on out.
haˀátima. He came out. AW175.59
hipaˀátima. They came out. HA18.15
ˀá·tsaqa. I went out.
haˀátsiqa. They went out.
ˀá·toˀ. I'll go out. AW316.218
haˀátoˀ. It will go out.
haˀátoˀkom. It will come out.

ˀá·tx. Go out (to sg)!

ˀá·tim. Come out (to sg)!

ˀá·titx. Go out (to pl)!

ˀá·timtx. Come out (to pl)!

ˀá·tinwa·s toilet; possibly a translation of 'outhouse'

ˀá·tta·s (1) (place name) New Meadows (infrequently used nowadays), (2) (place name) old camping ground about six miles north of Craigmont on an Indian trail to Lewiston, Idaho

-a·pi· deprive

ˀaˀtaˀápi·ksa. I am going out away from him.

-qáw straight away

haˀátqawna. She went out straight away.

h. tewlikítkin̓ix titalá·mi·. She dashed out of the wood moving from treetop to treetop. AW241.47

páˀtqawna. He went out.

p. tewlikíne koná ka· pekpilí·kce. He (Tasiˀ) dashed out of the forest. and traced tracks. AW241.57

-úˀ directional suffix

ˀatóˀsa. I go out toward (mine).

ˀa·tóˀsa. I go out toward it.

ˀanac̓atóˀsa. I go out toward them.

-ˀípec anxious

haˀtipá·cwiyoˀ. He'll be anxious to get out. AW461.56

ka c̓alawí h. ka· hé·cu ˀé· wé·s ka· konkí ˀé· ˀecó·t̓wanitoqoˀ. And if he tries to get out, you have a stick and with that you poke him back in. AW461.56

sepé·- causative prefix

sapáˀtsa. (1) I am letting (mine) out. (2) I am milking. (3) I am squeezing it out.

ˀasapáˀtsix. We let it out.

wé·t̓u ˀ. wecé·n hiqqé·wsix. Don't let them go out because they are drunk.

sapáˀtaˀs (1) for letting it out, (2) for milking

s. hé·lekipx laxative: "letting-outer rearwise." Cf. hé·lek N.

s. mú· milking cow

sáykiptasa s. I administer the laxative.

té·- with speech

taˀátksa. I warn (mine). I forbid (mine).

pá·taˀatxqana. He used to warn him.

p. piyé·pim. His old brothers used to warn him. AW386.3

teqe- briefly, quickly

hitqaˀátsa. She goes to the toilet.

kaká· h. ˀipná·ˀnak̓atsa ka· pá·ˀnahnanqana ke koná hukú·xki ˀipná·capakayxqana kínm piˀimnetú·nm piˀímnim tim̓á·yim kukú·xki. When she (Grizzly Bear) goes to the toilet, she would take her (sister) and wipe herself with her sister's hair. AW182.8

taqaˀátsaqa. I went out momentarily.

wí- (?)

wíˀattatom. (E.g., my plant) used to come out.

hiwíˀattatom. It (e.g., a plant) shot out.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyáˀtsa. I defecate as I go.

w. hé·lekipx. I have diarrhea. Cf. hé·lek N.

ˀinek- carry

ˀiná·k̓atsa. I take something out.

ˀiná·k̓ata. I took something out.

hiˀná·k̓ata. He carried (e.g., a stick) out. AW461.62

hiˀná·k̓atkika. He took it on out. AW462.63

páˀnak̓atsana. She took him (a baby) out (of the river). AW494.19

ˀaw̓ná·k̓atim. Bring it out (to sg)!

ˀaw̓ná·k̓atx. Take it out (to pl)!

reflexive prefix + ˀinek- carry

ˀiná·ˀnak̓atsa. I am going to the toilet.

ˀipná·ˀnak̓atsa. She defecates. AW182.8

ka· yoq̓opí hikú·se konapí ka· koná ˀ. konapkí hik̓á·yx. She (Grizzly Bear) goes there, and she defecates into the dishes. AW212.49

ˀá·t N excrement, dung AW470.7; probably related to ˀá·t VS

ˀatakaˀám̓yac (1) A prosperous, affluent, luxurious, well provided, (2) N a child with many relatives. The meaning (2) may be due to a folk etymology with miyáˀc 'child' as a component. There is no *ˀatakaˀápit̓í·n̓ (pit̓í·n̓ girl) or *ˀatakaáhacwal (há·cwal boy).

ʔatakaʔám̓yac AW62.311, AW325.9, AW367.150,154, haʔátakaʔm̓yac (pl)
ʔehé koná peʔnípe. kál̓a qalácana ʔe·kté·ne ka· ʔé·te pó·w̓alpa ʔá·yatona. ka· koná hitéw̓yece táʔc hiʔatakaʔám̓yac hitéw̓yece. Yes, we got it (food) there. I just went to see my grandson and he had fished out a woman and he lives in affluence. AW233.103
ʔatakaʔm̓yá·cwisa. I am living comfortably.
ʔatakaʔm̓yá·cwiyoʔ. I am going to live well.
míne ka· ʔ. Where will you live comfortably? AW355.28

ʔátamo·s N automobile, from English

ʔá·tax̣sas N (place name) village site located on the north side of the Snake River near Davis Bar T14N R43E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:38)

ʔá·tim N arm (of humans), (2) foreleg (of animals)
ʔá·tim (abs) AW124.54, ʔatí·mna (obj) HA26.46, ʔatí·mki (inst) AW18.118, ʔatí·mpa (loc) AW123.41
ʔatí·mpx to arm
wá·qoʔ kú·s ʔ. hiwc̓é·ye. Now the water rose to the arms.
ʔatimnó·t (abs), ʔatimnó·na (obj) HA103.34, HA 104.46 (1) without the arm, (2) sleeveless, (3) nickname for General O. O. Howard. Cf. nú·t sts.
ʔa·timk̓í·wnin̓ (abs) HA104.41, HA 106.73, ʔa·timk̓í·wniʔsna (obj) HA106.74 General O. O. Howard: "arm cut." Cf. k̓í·w VC.
ʔati·m̓ayn sleeve: "for the arm." Cf. ʔayn sts.

ʔatóʔ to go out. See ʔá·t VS.

"atqmi" VC "to make after-death departure" AP270.10. Though not recognized by EPW, this form might be a misrecording or a variant of ʔattaqn̓á·mi(sa), consisting of ʔá·t 'to go out' and teqin̓é·mi 'for the last time'.
kawóʔ ka· hiʔatqmícix. Now then they are making their after-death departure. AP270.10

ʔá·tta·s New Meadows. See ʔá·t VS.

ʔá·tway N old woman

ʔá·tway (abs), ʔá·twaynim (np), ʔá·twayʔayn for ʔ., haʔátway (pl)

ʔá·twaypa (loc) (place name) near today's Kamiah bridge, in the southern part of the town of Kamiah, Idaho

haʔatwayí·nax even old women. Cf. hí·nek sts.

haʔatwayí·naxnim kál̓a pú·c̓illi·ksenuʔ. Even old women could knock him down. AW98.7

ʔá·twayisa. I become an old woman.

haʔátwayisa. She becomes an old woman.

ʔá·twayit becoming an old woman

ʔáwa N hour, time HW; possibly from English hour. This form was rejected by EPW and given only with locative suffix pe by HW. If this is an indigenous word, *ʔó· is a more likely form.

ʔáwapa at the time of

ʔawcá·qa said. See hí VC.

ʔá·wit N widow. Cf. Sahaptin awít siblings-in-law of the opposite sex when the connecting kin is dead (Hunn 1990:362).

ʔá·wit (abs), ʔawí·na (obj), ʔá·witnim or ʔawí·nm (np), ʔá·witpa or ʔawí·tpa (loc), ʔawí·twacat on account of ʔ., ʔá·wit̓ayn or ʔawí·t̓ayn for (the benefit of) ʔ., ʔa·witpípam among ʔ.

há·m̓awit (abs), há·m̓awina (obj), há·m̓awitpa (loc), ha·m̓awitpípam among ʔ., widower: "male widow." Cf. há·ma N.

ʔawí·xno N (1) Oregon towhee HW, (2) "curlew" AP62.1, AP67.12, (3) wild canaries EPW, (4) (woman's name)

ʔawí·xno (abs), ʔawixnó·nm (np), "ʔawí·xnon" AP62.1

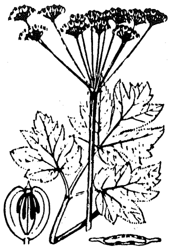
"ʔawí·x̣" P that describes call of birds named ʔawí·xno AP67.13. Because the bird's name is based on its call, the correct form might be *ʔawí·x.

ʔáx̣way N (man's name) (meaning unknown)

ʔawyá·kcaqa. I saw it. See hekí VC.

ʔaw̓yá·x̣noʔqa. I could find it. See ʔiyá·q VC.

ˀax̣táqt N dead timber HW, probably a reduplicated form of héqet N with diminutive vowel symbolism



ˀayas N cow-parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum*, dentist plant. The plant name ˀayc̓áyc is a reduplicated variant.
ˀáys (abs), ˀayásna (obj), ˀayáspa (loc), ˀayspípam among ˀ.
ˀayáspa (1) locative form of ˀayas, (2) (place name) village site located at the mouth of Slate Creek on the Salmon River T27E R1E (Schwede 1966:47)
ˀaysníma (abs), ˀaysnimá·kax toward ˀ.
(place name) (1) Slickpoo Creek, Mission Creek near Lapwai, Idaho, (2) camp site located on Mission Creek, a tributary of Lapwai Creek, in area of Slickpoo Mission T34N R3W (Schwede 1966:36): "place of ˀáys"
ˀaysnimá·po· Catholic: "inhabitants of Mission Creek"

ˀá·yat N woman, female
ˀá·yat (abs) AW364.97, ˀá·yatona (obj) AW445.109, ˀá·yatom AW365.125 or ˀá·yato·nm AW445.102 (np), ˀá·yatomki (inst) AW75.75, haˀáyat (abs pl), haˀáyatona (obj pl), ˀá·yatomyawa AW363.88 on account of ˀ. Cf. yawa sis.
law̓áyat or lá·w̓ayat (abs), law̓ayatna or lá·w̓ayatna (obj), la·w̓ayatpípam among l. female salmon. Cf. lé·w stp.
ˀayató·m̓yac adult daughter: "woman child"
ˀayató·tan̓may (abs), ˀayató·tan̓mayna (obj) (woman's name) Maiden Woman
ˀa·yatowsíxnikt (abs), ˀa·yatowsíxniktne (obj) woman traveler. Cf. líxnik VS.

ˀa·yáwi VS to be rich, be well-off
ˀa·yáwisa. I am well-off.
ˀa·yáwit (1) affluence, prosperity, (2) (used adverbially) in luxury

ˀayayx̣wítpay̓ayn P you will get yours, you will get your just reward. Phinney notes that "by this word Skunk expressed his indignation and his plan to seek revenge" AP238, n. 2. He translates it as "I will see you when I come past again" AP238.7.

ʔayc̓áyc N a species of parsnip; used raw for food or made into tea for medicine.
Cf. cinúkit̓es under cinú·k VS.
ʔayc̓áyc or aycʔáyc (abs), ʔayc̓áycna (obj)

ʔáyi younger sister (vocative) said by a woman. See ʔácip K.
ʔáyi (voc sg), ʔayí·ma (voc pl) AW258.106

ʔáyk A (dupl) friendly, pleasant (of personality)
ʔayk̓áyx friendly

ʔaykát A keen (of eyesight primarily, but of other senses with prefixes) Cf. hayká·t VC.
ʔaykát̓ic (abs), ʔaykat̓í·sna (obj) keen of eyesight
mic̓áykat (abs), mic̓áykatna (obj) being keen of hearing. There is no *mi-aukat̓ic.

ʔayn sts for, for the purpose of, for the sake of. Cf. NPG77.
ciq̓á·mqal̓ayn (1) for the dog, (2) dogsled. Cf. cíq̓am N.
há·maʔayn (1) for man, (2) for husband. Cf. há·ma N.
ʔipním pé·wewluqse h. She desires him for a husband.
toʔynóʔayn (1) for the tail, (2) a crupper. Cf. tuʔúynu N.
walí·mca·p̓ayn for arrow. Cf. cé·p N.
táʔc hí·wes w. It is good for an arrow.

ʔayq VS (with the prefix wepé· hand) to wash
wapaʔáyqsa. I wash my hands.
hiwapaʔáyqa. He washed his hands. HA26.51
wapaʔáyqs. (1) I just washed my hands. (2) (Let me) wash my hands.
kex w. Let me wash my hands. AP26.8
wapaʔáyqinwa·s (abs), wapaʔáyqinwa·sna (obj) sink
wapaʔáyqaʔs wash basin: "for washing hands"

ʔáys parsnip. See ʔayas N.

ʔaytíwam N reddish earth

ʔayyí A dangerous, hazardous, risky
ʔayyíʔc AW189.126, haʔáyyiʔc (pl)

ˀayyiˀsníx very dangerous
ˀ. hikú·se. He is acting very dangerously. He is acting in a way that could result in a dangerous accident. AW517.67

ˀay̓áp A open, unpretentious, sincere
ˀay̓áp̓ic Cf. ˀic sts.

ˀá·ˀa N crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. Sahaptin áˀa American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) (Hunn 1990:324).
ˀá·ˀa (abs), ˀaˀá·nm (np), ˀaˀá·pa (loc), ˀaˀanó·t without ˀ.
ˀaˀá·nm ˀicuˀyé·ks big flakes of snow that fall in late winter or March: "crow's socks"
ˀaˀátaˀqanin̓ (man's name). Cf. teˀqe VC.

ˀc enter, go in. See ˀá·c VS.

ˀc. This form, added to a verb stem, makes an adjective. Cf. ˀic vsts.
yalwíˀc desperate. Cf. yalwá· VC to despair, give up.
pe·léy̓c secret, hidden. Cf. pe·lé·y VC to be lost, be invisible.

ˀce sts kind, sort; possibly related to eˀc ks
ˀóykalaˀca all the different kinds
hípt ˀ. ˀewé·m. She had all kinds of different food. AW230.56

ˀce with knife. See ˀice vtp.

ˀe vip third-person object prefix NPG106-107. Him, her, it, or with a plural affix, them. The *third person* is someone or something not related to the speaker or the hearer. ˀe has a [w] inserted before h or ˀ. (1) With a transitive verb, when there is no benefactive suffix and when the subject is a non-third person, ˀe is used to mark the object. (2) When a transitive verb stem is accompanied by a benefactive suffix, ˀe is used to mark the third-person beneficiary. (3) With a verb of hearing or seeing, ˀe is used when what is heard or seen is a third person. (4) With a copula, ˀe is used to indicate that the possessor is a third person. (5) With an intransitive verb, if the subject belongs to a third person, ˀe is used to mark the possessor.

(1) ˀetmí·p̓nise. I am thinking of her. Cf. timí·p̓nise ˀé· I am thinking of you.
ˀehiscí·x. We are defeating him. Cf. hiscí·x We are winning.
(2) ˀaˀálikay̓sa ˀipné. I am building fire for him. Cf. ˀá·liksa I am building fire.
(3) ˀe·kíce ˀipné. I see him. Cf. hekíce ˀé· I see you.
(4) ˀú·s (ˀe + wé·s) ˀiwé·pne. He has a wife. Cf. wé·s ˀiwé·pne I have a wife.
(5) ˀaˀlwá·x̣waqca. His is screaming.
ˀiwé·pne ˀ. His wife was screaming. Cf. ˀilwá·x̣waqca I am screaming.

ˀe P has, is; likely related to ˀe vip
kínike ˀe (= kínike ˀú·s). He has this one.

ˀé from. See me sts. Cf. NPG78.

ˀé VC to lie, be. See ˀí VC.
wiceˀéce. I am with my belongings (be prepared for a trip).

ˀe··· P (phonosymbolic) that describes the sound of a house going up in fire

ˀé· P second-person singular pronominal particle. The plural form has tk suffixed.

ˀé· (sg) and ˀé·tx (pl) are not marked for case. In Nez Perce verbs, the subject marking is on the basis of third person versus non-third person, and the object marking is similarly on third versus non-third person. These particles are added to clarify non-third person situations because the personal pronouns have no distinction between second-person plural and the third-person plural forms.

kiyúˀ. (1) I'll go. (2) You'll go.
kiyúˀ ˀé·. You'll go.
ˀimé (1) you (pl), (2) they
ˀimé ˀé·tx. You (pl).

ˀec̓í·c N (1) short time, (2) (with peme) because small, because recent
ˀec̓í·c or ˀé·c̓ic (abs)
ˀec̓í·cpe (loc) (1) in a short while, (2) a little while ago (usually less than a month), recently
kú·se ˀ. I will go soon.

ˀec̓í·cpeme (1) of recent origin, modern, (2) (something that happened) recently

ˀ. hí·wes. He is small.

ˀ. tin̓úkin. He has been dead for only a short while. AW104.10

pe·ˀec̓í·c every now and then, often AW276.68. Cf. peH stp.

ˀehé P (1) yes, (2) that's right, (3) hello, (4) you're welcome, don't mention it (in response to words of thanks)

ˀehé or ˀehhé (emphatic form) HA55.101

ˀehék- see, saw. See hekí VC.

ˀéhet lower. See ˀehtíkek P.

ˀéhew A (1) wounded, (2) in grief

ˀéhew (sg), heˀéhew (dist)

ˀí·n wé·s ˀéhew. I am wounded.

nú·n wisí·x ˀéhew. We are grieving.

ˀéhew ˀa·níya. I wounded him: "I made him wounded." Cf. haní· VS.

ka· ná·qc ˀéhew nacóˀx̣ hiwe·lú·ye ka· hiˀyé·wike. And one wounded Chinook salmon plunged into the river and floated down. AW309.111

ˀehtíkek P downhill, downwards

ˀéhet lower

ˀew̓ní·x qetu ˀ. Put it a little lower.

ˀehtíkex downhill, downward

ˀ. ˀpsqíkeˀyke. I walked downward.

koná niká·stikim ka· hú·sus ˀ. ˀinikím. Tie me there and put my head down (= tie me so that I am upside down). AW448.160.

ka· hiˀlelímc̓iqcix "tú·skex naˀyá·c ˀ. ˀinmá·m." Then they (the sisters of Tasíˀ) said crying, "The upper part (was) my older brother, the lower part (was) my husband." AW258.111

ˀehtíkekin down

ka· wá·qi hikiyen̓í·xne ˀ. And now they went downward (in their flight). AW517.64

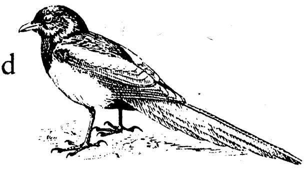
ˀe·k-, ˀe·x- see. See hekí VC to see.

ˀekiyú·- go. See kú· VS to go.

ˀé·ks K man's sister (older or younger); very rarely used as a vocative
ˀé·ks (abs), ˀé·ksme (abs pl), ˀinm̓é·ks (1sg poss abs), ˀinm̓é·ksne (1sg poss obj), ˀim̓é·ks (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓é·ksne (2sg poss obj), ˀé·ksi·n with his sister. Cf. hí·n sts.
yóx̣ ˀú·s ˀé·ksme. They are my sisters.
koná hitéw̓yecine piˀimné·t ˀé·ksi·n. There lived a young man with his sister. AW182.1
pe·- each
peˀéks (1) co-wife, (2) woman's brother-in-law's wife, (3) rival
peˀéksi·n (1) with one's co-wife, (2) with one's brother-in-law's wife, (3) with one's rival
peˀékstiwe· (1) co-wives, (2) women married to brothers, (3) rivals
peˀékswise. (1) I am fighting. (2) I am fighting over men.
ˀimet ˀí·m p. Are you (sg) fighting over him?
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·peˀeks rivals
p. wisí·x. We are rivals.
ˀimet ˀimé pí·peˀkswisi·x. Are you (pl) fighting over him?
ˀimet ˀipní·n pí·peˀkswisi·x. Are you fighting with her over him?
pí·peˀekswit (1) rivalry, (2) rivals (of both men and women)

ˀé·k̓ stp good
pé·tis branch, limb (of a tree)
ˀé·k̓petis (abs), ˀé·k̓petine (obj) good limb, good wood for making fire

ˀé·k̓ex N magpie, *Pica pica*; identification by Alan Marshall
ˀé·k̓ex (abs), ˀek̓é·xnim (obj) AW45.18
ˀé·k̓exci·wi·n or ˀek̓é·xci·wi·n (place name) Magpie Bend between Kamiah and Kooskia, Idaho T33N R4E. Cf. cí·wi·n N.



ˀek̓é·xci·wi·n (place name) Magpie Bend. See cí·wi·n N.

ˀé·l K (1) father's mother (or aunt) (FM), (2) woman's son's (or nephew's) child (fSoCh)

ʔé·leʔc (abs) FM, ʔé·leʔ (voc) FM, ʔé·leʔc̓ayn for FM, ʔe·leʔcnú·t without FM, neʔé·l (1sg poss abs) FM, neʔé·lep (1sg poss obj) FM, neʔé·lem (1sg poss np) FM, neʔé·lempe (1sg poss loc) FM, neʔé·lemcim only my FM, neʔé·lemwecet because of my FM, neʔé·lalaykin or neʔéllaykin near my FM, neʔélam̓ayn for my FM, ʔim̓é·l (2sg poss abs) FM, ʔé·le (voc) fSoCh

neʔé·lem ʔú·s há·nit. My grandmother made it.

neʔé·leyu· paternal grandmother and others. Cf. eyu· sts.

ʔelelímye N cyclone, a wind that knocks all the trees down

ʔelelímye (abs), ʔelelímyenm (np)

ʔelelímyeteʔqenin̓ (personal name) Wrapped-in-Wind. Chief Looking Glass's name. Cf. teʔqe VC.

ʔelelímyenm síp̓us (name of a flower): "wind's tears"

"eletém" N "a season between winter and spring" DNP183

ʔalatam̓á·l (abs) February. Cf. ʔá·l sts.

ʔé·lew A easy, accessible, easy to get (of girls), cheap, inexpensive

ʔé·lew̓ic (1) easy, (2) easily. Cf. ʔic sts.

haʔátwayna wax̣ qiqí·wne ʔew̓néhnetx q̓atátipx taqc ʔimé·nk̓uʔ ʔ. hipaʔátoʔ. Take old women and old men close to (the opening) so that they too may go out easily. AP24.6

ka· kuʔx máwa pí·wepewewkunyuʔ hé·nek̓e ka· koná wéwluqse kex kuʔuskí ʔí·n ʔó·pciy̓awnoʔqa x̣áx̣a·sna ʔ. And someday we will fight each other again, and then I want something with which I can easily kill Grizzly Bears. AW199.40

manáma ʔ. hiwsí·x tikéytet̓es wetkú·ytet̓es. Oh! it is easy to throw them down (in wrestling). AW325.11

péʔlewisne. It was easy for him.

p. ʔimé·sne laʔámna. It was easy for him to get all the deer (he wanted).

ʔelíw stp, vtp (1) in winter, (2) by starvation. The basic meaning appears to be 'winter', which is associated with food shortage and starvation. It is probably a variant of ʔením̓ N. Cf. hé·yey N, léht VS, leylé·k VS, p̓éq VC, tin̓ukí VC, tip VS, ʔí VC.

ˀelwé N year; possibly a short form of ˀelwéht (= ˀelíw + léht VS). It is possible that ˀalwaˀálwa is a reduplicated diminutive form meaning 'yearling'.
k̓úyc ˀélwe wé·ke. I was nine years old.

ˀelwé·s N (1) (usually underground) winter lodge, (2) girls' quarters
ˀelwé·s (abs), ˀelwé·sne (obj)
ˀelwé·snime (place name) (1) the old site of a winter lodge at Salmon Creek, (2) old Wheeler's Canyon

ˀelwíte·s N (1) winter lodge HW, (2) unmarried women's quarters, girls' quarters EPW, (3) "menstrual lodge" AP15.1. The definition by Phinney does not agree with his own commentary in the following: "The young women's semi-subterranean lodge was about eight feet deep, below the surface of the ground, and about three feet above the ground. The walls of the upper part were built of logs. The roof was laid on a foundation of poles; first was laid a network of small limbs and branches, over which was placed a layer of grass, and then a layer of dirt. The outer covering of the roof was a blanket of sod. A branched-tree trunk was used for a ladder. The young women's lodge was not a menstrual hut" AP205, n. 2. (4) "women's sweat house" (Marshall 1977:139).
ˀelwíte·s (abs), ˀelwíte·sne (obj), ˀelwíte·snim (np)
ˀelwíte·spe (1) locative form of ˀelwíte·s, AW433.51, (2) (place name) mouth of Grande Ronde and Snake River (Shawley 1977:90)

ˀelwít̓et N orphan, a person who has lost his or her relatives and who lives alone
ˀelwít̓et (abs), heˀéiwit̓et (pl)
ˀelwít̓et teqé·wse. Suddenly I became an orphan. Suddenly I am without kin. HA55.105
ˀalwit̓á·tmiy̓ac orphan child AW18.131. Cf. miyáˀc child.
wé·p̓elwit̓et (abs), wé·p̓elwit̓ene (obj) a homeless, a waif, a child who is mistreated but not necessarily an orphan AW167.31
ˀelwit̓é·twise. I am left alone. I am all alone without relatives.
heˀelwit̓é·twiye. He was left alone. AW172.4
ka· h. ˀiceyé·ye konkí. Because of it (Flint having killed his children) Coyote was all alone. AW165.7

ˀé·l̓eyn N "Nez Perce country" AP70, n.1. Cf. ˀé·n̓eyn N.

ˀel̓wíce to spend winter. See ˀí VC.

ˀé·me·s N menstruation
ˀé·me·s (abs), ˀé·me·sne (obj)
ˀé·me·s ˀiní·t baby-bearing house
ˀé·me·spe (loc) menstrual lodge, place for birth of babies
ˀé·me·sx to ˀ. Cf. k sts.
ˀ. kú·se. I am menstruating.
ˀ. hikú·se. She is menstruating.
wá·qoˀ ˀé· ˀ. kú·se koná ˀiní·t haní· kúckuc ˀoyniwá. ké·nem hí·sq̓iyaˀniyoˀkom kí· ˀí·ne wá·pciy̓awna. Now you are menstruating. Make a small tepee (away from people). You might bring bad luck to my kill here. AW409.44

ˀé·mt N outside. This word is always found with a suffix. An antonym is ˀimí·t N.
ˀé·mti· in the outside area. Cf. i· sts.
ˀ. hitemé·yex̣six. They are sitting outside.
ˀé·mtkex toward outside, outward. Cf. kek sis.
ˀé·mtkin̓ix from outside. Cf. kin̓ik sis.
ˀ. himú·ce. He is calling from outside.

ˀemtiwí·k- to see as something moves away. See tiwí·k VC.

ˀén-, ˀény to give. See ˀiní VS.

ˀené·s- to say to them. See hí VC.

"énetoyn" N (place name) village site located at the mouth of Tenmile Creek, up creek, as well as opposite or east shores of the Snake River T9-10N R46E (Washington) T34N R5W (Schwede 1966:40)

ˀé·ni N fool hen, spruce grouse, *Canachites canadensis*; (Marshall 1977:65)
ˀé·ni (abs), ˀé·nine (obj)

ˀé·nim N low area, low side; antonym of ˀá·qam N
ˀin̓mé·nim below me
kun̓mé·nim below that
ka· koná k. hiwíˀptekike hí·k̓ay. And below that she put down the containers. AW212.46
ˀenímkin̓ike or ˀenímkin̓ike·y low area; used to translate ‘hell’
ˀenímkin̓iku· inhabitants of the low area; used to translate ‘devil’ and ‘Satan’

ˀením̓ N winter. Cf. ˀelíw vtp. Cf. Sahaptin ánam (Hunn 1990:119).
ˀením̓ (abs), ˀením̓ne or ˀenímine (obj), ˀením̓pe or ˀenímipe (loc), ˀenímipkin̓ix from ˀ., ˀenim̓í·nex or ˀenimhí·nex even ˀ., ˀením̓ayn or ˀenímiˀayn for ˀ. AW434.71, AW622.17

ˀé·n̓eyn N (1) areas of lower elevation, nonmountainous region where people live, (2) lower country. Cf. ˀé·l̓eyn N.
ˀé·n̓eyn (abs), ˀé·n̓eyne (obj)
ˀé·n̓eynu· (1) those who live in the home area, (2) stay-at-homes, homebodies, those who are unproductive; antonym of k̓ú·sey̓nu· under k̓ú·sey̓n N.

“epc” N (dupl) “milt; spleen, a glandular organ in the left part of the stomach” DNP133. “epzépz” is probably *ˀepc̓épc or *hepcépc.

ˀeq vtss try, strongly wish
wiyú·y̓eqse. I am trying to go. I am dying to go. HA20.25. Cf. wiyú·yce I get separated.

ˀeqí·wi VS wear ear ornaments
ˀeqí·wise. I wear an ear ornament.
ˀeqí·wit earring

ˀeqtéx̣px P sideways, wide
kúckuc ˀeqtéx̣px narrow
ˀeqtéx̣px hiswíkeˀykse. He is swimming by doing the sidestroke.
ˀeqtéx̣px hí·wes himé·q̓is. He is large sideways. He is wide.
ˀeqtéx̣px hí·wes hipinwé·s. The table is wide.
ˀeqtéx̣px hí·wes ˀískit. There is a crossroad.

ˀé·se N (1) claw (of cat, dog, bear), (2) talon (e.g., of eagle), (3) feet of frogs, (4) fingertip
ˀé·se (abs), ˀesé·ki (obj) HA21.36
ˀú·s kikahál ˀé·se. It has claws this long.
hiyó·m̓asa grizzly bear claw (= hiyú·mk̓ipcuc). Cf. hiyú·m N.

ˀe·sk vsts before; possibly a composite of ˀe·s and k. This element follows an infinitive suffix t (for VS) or n (for VC).
hip̓t̓é·sx before eating. Cf. hipí VS.
tin̓eht̓é·sx before sunrise. Cf. léht VS.
pay̓ná·sx before coming. Cf. pá·y VC.
tin̓xn̓é·sx before death. Cf. tin̓ukí VC.

ˀe·t P, stp (1) very, (2) old, (3) dead; conveys emphatic or exclamatory feeling, stronger than ník sts
ˀe·t hickáwna. He was very afraid. Cf. ciká·w VC.
ˀé·tpewwetes oh! so many! HA106.71. Cf. wé·tes N.
ˀé·ttaˀc very good. Cf. táˀc A.
ˀatk̓acapó·cac old skull (head and face). Cf. k̓acapó·cac N.
ˀé·tpips (place name) Pete King Creek: “old bones.” Cf. pipis N.
ˀethú·sus old skull (head). Cf. hú·sus N.
“atemis” dead deer, spirit deer (McWhorter 1968:33); probably *ˀé·t̓imes. Cf. ˀímes N.
ˀétcilyex big blue fly. Cf. cí·lyex N.

ˀe·t vsts (agentive suffix) ...-er, ...-ist, ...-ant; may be contained in ew̓é·t vsts. Cf. e·t vsts.
piˀimné·t youth, a young person. Cf. piˀím VC.
tamtayná·t preacher. Cf. tamtá·y VC.
siyeké·t a scout. Cf. siyekí VS.
wapayataˀá·t assistant. Cf. yá·ta VS.

ˀé·te P indeed, in fact, for sure, certainly. Pronominal suffixes are attached to this form.
ˀé·te·x used when either the subject or the object is the first-person singular and when no second person is involved. Cf. k ps.

wá·qoˀ ˀ. kex q̓oˀ wáw̓c̓akta. Now I certainly am going to cut (plenty of) wood.

ˀ. wayattó·las ná·qc. Indeed I forgot one thing while I was talking.

ˀehé wá·qoˀ ˀ. Yes I certainly am ready.

manáma ˀ. culú·s tuˀúynu. How indeed? (Only thing I did was) I just dipped my tail in the water. AW280.136

kínuˀ kí·met ˀ. neqé·yi· léq̓ex̣cpe. But they, in fact, went on the other side of Muddy Creek. HA106.82

ka· wá·qoˀ ˀ. ˀikú·y̓nu ˀí·nim cáˀya miyáˀc. It is indeed true that my child is gone. HA55.104

"ˀé·tek̓u" ka· haˀálika. "Surely" (he said) and he (Coyote) built fire. HA53.60

ˀé·tem used when either the subject or object is second-person singular and when no first person is involved. Cf. m ps.

manáma ˀ. páytoqs. Oh! you came back indeed. AW18.124

ˀe·hé wá·qoˀ ˀ. hípe. Yes, you certainly have eaten. HA40.17

ˀe·hé ˀitú·px ˀ. tilípeˀ kú·me. Yes, for what purpose indeed are you here, Fox? HA39.8

ˀé·tem̓u. pí·ps né·c̓inpeˀnyuˀkum. All right, get our bones. HA54.77

ˀé·te·nm used when either the subject or the object is first-person plural and when no second person is involved. Cf. nm ps.

wá·qoˀ ˀ. Now is the time for us (to do something).

ˀiwé·pne hihíne "hípt ˀa·niyá·ni·. kí· ˀu hi naˀqalác ˀ. yúˀsnim he·kté·me." He told his wife, "Prepare food for him. This is my grandfather, the poor one really came to see us." AW231.74

ˀé·tepem used when either the subject or the object is second-person plural. Cf. pem ps.

ˀehé kuˀúsuˀ ˀ. ˀí·ne peú·m pehétme. Yes, this is indeed the way you treated me, my sisters. AW355.26

ka· pé·cene "c̓alawí ˀé· cikli·n̓ipé·cwise ka· pesepé·kiyuˀ ˀé· ka· qóˀc teqeˀéspe ka· koná petemé·su·lkelehnenuˀ." "ˀehé ˀé·tepem̓u." And they said to them, "If you want to go home we will let you go, and we will lower you there with a net." "Yes, indeed." AW532.33

ˀé·temex used when the subject is the first person and the object is second-person singular. Cf. m ps, and k ps.

ˀ. titó·laˀnya weˀní·kt. I indeed forgot your name.

ˀ. híce. I will tell you (though I did not plan to or I was not supposed to).

ˀé·te used when the subject is the third person and there is no object
m··· ˀ. hiwlelí·xne. Oh, she must have escaped. AW241.54
ˀí· kíne ˀ. hikuˀéykte·n̓ix. Oh, they must get their water from here. AW263.22
wá·qoˀ ˀ. pé·ˀnehnecine hími·snim. Already the wolves must have taken her with them. HA52.37
ˀ. hikúye. I didn't know that he went. He must have gone.
c̓alawí ˀ. hipá·y̓nax̣ ˀipí watí·sx kawóˀ ˀa·xnóˀqa. If he really came yesterday, I could have seen him.
ka· ná·qcki lé·heyki ˀ. péˀwiye miyaˀácpim. And one day the son did shoot (a deer). AW530.10

ˀeteqlíp- to catch fish with a net. See lipí VS.

ˀeteyé· stp (1) distant, (2) deceased, (3) unbelievable
(1) ˀeteyé·ku·s ocean. Cf. kú·s water.
ˀeteyemé·x̣s (place name) Craig Mountain. Cf. mé·x̣sem mountain.
(2) ˀeteyé·pist deceased father. Cf. píst under tó·t K father. When the possessor is mentioned it takes the following form: cáˀyaw naˀtó·t my late father.
ˀatayá·m̓yac deceased child. Cf. miyáˀc under miya N child.
(3) ˀatayá·taˀc unbelievably good, too good to be true. Cf. táˀc A good.

ˀeteyé·w̓ P unthinkable! It is impossible! The form may be related to ˀeteyé· stp.
ˀeteyé·w̓ ciká·w̓is. It cannot be that frightening. It cannot be that formidable.

ˀé·ti VS (1) to be cooked, (2) to be roasted, (3) to be ripe; antonym of himísl A
heˀétise. It will be cooked.
ˀeˀétime. It cooked. AW29.318.
heˀétis. It's done. It just became cooked.
ˀé·tin̓ (1) cooked, (2) ripe
ˀe·tey̓é·y̓ (1) uncooked, (2) green. Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.
cepé·- press
cepéˀtise. I am cooking.
hicepéˀtise. He lets it cook. AW29.308
hicepéˀtiye. He cooked it. AW19.142

hicepéʔtime. He cooked it (for me). AW166.28
ka· h. kál̓a hípt kál̓a hi·píme. He cooked it and just ate it. AW277.88
hipecepéʔtiye. They cooked it. AW154.15
hicapáʔtiqana. He used to cook it.
ka· pó·w̓alpqana kawóʔ yóx̣ h. He used to catch fish and cook them. AW229.38
cepéʔti·n cooked
pá·qaʔsa·pt ʔí·n wekúʔ c. ʔí·nim cilá·kt. It will take five packs of firewood to cook my (Suckerfish's) body. AW131.11

ʔetiye P (1) (often with náma) always, to such a degree, forever (sometimes a tone of disapproval is expressed), (2) (with prohibitive particle wé·tmet) (don't you) ever (do that). This form is usually unstressed.
náma ʔetiye hí·wes hiʔlá·yaw. Why is he always lazy?
náma ʔetiye hí·wes misé·mi. Why is he telling lies all the time?
náma ʔetiye hí·wes cé·ley. Why is he so slow?
ʔipí hí·wes ʔetiye cé·ley. He is always slow.
náma ʔetiye ʔalwit̓á·tmiy̓ac sepé·lqu·kelixsix wé·t̓u ʔitú· ʔé· qetu yiyé·wcix. This orphan is really freezing, why don't you feel a little sorry for him? AW18.131
ʔé·temikté·nuʔkum ʔí·m ka· wé·tmet ʔetiye temikúʔkum ʔimí·t wáy̓at kál̓a ʔinekí·x tú·skin̓ike. Go and bury me, but never too deep, just close to the surface. AW295.22

ʔetke P (1) for, because, as, (2) at that time, (3) now, already
(1) ʔetke wé·t̓u ʔí·n kú·se ʔ. wé·s waqí·ma. Because I am old, I cannot go.
ʔí·n pá·yca ʔ. ʔí·n heyé·qce. I came because I was hungry.
(2) náma ʔetke ka· kí· tip̓é·tx. It was like this when they went up the hillside.
(3) wé·t̓u manmaʔí ʔ. kál̓a ka·. We cannot do anything now.

ʔé·tpips (place name) Pete King Creek. See pipis N.

ʔé·tq̓oʔ P interjection of disapproval, condemnation, or scolding
ʔé·tq̓oʔ. You shouldn't have done it. You (in scolding)!

"ettí·tu·mec" P (?) "I will see you when I come past again." AP237.16 Phinney notes that "by this word Skunk expressed his appreciation and his plan to return again in a spirit of good- will" AP238, n. 1. For a related expression, see ʔayáyx̣witpay̓ayn, of this word Phinney notes that "by this word Skunk expressed his indignation and his plan to return to seek vengeance" AP238, n. 2.

ʔé·tuʔ P certainly, indeed. This word may be a compound of ʔé·te and uʔ.
ʔé·tuʔ ʔipí hikúye q̓oʔ le·heyníx. Indeed he was gone for a long, long time.
ka· weye hiwí·ne koná ka· "ʔehé ʔé·tuʔ kuʔús hitimmíyune ʔinímyelpt ka· wé·t̓u maná· ʔaq̓ilawná·pi·kay̓t̓ax̣ ʔipné timmíyu. ʔé·te·n̓mu ka· wá·qoʔ ka· hitqé·wsix." Then he cried and said, "Yes, if that indeed is the wish of my friend, I could not, for anything, turn away from his wish. Now we are together." AW296.45

ʔetweyé·wi VS (archaic) to return from a hard trip, return from a doomed life. The last part may be wi vtss to return from.
ʔetweyé·wise. I am returning from a hard trip.
hiʔtweyé·wye. He returned after being lost.
heʔtweyé·wis. He just returned from a hard trip.
ʔiceyé·yenm miyáʔc h. Coyote's son just returned after being lost. AW20.154

ʔetwik vtsc to be after, be following. Cf. tiwí·k VC. This is a variant of etwik after the directional suffix u·.
piq̓ilawnó·ʔatwikcix. They are turning around to face the same direction. Cf. q̓í·law VC.
we·lúʔetwikce. I am running through water after (someone). Cf. lú· VS.

ʔé·tx you (pl). See ʔé· P.

ʔé·tx̣ew VC to be sad, be despondent, be downhearted, be worried
ʔé·tx̣ewce. I am sad. HA54.76
heʔétx̣ewce. He is sad. HA54.75, HA124.13
náma yúʔc h. Why is the poor one sad? HA54.75
peʔétx̣ewnuʔ. We'll be worried.
hipeʔétx̣ewnuʔ. They'll be sad. HA55.103
ʔá·tx̣awnoʔqa. I would be sad. HA125.10

ʔé·tx̣ewn being sad

ʔé·tx̣ewnin̓ be depressed, be saddened HA125.12

ná ʔko ʔ. hiwaqá. Yes, he was depressed.

ʔetx̣ewsí·mey without sadness

ʔé·tx̣ew̓nes to be sad, for being sad

wé·t̓u manmaʔí ʔ. not to be sad, never saddened

ʔé·tx̣ew̓nic saddening, distressing

ʔé·tx̣ewneyikse. I am sad wherever I go. I go around being sad. Cf. é·yi vtss.

ʔeʔtx̣ewnú·se. I am sad over him. Cf. ú· vtss.

ʔetx̣ew̓nicwí·se. I am worried that it will happen.

ʔetx̣ew̓ní·cwit sorrow, shame

sepé·- causative prefix

sepéʔtx̣ewce. I make (mine) sad.

hisepéʔtx̣ewce. He makes me worry.

silé·w- with eye

ʔeslé·w̓etx̣ewkse. I am downhearted to see it.

teqe- temporarily

teqeʔé·tx̣ewn brief worry

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyéʔtx̣ewce. I am sad as I go.

hiwyéʔtx̣ewne. She was sad as she went.

wiyeʔtx̣ew̓niw̓ú·se. I am sad as I go there.

ʔé·t̓ilp VS (1) to craze, make someone insane, (2) to make someone unconscious or delirious

ʔé·t̓ilpse. I (a ghost) am making someone crazy.

heʔét̓ilpse. It makes one crazy.

h. ʔí·ne. I am crazy: “It makes me crazy.” This is the way ‘I am crazy’ is expressed because it was believed that ghosts or spirits of the dead were the cause of insanity.

péʔt̓ilpse. He is insane. It makes him crazy.

c̓ewc̓éwnim p. The ghost makes him crazy.

hiné·c̓et̓ilpse. They are crazy. It makes them crazy.

haʔát̓ilpsaqa. I was delirious.

hiné·c̓et̓ilpuʔ. They’ll go crazy.

ʔé·t̓ilpin̓ crazy: “crazed”

ʔé·t̓ilpt insanity, state of being unconscious yex̣- drink

hiyex̣ˀet̓ílpse. He is making (e.g., his child) drink and is causing it to become crazy.

reflexive prefix + yex̣- drink

ˀipné·yex̣ˀet̓ilpse. He is acting crazy from drinking.

ˀé·t̓is N red-colored face paint

ˀé·t̓is (abs), ˀet̓í·sne (obj), ˀet̓í·ski (inst)

ˀet̓í·ski kú·se. I paint my face red.

ˀé·t̓isi·n (place name) (1) south of Lawyers Canyon where people obtained red face paint, (2) village site located across from Muskrat Bend on the west side of Clearwater River T33N R3E (Schwede 1966:30). Cf. hí·n sts.

ˀew vsts -er, -ist (agentive suffix) NPG69

tamtá·y̓aw a gossiper, a tattletale. Cf. tamtá·y VC to give news.

ˀew vsts. This suffix, added to a verb stem, makes an adjective. The difference between this suffix and ˀis can be seen in the following pair: ciká·w̓is ‘causing fear’ and ciká·w̓aw ‘full of fear’. Cf. ciká·w VC to fear, be afraid.

siy̓á·w̓aw (1) wild, untamed, (2) coward. Cf. siy̓á·w VC to be suspicious, be scared.

heté·ˀew lovely. Cf. hé·tewi VS to love.

ˀewí· talk. See hí VC.

ˀewí· VS to shoot with an arrow

ˀewí·se. I shoot (mine) (indicative present).

ˀeˀwí·se. I shoot it.

ˀeˀwisí·x. We shoot it.

péˀwise. He shoots it.

péˀwisix. They are shooting it. They are shooting them. HA78.28

ˀeˀwíye. I shot (indicative indefinite past).

péˀwiye or péˀwye. He killed it. He shot it. AW465.3, AW516.58, AW516.60, HA91.24

péˀwime. He shot it (this way). AW176.63

ˀawisá·qa. I was shooting (indicative recent past).

páˀwisaqa. He was going to shoot at it but didn't.

ˀewisé·ne. I shot (mine) long ago (indicative remote past).

péˀwisene. They shot it long ago. HA118.44

ˀewíyuˀ. I will shoot (indicative future).

ˀené·c̓ewyuˀ. I will shoot them.

ˀepeˀwíyuˀ. We'll be shooting at it.

ˀaˀwíyoˀqa. I could have shot it (conditional past).

páˀwiyoˀqa. He can shoot it.

né·cu ˀitú·nm kuˀusním p. He can never shoot anything like that. AW79.145

páˀwiqana. He shot it repeatedly (frequentative remote past).

p. ˀimé·sne. He shot deer. AW166.13

péˀwyen̓ixne. They shot repeatedly.

kál̓a piccáx̣ p. They (the little birds) shot them (Grizzly Bears) repeatedly with stinging effects. AW200.54

ˀeˀwí. (imperative) Shoot it (to sg)! AW79.147

ˀé·wit (1) shooting, killing AW465.7, (2) a kill (e.g., game animals)

ˀewyí·n shot; appears in personal names

him̓éˀewyi·n (personal name) Shot-in-Mouth

husú·speˀewyi·n (personal name) Shot-in-Head

kehenpeˀewyí·n or kehénpeˀewyi·n (personal name) Shot-in-Biceps

weyú·xpeˀewyi·n (personal name) Shot-in-Leg

ˀilú·tpeˀewyi·n (personal name) Shot-in-Belly

-a·t as the object goes by

páˀwya·tksa. He shot him as it went by. AW480.38

-etwik as the object moves away

ˀeˀwíyetwikce. He shoots after it.

péˀwiyetwikcix. They are shooting after it/them. HA78.27, HA78.30

páˀwiyatwikcin̓ax̣. They would shoot as the target moves away. HA78.26

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

péˀwyey̓se. He shot (someone else's). He shot (it) for someone.

ka· kiné·px hú·sus p. Right close he shot the head of (salmon).

ˀeˀwyé·ˀnis. I just shot it for someone.

yóq̓oˀ ˀé· we ˀitóˀayn wáwloqsaqa kí· ˀé· we wá·qoˀ ˀé· ˀ. Here it is for you, whatever you wanted it for, now I just shot it for you. AW72.17

péˀwyeˀnye. He killed it for her. AW72.15, AW112.59
ˀewyéˀnim. Kill it for me. AW72.15
-táy in pretense, half-heartedly
ˀaˀwitá·yca. I am shooting it for the fun of it.
pí·- reciprocal prefix
píˀewyuˀ. We'll be shooting at each other.
píˀewyeˀenim. Kill it for me.
píˀwime. We shot each other.
ˀé· wí·t̓ec p. You almost killed me. AW176.63
qisím- in anger
qisím̓ewise. I shoot (mine) in anger. I take it out on (mine).
ˀeqsím̓ewye. I shot it in anger.
wí·- distributive prefix
pewiˀewsínm. They shot each of them. HA109.131
pe·wiqsim̓ewísix. They were revenging each one. HA109.132
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyéˀwise. I am shooting (mine) as I move.
ˀewyéˀwise. I am shooting it as I go.
pé·wyeˀwisene. They shot it as they chased. HA118.44
reflexive prefix
ˀipnéˀwis. He just shot himself (indicative perfect).
ˀipnéˀwiye. He shot himself (indicative indefinite past).
ˀipnáˀwisaqa. He shot himself (indicative recent past).
ˀiméˀwiyuˀ. Be careful: "You are going to shoot yourself" (future).

ˀewín tell. See hí VC.

ˀe·wí· VC to be sleepy, be drowsy
ˀe·wí·ce. I am sleepy. AW257.85
heˀe·wí·ce. He is sleepy.
heˀe·wí·cix. They are sleepy.
heˀe·wí·ne. He was sleepy. AW514.20
hipeˀe·wí·ne. They were sleepy. AW468.52
ˀa·wí·caqa. I have been sleepy.
ník- intensifier
ˀe·wi·níkise. I am very sleepy.

tamáw- excessively
ˀa·wi·tamáwca. I am too sleepy to do anything.
té·- by talking
té·ˀewi·kse. I make (mine) sleepy by talking.
silé·w- with eyes
silew̓ewí·kse. I am sleepy from watching it.
ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyéˀe·wi·ks. I became sleepy from swimming.

ˀewsí·ne they had. See wé· VS.

ˀé·wte·s N wound, bullet hole; possibly related to ˀewí· VS
ˀé·wte·s (abs), ˀé·wte·sne (obj)
ˀé·wte·s wé·s. (That is where) the bullet hit.
ˀé·wte·skin̓ix from the wound AP478.13
ka· mét̓u kikéˀt ˀaˀátsa ˀ. But his blood goes out from the wound. AP478.13
ˀé·wte·sin̓ shot-place, wound
ka· q̓oˀ hitqakaˀáyxqana kaká· q̓oˀ hiˀnáhpayksa ka· hitqakaˀáyxqana yoq̓opná ˀ. ke yóx̣ tex̣kikeˀtí·n. Whenever he (Fox's son-in-law) would (kill a deer with Flint's arrowhead and) bring it (the kill) he (Fox) would rush over immediately to the bloody wound. AW166.15

ˀewyí·n (being) shot. See ˀewí· VS.

ˀew̓- object prefix. See ˀe vip.

ˀe·w̓u P surely
q̓oˀ ˀé·w̓u kál̓a wé·t̓u ˀitú·ki taláx̣ kiyúˀ. Now surely I am going to get you and I am not going to stop for anything. AW581.75

ˀex̣cím̓il N (1) throat, (2) tonsils HW, (3) voice. Cf. ˀex̣sim̓il VS.
ˀex̣cím̓il (abs)

ˀex̣ewí vtp abreast, side by side. Cf. keˀéy VC, láhtq̓i VS, lí·k VC, (with teqe) lí·k VC.

ˀéx̣s N roots of trees and grass, nonedible roots
ˀéx̣s or éqs (abs), ˀéx̣sne (obj)
lá·qan̓mex̣s pine root. Cf. lá·qa N.

ˀéx̣sex̣s N (1) dentalium, (2) necklace made of shells, (3) white bone. Cf. Sahaptin áx̣šax̣š Indian money tusk (*Dentalium pretiosum*) (Hunn 1990:311).
ˀéx̣sex̣s (abs), ˀex̣séx̣snim or ˀéx̣sex̣snim (np)
ˀex̣séx̣snim wehéyqt necklace of white bone pieces

ˀex̣sim̓ilwí· VS to eat too much, gorge oneself, glut, be greedy. Cf. ˀex̣cím̓il N.
ˀex̣sim̓ilwí·se. I am eating too much.
heˀx̣sim̓ilwí·se. He eats a lot.
ˀex̣sim̓ilwí·t eating too much, gluttony
ˀex̣sim̓ilwí·tx by his greediness AP413.7
ˀex̣sim̓ilwit̓ípec having a tendency to eat too much. Cf. ˀípec sts.
ˀex̣sim̓í·lin̓ (abs), ˀex̣sim̓í·liˀsne (obj) glutton

ˀé·x̣sk VS (1) to choke, (2) to choke (on food)
ˀé·x̣skse. I am choking on food.
heˀéx̣skse. He is choking on food.
ˀé·x̣skt choking
sepé·- causative prefix + stem + -é·y benefactive suffix
ˀené·sepeˀx̣skeˀnyuˀ. You will make them choke. AW360.30
ˀené·sepeˀx̣skeˀnix. You will cause theirs to choke. AP467.5-6

ˀex̣t vtp swallow (?); found in the following:
ˀex̣téylekeˀs throat. Cf. leylé·k VS.

ˀéx̣we N foot (of humans, animals, birds)
ˀéx̣we (abs), ˀex̣wé·pe (loc) AW577.4, ˀex̣wé·ki (inst)
ˀex̣wé·pkin̓ix from the feet AP80.6
ˀex̣wetláymiwt little toe. Cf. laymíwt N.
ˀex̣wettálam toe. Cf. tá·lam N.
ˀex̣wetté·q̓is big toe. Cf. té·q A.
ˀex̣weˀí·t̓it (abs), ˀex̣weˀt̓í·tnim (np) heel: “foot’s buttock.” Cf. ˀí·t̓it N.

ˀex̣wet- foot. See ˀéx̣we N.

ˀéx̣yew N mane (of horse, elk)
ˀéx̣yew (abs), ˀex̣yéwne (obj)
ˀex̣yé·wiṅ with mane

ˀé·y A (1) happy, (2) beautiful. Cf. ˀé·y̓s VC.
ˀé·y̓c (abs) , ˀey̓í·cpe (loc)
wé·s ˀé·y̓c. I am happy.
ˀé·te·x kíne ˀ. wic̓é·yuˀ. Certainly I will be happy here.
kál̓oˀ hitéw̓yecine mé·x̣sem ˀey̓í·cpe cixcixícim ka· ˀiwé·pne ˀewé·ke ti·ptí·pnu weˀnikí·n ˀá·yat. In a beautiful mountain Cixcixícim and his wife were living. The woman's name was Ti·pti·pnu. AW439.1
ˀey̓sník̓u very happy, joyful. Cf. ník sts.
ˀe·y̓cwé·tes happy land, happy land of the Dreamer religion HA130.2 Cf. wé·tes N.
ˀé·t̓ey̓c happy. Cf. ˀé·t stp.
ˀe·t̓ey̓cwé·tes oh, (this is) such a beautiful place

ˀé·ye VC to be loving to someone, be affectionate
ˀé·yece. I am loving.
heˀéyece. She is loving.
péˀyeme. She was loving to him.
ka· wá·qoˀ hipá·yna ka· p. ka· ˀiwé·pnepim. He (her husband) came and the wife made love to him. AW257.81
ˀeˀéyenuˀ. You'll be affectionate to him.
ka· tax̣c ˀé· ˀ. q̓oˀ kál̓oˀ ˀasapá·ˀlatwiqawnoˀ ˀé·. ka· kuˀuspé kíye ˀó·pciy̓awnoˀ ka· ˀináhcikli·toqoˀ ˀé·. And soon you will be loving to him and you will make him quite tired. And in this way we will kill him and I will take you back. AW256.66

ˀé·yewi VS to be peaceful, be calm, be quiet, be contented, be without worry, be undisturbed (e.g., of game animals)
ˀé·yewise. I am quiet.
heˀéyewise. He is peaceful.
ˀé·yewisix. We are without worry.
ˀé·yewisik̓é·tk̓imé. You are without worry. (= ˀ. + ˀé·tx + ˀimé)

heˀéyewisix. They are contented. AW434.73
peˀéyewye. We are in peace (indicative indefinite past). HA109.135
heˀéyewisine. They were peaceful (indicative remote past).
ˀé·yewin̓, heˀéyewin̓ (dist) peacefully. HA79.50
ka· koní·x hiptéw̓yenike ˀ. koní·x wiyéwc̓etkin̓ix. And from that time on they lived peacefully. AW192.175
teqé·kipe ˀé·yewin̓ At a glance (I see) you are peaceful.
heˀéyewin̓ ˀé·tx wisí·x hekípe. You look calm.
ˀé·yewit being peaceful HA79.39
wé·p- with hands
pú·p̓eyewye. She calmed him down.

ˀeyex̣ N (1) white salmon; salmon that return from the ocean for the second time. The meat of such salmon is not good. (2) dead salmon after spawning
ˀé·yx̣ (abs), ˀeyéx̣ne (obj)
ˀeyx̣eté·s or ˀeyx̣eté·sp (place name) O'Hara Bar T32N-R7E

ˀé·y̓s VC (1) to be happy, be agreeable, (2) (with ú· directional suffix) to flirt with. Cf. ˀé·y A.
ˀé·y̓sce. I am happy.
ˀitú·ki ˀ. Why are you happy? AW488.63
heˀéy̓sce. He is happy.
heˀéy̓scix SW or hiˀéy̓scix LM. They are happy.
naˀ ˀitú·ki yóx̣ h. hitíy̓esix yóx̣. Oh! why are they happy and (why) are they laughing. AW264.43
ˀé·y̓sne. I was happy (indicative indefinite past).
hipeˀéy̓sne. They rejoiced. AW154.15
haˀáy̓snaqana. He was happy (frequentative remote past).
ka· ˀiceyé·ye h. ˀipínk̓e. And Coyote was also happy. AW517.73
ˀé·y̓sin celebration, festivities AW536.2
ˀé·y̓snin̓ gladly, happily, elated
ˀ. hikúye. He went gladly.
ˀé·y̓sniwe·s happy place (used to translate 'paradise' DNP150), so-called happy hunting ground

-á·t as the object passes by

ˀá·y̓snatksa. I am happy because I see it pass by.

haˀáy̓snatksina. They were enjoying the sight of it passing by.

-é·yi move around

ˀé·y̓sneyikse. I am happy wherever I go.

-ú· toward

ˀey̓snú·ye. I flirted.

peˀey̓snú·ye. She flirted with him. AW593.36

-ˀípec desiderative suffix + -wi· ats

heˀey̓sn̓ipé·cwise. He wants to have a good time. AW543.11

sepé·- causative prefix

sepéˀey̓sce. I make (mine) happy.

sepéˀey̓sin making someone happy

silé·w- see

siléw̓ey̓ckse. I am happy to see it.

té·- talk

téˀey̓ckse. I make (mine) happy by singing or talking.

téˀey̓ckte·n̓ixnim. You make me happy by your singing. AW49.95

witi- while doing something else, while working

witíˀey̓sce. I am happy as I work.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyéˀey̓sce. I am happy as I go.

hiwyéˀey̓scim. They were happy.

ka· h. titm̓á·y̓ pá·x̣lo·. And the five girls were happy as they went. AW488.78

reflexive prefix + ke·- eat

ˀipné·keˀey̓ckse. He was happy eating. AW132.14

ˀipl̓é·keˀey̓ckse. He was happy eating. AW115.108. This is Coyote's speech, hence the change of [n] to [l].

ˀipné·keˀey̓ckuˀ. They will be happy eating. AW36.433

reflexive prefix + yex̣- drink

ˀiné·yex̣ˀey̓sce. I am happy (from drinking).

ˀ. ˀinekú·tki. I am happy from drinking.

ˀí sis in such a manner

manmaˀí in what way, how. Cf. maná· D.

konmaˀí in that manner. Cf. ko D.

pennex̣sepneˀí each in different ways. Cf. néx̣sep A.

pannaqciˀí one at a time. Cf. ná·qc Nu.

ˀí VC to lie, lie down, be lying down

ˀíce. I am lying (indicative present).

hiˀíce. It is lying.

ˀícaqa. I was lying down (indicative recent past).

hiˀícene. It lay (indicative remote past).

ké·- with teeth

ké·ˀiks leftover food (not usable), garbage

lé·w- fish

hilé·w̓ce. Fish are lying still (e.g., in winter).

teqe- suddenly

teqeˀíce. I am lying (e.g., on the ground after falling down).

ˀetqeˀíce. His (something) lay suddenly.

hitqeˀíce. He dropped dead.

tox̣pí- legs

tox̣piˀíca. I have my legs stretched out. This statement refers to a state. In contrast, tox̣piˀí·ksa means 'I am stretching out my legs.'

hitx̣piˀícana. He had his legs stretched out. AW254.34

tox̣pí- legs + stem + -lí·k vtss

tox̣piˀlí·kim. Stick your legs out. AW578.17

tox̣pí- legs + stem + -lí·k vtss + -ú· toward

patx̣piˀlikó·ya. She stuck her leg out toward him. AW578.18

we- with a tool

wéˀiks (abs), wéˀiksne (obj) saw dust, chopping chips

wice- or wise- travel

wiceˀíce. My things are packed: "Mine are lying for traveling."

hiwceˀíce. His property is on display.

hiwseˀíce. His things are lying packed.

ˀisí·met núkt hitehémce hicapá·ˀlaqy̓awisa ka· h. wá·qoˀ ˀilaqy̓á·win̓ ka· sisílq̓is hiteˀépetu. There, meat was drying; (there was so much that) it was dark. Some lay already dried, and some was lying there fresh. HA39.13

hiwceˀícix or hiwceˀécix. (1) Theirs is lying. (2) They are drying meat.

ˀelíw- in winter

ˀel̓wíce. I winter. I spend winter.

heˀel̓wícix. They are living in permanent camp. AP465.1-2

heˀel̓wícine. They spent winter. AW430.3

ˀelíw- in winter + stem + -nik vtss

ˀel̓wínikse. I settle down to spend winter.

ˀel̓wínikinwe·s winter encampment

ˀí· P interjection indicating either long duration or long distance

ˀic vtp with knife, with sharp edge. This form is used when the object is either distributive or plural. When the object is singular or collective, the form ˀice is used.

ˀick̓átk̓atin edge of dress made by cutting leather into fringes. Cf. k̓át VC.

ˀicpéˀqse. I slice (many). Cf. péˀq VS.

ˀicpítpitin. Cut (meat) into small strips. Cf. pít VC.

ˀic vsts adjective formant. This form is suffixed to verb stems and makes adjectives. Other forms are ˀc and ˀs.

tillá·p̓ic lonesome. Cf. tillá·p VC to be lonesome.

sayáq̓ic beautiful. Cf. sayaqí VC to admire.

máq̓ic clean, pure. Cf. maq VC to be clean, be pure.

yáq̓ic comfortable. Cf. yaq VC to be comfortable.

ˀic stp found in the following:

ˀicṃá·t̓a upriver. Cf. má·t̓a.

ˀicmé·t̓e downriver. Cf. mé·t̓e.

ˀí·c mother. See ˀí·s K.

ˀice vtp with knife, with sharp edge (with singular or collective object)

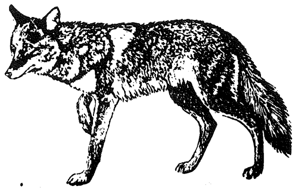
ˀicacálkt to cut end (of something, e.g., horse's tail). Cf. cal VS.

ˀicemeˀéqsit strip of rawhide cut with a knife. Cf. meˀéqs N.

ˀicet̓úxskt to clean (e.g., fish, animal). Cf. t̓úxs VC.

ˀicawyámkt to peel with a knife. Cf. wiyámk VS.

ˀicepéˀqse. I slice (one). Cf. péˀq VS.



ˀice N, stp coyote, *Canis latrans*; identification by Alan Marshall. This form is found either (1) with suffix yé·ye or (2) as a prefix to a noun; possibly a loan from ica in Northern Uto-Aztecan. Cf. Shoshoni *icappi* 'coyote' (*ppi* classifier), Northern Paiute *icaˀa* 'coyote' (*ˀa* personifier) (personal communication, Sven Liljeblad). *ˀisa,* a verb stem meaning 'to tell a lie' underlies the Shoshoni form (personal communication, Wick R. Miller).

(1) ˀiceyé·ye (abs), ˀiceyé·yene (obj), ˀiceyé·yenim AW478.11 or ˀiceyé·yenm AW501.12,18 (np), ˀiceyé·yeni·n with ˀ. AW500.1

ˀiceyé·yenm hipinwé·s (place name) area near Reubens T34N R2W, Idaho: "coyote's eating place." Cf. hipí VS.

ˀiceyé·yenm sílu western buttercup, *Ranunculus occidentalis*: "coyote's eye."

ˀiceyé·yenm wit̓é·pe (place name) Cedar Flat: "coyote's raft place." This place is located up the middle fork of the Clearwater River.

ˀiceyé·yenme (place name) (1) a creek near Coyote Grade, (2) Coyote Creek above tamá·ˀlaspo· (Howard Wilson's) house and Penny Ranch, up the middle fork of the Clearwater River near Kooskia, Idaho; Penny Cliffs

ˀicayá·yaqan (abs), ˀicayá·yaqanm (np) young coyote. Cf. qan sts.

(2) ˀicesetéyki (inst) because of coyote's fur AP180.1. Cf. sétey N.

ˀicep carry on one's back. See ˀise·pí VS.

"ˀicéteqes" N (place name) village site located above "énetoyn" on both sides of the Snake River T9N R46E (Washington) T34N R5W (Schwede 1966:40)

ˀiceyé·ye coyote. See ˀice N.

ˀí·cicicicic P that describes shivering from cold, brrr AW13.46

ˀicíwe to skin by cutting, butcher. See ˀisíwe VC.

ˀickí·cuˀmix Coeur d'Alene. See ˀiskí·cuˀmix N.

"ickú·li" VS "to learn a lesson, learn something new"
kál̓a kí· tá·qc ʔickú·liye. Just today I learned something new. AP195.4
kál̓a ʔickú·liye ʔé·te·x táʔc. I certainly learned a lesson. AP195.8

ʔíckum̓ calf. See ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N.

ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N calf (of domestic cow)
ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx (abs), ʔickum̓kum̓é·lxne (obj), ʔickum̓kum̓é·lxnim (np),
ʔickum̓kum̓elxpípem among ʔ.
ʔinwí·me ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx heifer. Cf. ʔínmwim N.
ʔickum̓kum̓é·lxnim núkt veal
ʔíckum̓ (baby talk) calf

ʔicmam̓íha N (woman's name) "just a name" EPW, meaning unanalyzable

ʔicmá·t̓a upstream. See má·t̓a N.

ʔicmé·t̓e downstream. See mé·t̓e N.

ʔicmú·x̣ux̣ule A backward, not progressive

ʔictimá·xsit N notch at the end of an arrow HW. Cf. ʔic cut.

ʔic̓tiyehé· N Big Foot

ʔicuʔyé·ks N (1) strips of cloth or fur for protection of feet under moccasins HW, (2) socks EPW
ʔaʔá·nm ʔicuʔyé·ks big snowflakes

ʔicwałá·n N white intestines. máymay has excrement in it; ʔicwałá·n does not.
ʔicwałá·n (abs), ʔicwałá·na (obj)

ʔícwes N earring made from white- or rose-colored seashell
ʔícwes (abs), ʔicwé·sne (obj)

"icwé·wlcicqiy" P "hurry, evening shadows be" AP264.6-7. Phinney comments, "The derivation and literal meaning of the word are unknown. It was used to address and beckon the evening shadows which bring all the joys of evening camp" AP264, n. 1.

ʔicwé·y VC to feel cold; refers to weather or wind
ʔicwé·yce. I am cold.
ʔ. wé·t. Are you cold?
hiʔcwéyce. He is cold.
ʔicwé·y̓s (abs), ʔicweʔí·snim (np) cold, chilly. Cf. ʔic.
hahatiyanó·sa ʔicweʔí·snim há·tiyanm. Cold wind is blowing on me.
ʔicwéywecet because of chilliness
ʔicwéyn being cold, cold (illness)
ʔicwé·y̓ew immune to cold. Cf. ʔew vsts.
ʔicweʔinikíse. I am chilled. Cf. nikí vtss.
pí·- reciprocal prefix + sepé·- causative prefix + ʔiyé·- in water
pisepeʔyeʔcweyké·t. The one who causes others to get chilled in the water. AP53.2
sepé·- causative prefix
né·sepeʔcweynim. (You) caused us to be cold.
ʔé· n. You made us cold. AW13.46
sepé·- causative prefix + ʔiyé·- in water
né·scepeʔyeʔcweyktetum. (You) used to cause us to be cold in water. AW35.416
sepeʔyeʔcweykey̓é·y̓ without causing to be cold in water AW33.379
pé·ne "máwa ʔipí nú·ne s. hiné·skiyuʔ." He (Coyote's youngest son) told him (Coyote), "When are you going to do anything without getting us cold in water?" AW48.75
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyéʔcweyce. I feel cold as I travel.

ʔí·cwi vtss found in the following:
ʔetx̣ew̓ní·cwit sorrow, shame. Cf. ʔé·tx̣ew VC.

"izgalatía" N "a reptile like a toad, striped with greenish color" DNP220; probably *ʔicx̣aʔlá·tiya.

ʔíc̓ic̓ic̓ic P that describes hiss of anger AP364.1

ʔí·c̓is N (1) *Lomatium dissectum*; identification by Alan Marshall, (2) large root of the size of small grapefruit, tastes like a sweet potato, (3) "Indian celery" AP238.3, (4) *ízis* "a large bulb, which is poisonous, if not cooked" DNP177

ʔiné·k̓u pé·tqe·xne ka· p. tamawín̓ qepsíʔs heqéscim hiwé·m. Although he (Grizzly Bear) saw him (Coyote in disguise) briefly, he became sick, he (Coyote) had nothing but foul pus. AW175.53

ʔik̓ú·k̓ey̓s revolting, nauseating, filthy. Cf. ʔs adjective formant AP329.1-2.

reflexive prefix + ké·- bite

ʔiné·keʔk̓uk̓eykse. I want to throw up. I make myself sick from eating.

ʔimé·keʔk̓uk̓eykuʔ. You will have upset stomach.

ka· pé·ne "konóʔ weye yá·caʔ weye kí· ké·mex tu·leylé·keʔnis tásx̣. ké·nem ʔ. ʔintehéyki." Then he (Coyote) said to him (Grizzly Bear), "Now, older brother, let me throw in this grease, (because without it) my hair may upset your stomach." AW581.66

ʔil vtp talk, sing. Cf. c̓í·q VC, haní· VS, wá·x̣waq VC.

ʔil N (with suffix ʔá·l) late spring. Cf. ʔá·l sts season of.

ʔil̓á·l (abs) "May" DNP130.

ʔiláp VC to be the end (e.g., of trail)

ʔilápca. It's the end. It is a deadend (e.g., of a trail).

ʔiyé·- in water

iyalápsa "to stay in the way, as a stream hindering the going further" DNP144; probably ʔiyá·ʔlapsa Water ends (e.g., my trail).

ʔilapá·qin̓ buckskin horse. See pá·q VS.

ʔilapáykt northern light. See pá·y VC.

ʔilaq̓í· VS to be on the border, be the limit

hiʔlaq̓í·sa. It is the extent (of my land).

ʔilaq̓isí·may without limit, unlimited. Cf. sí·mey VS.

ʔilatá·p VS to have contempt, defy, not be afraid, challenge

ʔilatá·psa. I have contempt. Cf. *ilatápsa* 'contemno' GLN91

ʔ. ʔé·. I am going to challenge you. I am not afraid of you.

ʔaw̓latá·psa. I defy it.

paʔlatá·psa. He was not afraid of him. AP82.2

ˀilá·twi VS to be weak, be tired, be worn out, be unable

ˀilá·twisa. I am tired. HA123.2

hiˀlá·twisa. He is tired. AW174.43

hiˀlá·twima. He was worn out.

kál̓a le·héype wá·qoˀ ka· h. For a long time (she was tickling him) and he was tired. AW257.84

ˀilá·twin̓ exhausted, tired out

ˀí·n wé·s ˀ. I am tired. HA124.2

ˀila·twisí·may untiring, indefatigable. Cf. sí·mey VS.

ˀilá·twit (abs), ˀilá·twitpa (loc) being tired, fatigue AW25.245

-u· directional suffix

ˀilatwiyó·sa. I am too tired to go there. It is impossible for me to go there.

-ˀic adjective formant

ˀilatwí·t̓ic tiring, demanding, irksome

ˀ. You are the cause of my worry. You irk me.

sepé·- causative prefix

sapá·ˀlatwisa. I am making (mine) tired.

pá·sapaˀlatwisix. They wore him out. AW31.342

silím- eye

silím̓latwisa. My eyes get tired.

te·x- cold

ta·xˀlá·twisa. I am tired from coldness.

té·mqi- throw

tamqiˀlá·twisa. I am (e.g., my arm is) tired from throwing.

tim̓né·- heart

tim̓ná·ˀlatwisa. I am weary: "I am heart-tired."

we- ride

waˀlá·twisa. I am tired from riding.

wilé·- run

wilá·ˀlatwisa. I am tired from running.

wistek- shoot

wistakˀlá·twisa. I am tired from shooting.

witi- while doing something else

witíˀlatwisa. I get tired from time to time.

wiyé·- as one goes
wiyaˀlá·twisa. I am getting tired as time goes on.
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqiˀlá·twisa. I am tired from walking.
ˀiyé·- in water
ˀiyá·ˀlatwisa. I am tired from swimming.
reflexive prefix + té·- talk
ˀiná·taˀlatwisa. I am tired from talking.
ˀimá·taˀlatwisa. You are tired from talking.
ˀipná·taˀlatwisa. He is tired from talking.
namá·taˀlatwisix. We are tired from talking.
reflexive prefix + witi- work
ˀipnáwtiˀlatwiya. He became tired. AW116.114

ˀilaˀat A of weak health, sickly, of failing health
ˀilaˀtwí·sa. My health is failing.
hiˀlaˀtwí·sa. He is sickly. He is continually ailing.
ˀilaˀátwit long illness
ˀilaˀtwí·tki (inst) because of long illness
wá·qoˀ ˀé·te·x kó·qawn kínki ˀí·nim ˀ. Now I am going to die from this long illness. AW295.17
ˀiláˀt sickly, weak
ˀiláˀt hí·wes. He is sickly. He is weak.

ˀilát, ˀilaˀtwí· sickly. See ˀilaˀat A.

ˀilaˀqatp̓á·tpa (place name). See tip̓é· VS.

ˀiláˀtk VS to have influence over (someone)
ˀilaˀtkiyó·sa. I have influence over it. Cf. u· directional suffix.
hiˀlatkiyó·sa. He thinks he can do what he wants.

ˀilaˀyqtamáw- to have a fever. See ˀiyéq A.

ˀilc vtp burn. See k̓íw VC, k̓í·m̓ P, yá·q̓aq VS.

ˀilcwé·w̓cix N monster. This word refers to a specific monster that lived in the Kamiah Valley. The monster swallowed many people. Coyote challenged the monster to an inhaling contest, lost, ended up in the monster's belly, cut off its heart from inside, killed it, and releases the people captured in its belly. Various topographical features in the Kamiah Valley are said to represent the monster's udders, heart, and liver. Cf. Spinden (1908:14-15), Farrand (1917:148-151), Swadesh (1930:26), AP18-24, HA23-29.

ˀilcwé·w̓cix (abs) HA26.43, HA26.56, ˀilcwé·w̓cixne (obj) HA24.11, ˀilcwé·w̓cixnim (np) HA23.3, HA24.6, ˀilcwé·w̓cixcimkey̓ only ˀ. Spinden *iltswewtsix* (1908:14) and Farrand *iltswe°tsix* (1917:148) recorded similar forms. Phinney has a metathesized form *iltswewtsix* AP18.

ˀile vtp (1) to talk, grumble, (2) to cry, weep, (3) to sing

(1) ˀilekúy. You go on as you grumble. AW456.30. Cf. kú· VS.
hiˀlewsé·tu. He is talking and standing. Cf. wisé·tu
ˀilaˀáta. I went out as I was talking to someone. Cf. ˀá·t VS.

(2) hiˀlastaláhsasa. He is looking up crying. Cf. láhsa VS.
hiˀlapá·yna. He came crying. Cf. pá·y VC.
ˀilex̣elé·leyce. I work as I cry. Cf. x̣elé·ley VC.

(3) hiˀlacó·tk̓omacpatksix. They shuffle along in a single file as they sing. Cf. capatí VC.
hiˀlaˀpsqícpatkayiksa. He went back and forth singing along the aisle.

ˀile vtp fire, light, heat; antonym of te·x vtp. Cf. kaˀáw VC, laˀám VC, list̓eqí VC, luˀuqí VC, mú·łmuł VC, nú·xsi VS, pá·q VS, pá·y VC, qiy̓á·w VC, qiˀyáw VC, qú·p VC, q̓í·sk VS, q̓ulq̓ulí VS, saˀáy VC, tehém VC, tikíkim VC, tip VC, tip̓é· VS, tí·we VC, tó·sk VS, t̓áx̣ax̣ VS, yoqó·p VC, ˀilep V.

ˀilé· myself. See ˀiné· vip.

ˀilé·- make noise. See hí VC (= ˀile + hí VC).

ˀilec vtp red-hot. See ké·m V.

ʔilelím vtp (1) to cry, (2) to sing. Cf. cikilí· VC, c̓í·q VC, (with wilé·) keʔéy VC, (with ʔipsqí) keʔéy VC, (with teq̓e) lú· VS, tamá· VC, we·cé· VS.

ʔilep VC to become red, ripen
ʔileʔlepní·n berries that are beginning to ripen. Cf. ʔile fire.

ʔilé·p vtp speak (?) apologetically/defensively. This prefix is found in cimik VC, kiʔyé·w VC, suquʔyé· VS, tawq VS, yalwá· VC.

ʔilepqé· VC (1) to be haughty, be proud (of girls), think too highly of oneself, play hard to get, (2) to feel animosity toward (someone)
ʔilepqé·ce. I am proud.
-u· directional suffix
peʔlepqenú·ye. He felt animosity toward him. AP468.10-11
ʔew̓lepqenú·ye. She was proud of him.
ʔ. há·mana pil̓í·n̓. The girl is too good for the man.
reflexive prefix
ʔipneʔlepqé·ce. She is proud of herself.
ʔipnaʔlapqá·tm̓ay̓ a modest maiden, a virtuous girl AP425.1

ʔilé·pqet N moccasin, shoe, "horseshoe" DNP101. See Figure 19 on p. 912.
mú·hʔlepqet cowhide shoes. Cf. mú· N.
q̓alawní·n ʔilé·pqet moccasins decorated with beads. Cf. q̓aláwn N.
q̓awq̓áw̓lapqat (whiteman's) shoes. Cf. q̓áw P.
sac̓á·si·n ʔilé·pqet moccasins decorated with porcupine quills. Cf. sác̓as N.
walí·m̓lapqat traditional Nez-Perce-style moccasin AW447.147. See Plate 3 and Plate 4.
ʔilé·pqeti·n (a person) with moccasins or shoes on. Cf. hí·n sts.
heʔlepqénut or ʔilepqénut (about one person), heheʔlepqénut (pl) without moccasins. Cf. nú·t sts.
ʔilá·pqat̓ayn a large buckskin for making moccasins
ʔicqíʔlepqet gum boots. Cf. ʔísqi N pitch.
ʔilé·pqetise. I put on my moccasins. Cf. hí· svts.
sepé·- causative prefix
ʔesepé·ʔlepqetise. I make him put on shoes.
pé·sepeʔlepqetiye. She put moccasins on him. AW448.156
ʔesepé·ʔlepqeti. Put moccasins on him! AW448.156

wí·- distributive prefix + sepé·- causative prefix

pé·wisepeˀlepqetiye. He put each one of the moccasins on him.

páhinaq̓iyaˀnya ka· p. He (the son-in-law) finished them (moccasins) and put each one on him (Coyote). AW350.20

reflexive prefix + wí·- distributive prefix

ˀiné·wiˀlepqetite. (Let me) put each of the moccasins on myself. AW239.18

ˀilé·ptekey N socks, stockings, nylons. Cf. ˀicuˀyé·ks N.

ˀilé·ptekey (abs)

ˀilé·ptekeyise. I put on my socks. Cf. hí· svtss.

ˀilé·se VC to make noise

ˀilé·sece. I make noise.

hiˀlé·sece. (1) He makes noise. (2) (with ˀipelí·kt cloud) It is thundering.

hikúye ke kuˀús ˀipelí·kt h. It went like thunder.

hiˀlá·sacaqa. It made noise.

ˀipelí·kt h. It thundered.

(with incorporated nouns)

hahátyaˀlasaca. Wind is roaring. AW434.78. Cf. há·tya N wind.

hiwé·leˀlesece. River rumbles as it flows. AW23.200. Cf. wé·le N stream.

(with a compound stem)

hiˀlasatamáwca. It makes too much noise. Cf. tamáw VC.

(with a stem prefix)

ké·- with teeth

ké·ˀlesece. I am making noise while chewing.

hiké·ˀlesece. He makes noise in eating.

ké·ˀlesepx to eating noise

pá·mc̓iya k. He heard him chewing something.

temé·- throw

temé·ˀlesece. I am making noise by throwing something.

tamá·ˀlaspo· (man's name) The meaning of this name is given as 'making noise by throwing'. But the vocalism is a puzzle, a case of folk etymology? Howard Wilson, who lived in Kooskia, Idaho, had this name.

teqe- suddenly

hitqeʔlé·se. He made noise. AW169.70

hitqeʔlé·sene. He made noise (as when he falls dead).

kaká· hiwu·lí·ke pó·pciy̓awna h. When he (Flint) fell as he (Coyote) killed him, he made noise. AW169.69

hitqaʔlásacan̓ax̣. (Whichever) made the noise. AW169.72

té·w- at night

hité·w̓lesece. It's making noise at night.

tukʷé·p- with hand

tuké·p̓lesece. I make noise with my hand.

tulé·- by foot

tulé·ʔlesece. I am making noise with my feet as I walk.

hitulé·ʔlesecinm. They made noise with their feet as they came. AW515.32

tulé·ʔlese (abs), tulé·ʔlesene (obj) AW175.55 footsteps (which one hears)

wat- wade, ford

wat̓lá·saca. I am making noise as I cross water.

hiwat̓lá·saca. He makes noise in wading.

we- with a tool

hiweʔlé·sece. He made noise.

ka· hé·nek̓e líy̓es ha·níya kiwkiwkiw h. And he went back to making the canoe, rattattat, he made noise. AW137.58

we·- fly, move fast

hiwé·ʔlesece. There is a gunshot.

hiwa·ʔlá·san̓ax̣. She was making noise as she scraped a dry hide. AW77.101

weye- quickly

weyeʔlé·sece. I rattle. I make noise.

ʔu·yeʔlé·sece. He makes noise as he goes swiftly. AW341.79

ʔile- fire

ʔew̓leʔlé·sece. His is popping from heat.

ʔiletp̓é· VS to be (leaning or sitting) against

ʔiletp̓é·se. I am leaning against (something).

cepé·- by pressure

cepé·ʔletp̓ese. I paint. I photograph.

cepé·ʔletp̓et picture, painting, photograph

cepeʔletp̓eyew̓é·t photographer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

cepé·ʔletp̓eʔs camera. Cf. eʔs vsts.

ˀiletteṁé blind, visually handicapped. See tité·wi VS.

ˀilex̣éyumes pretentious one. See ˀilex̣ú·yemec N.

ˀiléx̣li many, much (Downriver dialect form). See ˀiléx̣ni A.

ˀiléx̣ni A many, much. Cf. ˀiléx̣li, ˀilx̣.
ˀiléx̣ni (abs), ˀilx̣ní·ne (obj), ˀilx̣lí·ki (inst), ˀilx̣niníx very ˀ.
q̓oˀ ˀilx̣niníx hicú·kwece. He knows a lot. He is very knowledgeable.
ˀilx̣ninéhem many times
ˀilx̣ní·pkiṅix from many places HA81.1
ˀilx̣ní·we (abs), ˀilx̣ní·wene (obj) AP36.10, ˀilx̣ní·wem (np) many people Cf. we sts human classifier.
ˀilx̣ní·ku·s (place name) Thousand Springs: "many waters." Cf. kú·s N.
ˀilx̣ní·wisix. We are increasing in number. Cf. wi· sts.
peˀilx̣níwye. We became numerous.
"ˀilxníˀmap" (place name) camp site located on Goats Island in the Clearwater River below Coyote Gulch T36N R4W (Schwede 1966:36). Probably *ˀilx̣níˀmap (= ˀilx̣ 'many' + ˀáma 'island' + p locative suffix).

ˀilex̣ú·yemec N (archaic) (1) a person who is pretentious, someone who says much but really does not do what he or she claims to be capable of, (2) "an interloper" AP268.1. It is possible this word is further analyzable into ˀile vtp 'to talk' and a stem related to x̣óyamac N.
ˀilex̣ú·yemec or ˀilex̣ú·yemes (abs), ˀilex̣ú·yemesne (obj). Phinney has a metathesized *ilex̣éyumes* AP268.1; for another case of metathesis, see ˀilcwé·w̓cix.

ˀilé·yq VS to become hot
ˀilé·yqse. I am getting hot.
hiˀlé·yqe. He was getting hot.
ka· ná·qcki wiyéwc̓etki ka· tiṁá·y̓ hiqˀnisé·ne. ka· h. q̓oˀ ˀiyé·q̓is ˀu hiwé·ke lé·heyn. And one time the girl went digging (for roots) and she became hot, the day was quite hot. AW252.4
ˀilé·yqit or ˀilé·yqt (abs), ˀilé·yqitpe (loc) heat, steam, getting hot
ˀiléyqitwecet because of heat

ˀilayqtamá·wca. I am overheated. Cf. tamáw VC.
hiˀlayqtmá·wca. It is very hot.
sepé·- causative prefix
cepé·ˀleyqse. I am heating (mine).
c. píswe. I am heating rocks.
hicepé·ˀleyqse. He is heating it.
ˀipí ˀiyéqt h. She is heating the broth.
hicepé·ˀleyqe. He heated it.
ha·níya koná píswe h. cicilpcícilp. He (Coyote) made round rocks and he heated them up. AW580.60
wilé·- run
wilé·ˀleyqse. I get hot from running.
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyé·ˀleyqse. I get hot as I go.
ˀipsqí- on foot
ˀipsqíˀleyqse. I get hot from walking.

ˀileˀtú·wi VS to be under the weather, be ailing, not feel well
ˀileˀtú·wise. I am under the weather.
hiˀleˀtú·wise. He is not feeling well. HA50.2
hiˀleˀtúwye. He was ailing.
náma ka· koná kawóˀ h. pit̓í·n̓. Then why is the girl sick? AW468.50

ˀilí·l vtp repeatedly. Cf. c̓í·q VC.

ˀililc̓e VS to arrange (e.g., firewood), heat up (rocks)
ˀililc̓ese or ˀilí·lc̓ese. I am arranging (e.g., logs on the camas baking pit). I make hot rocks on firewood.

ˀilíw vtp burn. Cf. heqet N, keˀéy VC, léht VS, siqé·te VS, tin̓ukí VC, ˀinipí VS.

ˀilíwsteq̓e VC to be lying and flat face down. Cf. ˀiqá· VC to be lying on one's back.
ˀilíwsteq̓ece. I am lying flat on my stomach.
hiˀlíwsteq̓ece. He is lying flat, face down.

lí·k assume the position
  hiʔlíwsteq̓elikse. He lies down flat, face down.
    hiʔlíwsteq̓elike. He lay down flat, face down. AW168.53
    ʔilíwsteq̓elikitx. Lie face down (to pl)! HA108.115
like·ce upon, on
  hiʔlíwsteq̓elikeceye. He lay down flat, on his stomach, upon it. AW55.187, AW328.57
    ʔilíwsteq̓elikecey. Be on your stomach on it. AW54.175
keʔéy move
  hiʔlíwsteq̓ekeʔykse. He is moving on his stomach.
tukʷé·y- lie
  hitkú·y̓liwsteq̓elike. He lay face down.
weye- quickly
  hiweyeʔilíwsteq̓elikeceye. He lay on his stomach upon something as he flew.

ʔillíp P redly. Cf. ʔilp VS.
  ʔillíp ʔekú·se. I blush.

ʔiló·tkola vtp in pain. Cf. č̓í·q VC, keʔéy VC, líxnik VS, pá·y VC, wíhne VC.

ʔilp VS to tie a string (?)
  ʔilpóʔs or ʔalpóʔs (abs), ʔilpoʔósna (obj) a strip of buckskin, shoestring

ʔilp VS to be red. Cf. ʔilep.
  cepé·- by pressing
    cepé·ʔilpim. I toast it to red crispness.
      ka· ʔinpím wé·wqt ka· qétu s. And I take fatty dried meat and I toast it to red crispness. AP2.15-16
  cepé·- by pressing + ké·- with teeth
    cepé·keʔilpeʔs red dye
  cepé·- by pressing + ʔile- fire
    cepé·ʔleʔilpse. I make it red with fire.
  reflexive prefix + té·- talk
    ʔipneteʔílpse. He laughs and gets red.
      ʔiceyé·ye ʔ. (name of a star): "Coyote laughing and getting red."
  ʔílp a red speck, a red spot on the skin HW

ʔilp̓ílp red
ʔ. sík̓em light-bay horse
hú·sus ʔ. roan horse: "red head."
heʔilpéʔilp (1) red (dist), (2) red raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*, (3) red beet, a plant with blood-red root used as food
qóʔc hitáwtacina ka· ʔiceyé·ye simú·xki hiná·swisiwya ka· siló·silo·ki heʔilpéʔilpki. They (the mischievous young animals) were still asleep and Coyote smeared them with charcoal, with egg yolk, and with red things. AW497.70

ʔilpóʔs strip of buckskin. See ʔilp VS.

ʔilpsú·s VC to have a nosebleed. This was considered the sign of end of headache.
ʔilpsú·sce. My nose is bleeding.
hiʔilpsú·sce. His nose is bleeding.
ʔilpsú·sin nose bleeding
reflexive prefix + cú·- with a pointed object
ʔiné·cuʔlpsusce. I make myself a nosebleed.
ʔimemé·ʔlpsusitx. Make yourselves bleed from nose.

ʔilp̓ílp red. See ʔilp VS.

"ilq̓ú·lx" N *Lomatium salmoniflorum* (Marshall 1977:48)

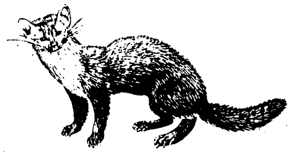
ʔils vtp burn. Cf. qú·p VC, té·m̓qet N.

ʔilskáwt N sky, firmament HW

ʔilsté·m̓qet burned tree. See té·m̓qet.

ʔilú·t N (1) belly, (2) womb, (3) side, the part over the ribs of animals
ʔilú·t (abs), ʔilú·tpe (loc)
wá·qoʔ ʔilú·t ʔekúye. Now his stomach was upset. AW116.129
kál̓awnik̓ay̓ kál̓a koná ʔilú·t ʔetqé·wse. Finally his (Cixcixicim's) belly was sticking out (from swallowing so many things). AW78.114
ʔilú·tpe ʔewyí·n (name) Shot-Through-Belly

ˀilú·tpe (loc) + wé· VS/wic̓é· VS = (idiom) to be/become pregnant
hí·wes ˀilú·tpe. She is pregnant.
ka· tim̓á·y̓ ˀilú·tpe hiwc̓é·ye. Then the girl became pregnant. AW358.7
ˀilu·tí·n (sg), heˀlu·tí·n (dist) big-bellied person: "with belly." Cf. hí·n sts.
ˀilú·tliwnin̓ marten, *Martes americana*:
"burned belly" HW. Cf. líw VC.



ˀilu·tú·pnin̓ marten, *Martes americana*: "light belly"
pé·ˀilu·t belly deep. Cf. peH stp.
ˀilú·twe· (abs), ˀilú·twe·me (pl abs) AW56.206, ˀin̓lú·twe· (1sg poss abs),
ˀilú·twe·yi·n with ˀ. Woman's full or (either paternal or maternal) half-sibling: "uterine sibling." Cf. tiwe· sts.
ˀiló·t̓ayn (abs), ˀiló·t̓ayna (obj) cinch, saddle girth: "for belly"

ˀilú·ye vts because of heat or smoke. Cf. léht VS, qiˀyáw VC, tin̓ukí VC.

ˀilwá·paˀ VS to dodge, shy away, avoid
hiˀlwá·paˀsa. He is dodging.
hiˀlwá·paˀqana. He would suddenly shy away. AP218.15
ˀilwá·paˀt dodging, avoiding
ˀilwapaˀt̓ípac unpredictable (e.g., of horses): "prone to dodge." Cf. ˀípec sts.
sepé·- causative prefix
sapá·ˀlwapaˀsa. I am hitting it. I am making it dodge.
pá·sapaˀlwapaˀya. He aimed at him. AW124.55

ˀilwá·x̣wax̣- cry, scream. See wá·x̣waq VC.

ˀilw vtp fire, flame. Cf. léht VS.

ˀilwe vtp lost (?). This prefix is found with tíyek VS. Its meaning is unclear.

"ˀilxníˀmap" (place name). See ˀiléx̣ni A.

ˀílx̣ vtp much. Cf. tim VS.

ˀilx̣ní· many, much. See ˀiléx̣ni A.

ˀí·m N you (sg)
ˀí·m (abs), ˀimu·né (obj), ˀimím (np), ˀimímpe (loc), ˀimímkin̓ix from yours

konmá ˀé· kú·se kí· ˀí·m konapí ˀé·tx ˀimé kusí·x ka· konapí. You (sg) go that way, and you (pl) go there. AW16.93

kí· ˀé· wé·s ˀimím. It is yours.

ˀí·mk̓e (abs), ˀimu·né·nk̓e (obj) AW154.13 you also. Cf. k̓e sts.

ˀimníx (abs), ˀimu·nenníx (obj), ˀimimníx (np) you yourself. Cf. ník sts.

ˀí·mq̓oˀc you first. Cf. q̓óˀc sts.

kawóˀ kú·te ˀ. Then you go first. HA17.6

ˀimtí·te same you. Cf. tí·te sts.

"kúˀm yóx̣ maná· ˀimtí·te." wá·qoˀ pé·ne. "Perhaps (you did something wrong, you being) same old you," he (Fox) said to him (Coyote). AW274.44

ˀimáhay N "a root, the plant of which has leaves like fennel-leaves" DNP177

ˀimaháypa (1) locative form of ˀimáhay, (2) (place name) village site located just above "maykí·sp" on the west side of the Snake River T7N R47E (Washington); "refers to wide bladed bunch grass growing in creeks" (Schwede 1966:42)

ˀimamá·nisix they make themselves. See haní· VS.

ˀimá·nisa you make yourself. See haní· VS.

"**ˀimáynima**" N (place name) camp site located at the confluence of the Wallowa River and Grande Ronde River T3N R40E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:43). This place name may consist of ˀimáhay and níme sts.

ˀimáˀsp̓alx̣ bag to put roots in. See ˀisp̓á·lx̣ N.

ˀimé N (1) you (pl), (2) they; etymologically, ˀí·m you (sg) + me plural suffix

ˀimé (abs), ˀimené (obj), ˀimé·m (np), ˀimé·mx to you, to them HA74.20

ˀimé·nk̓e (abs), ˀimené·nk̓e (obj), ˀimé·mk̓e (np) you too, they too. Cf. k̓e sts.

ˀimenníx (abs), ˀimenenníx (obj), ˀimemníx (np) you yourselves, they themselves. Cf. ník sts.

ˀimetí·te (abs), ˀimemtí·te (np) same you, same they. Cf. tí·te sts.

ˀimé· vip (second-person singular reflexive prefix) yourself

ˀimé·sepelu·x. Hide yourself. Cf. lú· VS.

ˀiméhinewise. You are trying. Cf. hí·newi VS.

ˀiméctеˀqenin N (personal name) a Snake Indian who was adopted by a Nez Perce chief of Lamáta had this name. The name has ˀímes 'deer' as one of the parts. EPW gave 'continuing' as the meaning of teˀqenin. Phinney gave 'youth' as the meaning of the second part. Phinney's etymology appears to be based on teˀéx̣et 'youth', cf. AP417.4. EPW rejects this etymology.
ˀiméctеˀqenin or ˀimé·steˀqenin̓ (abs)

ˀimé·c̓inp VS to prophesy. This word appears to contain ˀímes 'deer' and ˀinipí 'to take', but this explanation is rejected by EPW.
ˀimé·c̓inpse. I prophesy.
ˀimé·c̓inpun (abs), ˀimé·c̓inpune (obj) a prophet. Cf. un vsts.

"imeléht" N "raven" AP155.16. See himeléht N.

ˀimelé·yeq VS (1) to go out (usually at night) and socialize, go prowling after women, snoop around, (2) to sleep with women
ˀimelé·yeqse. I go prowling.
míne ˀ. Where are you looking for women?
ˀimelé·yeqsix. We go prowling.
peˀmelé·yequˀ. We'll go prowling.
máwa ké·nm tax̣c p. When are we going to get women?
ˀimeleyeqew̓é·t "night crawler," wooer. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
ˀeˀmeleyeqú·se. I pay a visit at night to her. Cf. u· vtss.
peˀmeleyeqú·ye. He went visiting at night to her.

ˀimé·m you, they. See ˀimé N.

ˀimemé· vip (second- or third- person plural reflexive prefix) yourselves, themselves
ˀimemé·sepelu·kitx. Hide yourselves. Cf. lú· VS.
ˀimeméhinewisix. (1) You are trying. (2) They are trying. Cf. hí·newi VS.

ˀimem̓ stp your (pl)
ˀimem̓í·txne (obj) your nephew. Cf. ˀí·tx K.
ˀimam̓qalácap (obj) your paternal grandfather. HA117.27. Cf. qalác K.
ˀimam̓sqápna (obj) your younger brother. AW115.107. Cf. ˀásqap K.
ˀimem̓méqem (np) your paternal uncle. AW173.22. Cf. méq K.

ˀimené you (pl), them. See ˀimé N.

ˀimé·nk̓uˀ you too, they too. See ˀimé N.

ˀímes N deer, cervids; most general term for ‘deer’
ˀímes (abs), ˀimé·sne (obj), ˀimé·snim (np) AW46.35, hiˀímes (pl abs) AW61.298, AW521.135
ˀimé·snim núkt venison, deer meat
“atemis” dead deer (McWhorter 1948:33); probably *ˀé·t̓imes. Cf. ˀé·t stp.

ˀimet P (1) expresses inference or something just made clear as *must* in “so you must be the person,” (2) in questions refers to what is expected as in “am I (expected) to tell him?” The pronominal suffixes are used with this word. The stem is unstressed unless it is lengthened as ˀimé·t.
ˀimeté·x (with first-person sg suffix)
ˀ. wá·qoˀ ˀewíce. Am I supposed to tell him now? HA105.55
maná· ˀ. kínm hikú·se. Oh! what is he supposed to be doing? AW141.10
ˀ. kínm himsteqeˀénpse. So *this* must be what was answering me. AW228.19
ˀ. kínm hisepé·kuse. So this (Coyote) must be the one who is causing it. AW143.40
ˀimeté·nm (with first-person pl suffix)
ˀimet Is it so? AP12.9
ˀ. kíne ˀé·te ˀipná·ˀnak̓attato. So this is the place where she must go to urinate. AW536.8
ˀ. ˀí·m̓uˀ wé·s. So you are the one.
ˀ. ˀimé wisí·x. So you are the ones.
ˀimé·t. Is that so? AP31.4
hi ˀ. Is that so? Is it so? AW137.56

ˀiméˀwiyuˀ you might shoot yourself. See ˀewí· VS.

ˀimí VC to camp for digging roots (but not camas). This word, when it is not followed by the suffix ni, refers to group activity and usually takes plural affix.
ˀimícix. We are camped to dig roots.
hiˀmícix. They are camped to dig roots.

-ni start activity

ʔimínice. I am going to dig roots (such as camí·tx, qá·ws, and łit̓á·n). This word was not used for camas-digging trips, for which see tukumné· VC.

hiʔmínice. She is going to dig roots.

ʔeʔmínicem. His (or hers) is going to dig roots.

ka· ka maná· pinú·kin ʔ. maná· ke ʔitú·px. And somehow his (Weasel's) sister-in-law started to dig some roots. AW387.23

hiʔmíninqana. She used to dig roots. HA14.1

-ni start activity + -té· go away to do something

ʔimínitece. I am going away to dig.

ʔiní place (?)

ʔim̓níce. I am here to dig.

ʔim̓nícix. We are here to dig.

ʔiní place (?) + -nik vtss

ʔim̓nínikse. I am getting settled to dig.

ʔinek- carry, accompany

péʔnek̓imnicene. They took him digging for roots. AW25.242

wi- return from

ʔimíwise. I am returning from root digging.

ʔímin N gopher, mole

ʔímin (abs), ʔimínne or ʔimí·nne (obj), ʔimínpeme from ʔ., ʔimí·nx to ʔ.

q̓oʔ koní·k̓oʔ hiwc̓é·ye laymíwt hahámanya ʔimí·nx. From there on it was known that the youngest (Mouse sister) married a gopher. AW356.36

ʔiminyé·ye gopher folks, a family of gophers AW153.2, AW154.18. Cf. yé·ye sts.

ʔimíni- to dig roots. See ʔimí VC.

ʔimí·nix to knee. See ʔímn N.

ʔimisq̓ulé·y VC to say the wrong thing, carelessly make a wrong statement, make a verbal faux pas. This form appears to have more than one component but there is no *q̓ulé·y.

hiʔmisq̓ulé·yne. He said the wrong thing.

kí·met h. "ʔiscilépetis wic̓é·m." Then he made a mistake and said, "Heavier let me be." AW518.86

ʔimisq̓ulé·ytetu. I am in the habit of saying the wrong thing.
“kú·mtx wá·qoʔ kíye č̓áyna ʔe·psí·x hu·míʔs kuʔús kál̓a kúnk̓u ʔ.”
“Come! Now we are going to eat shit, oops, I always am in the habit of saying the wrong thing.” AW212.57

ʔimí·t N (1) inside, within, (2) underside; antonym of ʔé·mt N
ʔimí·t (abs), ʔimí·tkin̓ix from inside
ʔimí·tkin̓ike the inside area
ʔimí·t wáy̓at way down inside
ʔimí·tkin̓ix haʔátim. They came out from inside.
ʔimí·ti· (used as an adverb). Cf. i· sts.
kú·č̓imiti· under water. Cf. kú·s N.
kawóʔ hiwé·yike hiwé·lu·ye ka· ʔimí·ti·, kú·č̓imiti· hiwé·yike ʔá·cix ʔacixyá·ya. He (Turtle) crossed, got into water, and he went inside, underwater, and Turtle went across. AW263.19
ʔimí·ti·yi underground AW356.31

ʔimkun̓í·x P on the other side

ʔimle vtp dig (roots). Cf. láhsa VS.

“imlémełon” N (bear’s name). AP428.4. This name is found in a bear’s speech “maʔ ilłiwá·tx̣ wé·ł imlémełon í·łim mamáyał kuʔł kú·łe.” Phinney translates this as “Hark! I am the only one by that name and it must be my children.” Recast in human speech this will be “maʔ ʔinciwá·tx̣ wé·s (bear’s name) ʔí·nim mamáy̓ac kuʔús kú·se.” Grizzly Bear’s name is given as ʔimné·met on AP428.3. The reconstituted human speech form of this name *ʔimné·metnon appears to be a variant of ʔimna·matnó·n.

ʔí·mn N knee
ʔí·mn (abs), ʔimí·ne (obj), ʔimí·npe (loc), ʔimí·nix to ʔ.
ʔimíntasx̣ knee fat AW399.39
pé·ʔimn knee-deep. Cf. peH sts.

ˀimnáha N (place name) (1) the Imnaha River, (2) village site located at the mouth of the Imnaha River T4N R48E (Oregon) (Schwede 1966:48)
ˀimnáha (abs), ˀimnahá·na (obj), ˀimnáhakin̓ix from ˀ.
ˀimnáhapo· people of the Imnaha River area
"ˀimnámma" (place name) camp site at Imnaha, Oregon T1N R48E (Schwede 1966:48). Possibly *imnáhma '(people) from Imnaha' me sts.

ˀimna·matnó·n N (Grizzly Bear's name). Cf. "imlémełon" N.
ˀimna·matnó·n (abs) AW136.34, ˀimna·matnoní·m (np) AW136.31

ˀimníx you yourself. See ˀí·m N.

ˀímse N (1) flat rock on which meat is pounded, mealing stone; hopper mortar base. See Figure 6 on p. 186, (2) basket for grinding roots such as qém̓es and qá·ws; hopper mortar. The basket looks like a cone with the top half cut off. This basket with a hole in the center (the bottom being a rock) is used to keep the ground food from scattering away. (3) "mortar" DNP136.
ˀímse (abs), ˀimsé·ne (obj)
tit̓ímse (abs) molar tooth. Cf. tít N.
ˀimséhe (place name) Big Pounding-Stone Creek. Cf. he sts.

ˀimsísem N hillside, especially rocky hillside where qá·ws grows
ˀimsísem (abs), ˀimsisé·mne (obj), ˀimsisé·mpe (loc) AP114.1

ˀimu· stp (second- or third-person plural prefix)
ˀimo·ciwá·tx̣ (1) you (pl) alone, (2) they alone. Cf. ciwá·tx̣ sts.

ˀimulˀímul N polliwog, tadpole
ˀimulˀímul (abs)

ˀim̓ stp (second-person singular prefix). Cf. súˀum N, tó·t K, yá·s K, ˀí·s K.

ˀim̓ní- dig roots. See ˀimí VC.

ˀin stp (first-person singular prefix). Cf. ˀí·n N. Cf. Sahaptin in- first person singular pronoun (Hunn 1990:74).
ˀinhimiyú·nm my relatives. Cf. himíyu N.
ˀinláwtiwa·m my friend AW34.402. Cf. láw N.

ˀí·n N I
ˀí·n (abs), ˀí·ne (obj), ˀí·nim (np)
ˀí·nk̓e (abs), ˀí·nenk̓e (obj) I also. Cf. k̓e sts.
ˀinníx (abs), ˀinenníx (obj), ˀinimníx (np) I myself. Cf. ník sts.
ˀintí·te (abs), ˀinentí·te (obj), ˀinimtí·te (np) same I. Cf. tí·te sts.

ˀiná·ni· I make. See haní· VS.

ˀiné· vtp (first-person singular reflexive prefix) myself

ˀinéhne VC (1) to carry, transport, (2) to take (someone) along, conduct, lead, guide, invite
ˀinéhnece. I am carrying (mine).
ˀew̓néhnece. I am carrying it.
hiˀnéhnece. He is carrying (his).
pé·ˀnehnece. He is carrying it.
hiˀnéhnecix. They are carrying (theirs).
h. lepít sík̓em. They lead away two horses.
hiné·c̓nehnecix. They invited us. HA88.35
ˀinéhnecinm. You are bringing it. You are carrying (me).
ˀinéhnene. I was carrying (mine).
ˀew̓nw̓hnene. I was carrying it.
hiˀnéhnene. He was carrying (his).
pé·ˀnehnene. He was carrying her. HA21.47. He took him. AW113.72
ˀené·c̓nehnene. I was carring them.
ˀináhnacaqa. I took (mine).
pé·ˀnehnecene. He (or they collectively) took him.
kawóˀ hími·n wá·qoˀ imamá·capahmaka naqsmé·wi·pe p. Then Wolves got ready and took her away one morning. HA51.32
peˀnéhnenuˀ. We will take him/them.
ka· pé·ten̓wesine "wá·qoˀ ˀé· p. wé·t na·stiwíxnoˀkomqa." Then they said, "Now we will take you. Will you come with us?" HA51.25

pá·ʔnahnanqana. He or she used to take her. HA19.14, AW182.8
ʔinéhnek̓u. Go on take her (to sg)! AW124.60
ʔinéhnem. Bring it here! Hand it over (to sg)!
ʔinéhnemtx. Bring it here (to pl)!
kawóʔ ʔí·ne ʔ. konapkí. Take me to that place. AW344.117
ʔew̓néhnemtx. Take it away (to pl)!
ʔew̓néhnetemtx. Bring it over here (to pl)!
ʔinehnenew̓é·t leader. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
ké·- with teeth
hikeʔnéhnene. He took (leftover food).
ka· kácł núkt h. And he took a bit of meat that was left over. AW627.19
niké·- pull with hand
niké·ʔnehnece. I lead away. I "seduce." DNP183
té·- by talking
té·ʔnehnece. I persuade: "I carry (mine) away by talking."
wisé·- travel
wiceʔnéhnece. I am traveling with it.
hiwceʔnéhnecix. They are traveling carrying it.

ʔinéhe N (place name) creek near tamsó·ypa. Cf. támsoy N.
ʔinéhe (abs)
ʔinehénmʔiyiwewiy mouth of ʔinéhe AW292.19

ʔinek vtp (1) in carrying, (2) in keeping company, (3) (with pá·y VC) bring news. Cf. cikilí· VC, (with teqe-) c̓éʔ V, c̓í·q VC, hú·x̣e VC, ká·ʔaw VC, (with wis-) keʔéy VC, láhsa VS, likilí· VC, líxnik VS, pá·y VC, piním VS, wé·yik VS, ʔá·c VS, ʔá·t VS.

ʔiné·k P although, even though, even AW175.50
ʔiné·x ʔewíne . . . . Although I told him . . . .
kál̓a ʔiné·x peʔtú· ʔipeqiyé·x̣ne ʔenestu·lehnenú·m tahávt. Oh please throw anything to your nephews, even the end of ribs. AW116.116
ʔiné·k̓u (ʔiní·k + ʔu) AW175.52

ʔinekí·k P (1) although, even though, even, (2) just only
ʔipí hix̣pípipce ʔinekí·x wé·t̓u hí·wes ʔicwé·y̓s. He is shivering even when it is not cold.

koˀsanník̓o kúy ˀinekí·x. Go even as you are. HA53.62
kípx wax̣ konmá ˀinekí·x hikó·qana cú·łim mét̓u pá·twixnaqana ˀiceyé·yenm, peˀlewi·nú·ye. Even though Bull would go this way and that way, Coyote would follow and begged him in tears. AP6.3
tilípcxiˀne pé·ne "ˀé·temikté·nuˀkum ˀí·m. ka· wé·tmet ˀetiye temikúˀkum ˀimí·t wáy̓at kál̓a ˀinekí·x tú·skin̓ike." He (Coyote) told Fox, "Go and bury me. But do not bury me too deep, just only near the surface." AW295.23
ˀinekí·k̓u ˀipí hiwé·ke wilekeˀykew̓é·t mét̓u č̓awí·n wé·t̓u ˀipním hiˀnpé·twixne ˀí·ne. Even though he ran a lot, he was unable to take me.

ˀinekí·k VC to transfer, carry, haul. This verb is close in meaning and form to ˀiné·k̓ik, which is a composite of ˀinek vtp and ˀik VS, but the set of suffixes that follows ˀinekí·k is the one for c-class stems. It is possible that ˀinekí·k is a composite of ˀinek vtp and lí·k VC, and it underwent a semantic shift in the analogy of ˀinek̓í·k.
ˀinekí·kce. I am hauling.
na· mípx ˀ. kí· yiyé·w̓ič̓é· kú·se. Oh! where are you taking this? You are acting pitifully. AW362.64
teqe- quickly
hitqeˀnekí·kce. He hauled it along. AW310.119. He hooked it (fish) up. AW310.120

ˀiné·k̓nik- to take care, keep company. See ˀinikí VS.

"ˀi·néneni·yiwewi·" N (place name) village site located at the mouth of Joseph Creek on the south side of the Grande Ronde River T7N R46E (Schwede 1966:42). The form appears to have a variant of ˀiyíwewiy 'estuary' as the second part.

ˀiné·p- to eat. See hipí VS.

ˀiné·p V to hold, keep, rule over, own. This verb stem has a special inflection but may be related to ˀinipí VS.

(present)	ʔiné·pte (sg)	ʔiné·ptin̓ix (pl)
(indefinite past)	ʔiné·ptene (sg)	peʔné·ptene (pl)
(recent past)	ʔiná·ptaqa (sg)	ʔiná·ptin̓iqa (pl)
(remote past)	ʔiné·ptecene (sg)	ʔiné·ptecine (pl)
(future)	ʔiné·ptenuʔ (sg)	peʔné·ptenuʔ (pl)

ʔiné·pte. I have it. I have been holding it (for some days).

ʔí·n ʔ. ná·qc sík̓em. I am keeping a horse.

hiʔné·pte. He is holding (his).

ka· wá·qi ʔiceyé·ye h. wec̓ílli·keʔs kiné·px pá·wawyaʔnya hú·sus. And now Coyote holds a club and hit his (old man's) head. HA41.40

pé·ʔnepte. He is holding it.

piskísne p. ʔí·n̓mayn. He is holding the door for me.

hiné·c̓nepte. They rule over us.

ʔiné·tin̓ix. We are holding it.

pé·ʔneptin̓ix. They are holding it.

ka· hicú·kwece ʔimé·m ʔewsí·x qepísin, nacoʔóx̣na p. And he (Coyote) learned that they (Swallow sisters) have power, they were holding salmon. AW494.23

hiʔné·ptin̓ix. They are holding (theirs).

h. miyáʔc. There are carrying the child.

h. cilá·kt. They are holding a wake: "They are keeping the body."

hiné·c̓neptin̓ix. They have a hold on us. They are holding us (as prisoners). AW329.64

-u· directional suffix

ʔineptenú·se. I have (e.g., a grudge) toward (someone).

ʔew̓neptenú·ye. I had a grudge against him.

peʔneptenú·ye. He had it in for him.

ké·- with teeth, eat, bite

keʔné·pte. I am holding (mine) by my teeth.

teqe- suddenly, for a while

ʔepetqeʔné·ptenuʔ. You (pl) will hold it for a while.

kínki lé·heyki kíye wá·qoʔ miyaʔásna konyá laʔám̓ q̓oʔ ʔé· tax̣c paʔnpqá·wnoʔ ʔ. ke ʔipním sáw peʔénpuʔ yóq̓oʔ ʔé·teʔe píst. Today, all of you will pick up the child and hold it awhile, whoever quiets the child as he picks him up must be the father of the child. AW537.19

tiw̓e- with a pointed object

tiw̓eʔné·pte. I hold it (e.g., with a rake).

we- with mouth
we ʔné·pte. I am singing. I keep on singing.
hiweʔné·pte. He is singing.
wá·qoʔ ka· h. qi·qí·nu q̓oʔ sáw hikúye. Now Duck has been carrying a tune, then she stopped. AW298.68
weye- move fast
weyeʔné·pte. I run as I hold it.
wí·- distributive prefix
hiwí·ʔneptin̓ix. They each are holding.
ʔóykalo· h. wepté·snim tuʔúynu. All (who were going to take part in the worship) held the tail feathers of eagles. HA84.37
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyé·ʔnepte. I hold as I go. Mine (e.g., a horse) has (e.g., bridle) on.
ʔice- with knife
ʔiceʔné·pte·ʔnimtx. Hold this for my carving. AP179.10

ʔineten̓ewí·- to beg. See ten̓ewí· VS.

ʔiní first-person singular possessive prefix. See neʔ stp.

ʔiní· VS to give (something). Cf. Sahaptin ni- give (Hunn 1990:74).
(present)
ʔiní·se. I give (something).
wé·temex lálk̓iní·se. Would you like some coffee? Shall I give you some coffee?
ʔew̓ní·se. I give to him.
ʔí·m ʔé· ʔ. síkem ʔipné. You are giving a horse to him.
hiʔní·se. He gives. They (collectively) give. HA75.39
pé·ʔnise. He gives it to him.
páhap p. He gives his daughter (in marriage).
hiné·c̓nise. He gives (something) to us. AW162.20
ʔew̓nisí·x. We give to him.
nú·n ʔ. sík̓em ʔipné. We are giving a horse to him.
hiʔnisí·x. They give.
hiné·c̓nisix. They give it to us. HA87.25

(perfect)

ʔínis. I just gave (something).

kéʼmex ʔí·n ʔ. Let me give you.

ʔew̓ínis. I just gave him (something).

kex ʔ. Let me give him (something).

hiʔínis. He just gave (something).

ʔí·n̓ax̣ ʔipním kícuy h. I wish he would give me money.

kex h. Let him give me (something).

ʔené·c̓nis. I just gave them (something).

wé·t̓u q̓oʔ ʔitú· ʔ. I have not given them anything. HA26.51

(indefinite past)

ʔiníye. I gave (you [sg or pl]) (something).

ʔ. ʔé·. I gave you (something).

ʔew̓níye. I gave him (something).

ʔ. núkt. I gave him meat.

hiʔníye. He gave (me or you [sg or pl]) (something).

ʔipním ʔ. sík̓em. He gave me a horse.

ʔisí·nm h. Who gave it to you? AW273.28

peʔénye. He gave it to him. He handed it to him. AW165.11, AW199.35

ʔipním p. núkt ciq̓á·mqala. He gave meat to a dog.

ka· ná·qc pá·caqickaʔnya píle yoq̓opí ka· p. And he (Raccoon Boy) picked a louse for her (Grizzly Bear) and he handed it to her. AW408.25

peʔníye. We gave (you [sg or pl]) (something).

ʔepeʔníye. (We or you [pl]) gave (him or them) (something).

hipeʔníye. They gave (me or you [sg or pl]) (something).

ʔené·c̓niye or ʔené·c̓inye. (I or you) gave them (something).

hiné·c̓niye or hiné·c̓inye. He gave (us or you [pl]) (something). AW54.165

hipené·c̓niye or hipené·c̓inye. They gave (us or you [pl]) (something).

ʔiní·me. (You [sg]) gave it to me.

né·c̓nime. You (sg) gave us (something).

peʔní·me. You (pl) gave me (something).

pené·c̓nime. You (pl) gave us (something).

(recent past)

ʔinisá·qa. I was giving you (but you did not take it). I offered (it).

ʔí·n ʔé· ʔ. I offered you (something).

ʔaw̓nisá·qa. I was going to give it to him.

hiʔnisá·qa. He was giving (something).

ˀinisí·nmqa. You (pl) were giving (something).

méṫu ˀé·tx wé·ṫu ˀitú· ˀ. But you didn't give me anything. AW188.111

(remote past)

ˀew̓nisé·ne. I gave him (something) (long ago).

pé·ˀnisene. They (collectively) gave him or them (something). HA75.45, AW148.120

(future)

ˀiníyuˀ. I will give (something) (to you).

ˀew̓níyuˀ. I will give him (something).

hiˀníyuˀ. He is going to give (me or you) (something).

peˀényuˀ. He will give (him or them) (something).

ke ˀisí·nm peˀwyúˀ konyá pe·ˀúyleptine ka· konmá konyá ˀipním p. paháma ˀúyleptix. To whoever kills both of them (eagles), he will give him both of his daughters. AW79.139

hipené·c̓inyuˀ. They will give us (something). AW59.259

peˀníyuˀ. We will give (you) (something).

ˀepeˀníyu. We will give him (something).

hipeˀníyuˀ. They will give (me or you) (something).

(frequentative present)

hiˀní·te·n̓ix. They used to give (something).

ka· máwa ˀim̓nísem h. ˀitú·. When have your sisters ever given you anything? AW187.90

(frequentative remote past)

hiˀní·qana. He used to give (something). AW166.12

hiná·c̓niqana. They (collectively) gave us (something). HA75.38

(imperative)

ˀiní·m. Give me (something) (to sg).

ˀiní·mtx. Give me (something) (to pl).

ˀew̓ní·. Give him (something) (to sg).

peˀtú· ˀ. hípt kaká· ciklí·ne. Give her some food, then she can go home. AW81.173

ˀew̓ní·tx. Give him (something) (to pl).

ˀ. ˀiceyé·yenm sílu místoyno·na ke hiwe·cé·te. Give Coyote's eyes to Mistoyno and let her dance. AW489.93

né·c̓nim. Give us (something) (to sg).

né·c̓nimtx. Give us (something) (to pl).

wé·ṫu máwa ˀé·tx pewú·ynuˀ. ˀimamá·yalwatx n. há·mtiˀc. You are never going to get away from us (Coldweather people). Give up and give it (fish) to us quick. AW330.80

(participle)

ʾinyí·n given

ka· kuʾúsuʾ hipewc̓é·ye ʾ. weʾní·kt. And in this way they came to be their given names. AW403.19

(with stem suffixes)

-a·t as it passes

ʾaw̓niyá·tksa. I give it to him as he goes by.

pá·ʾniyatksa. He gives it to her as she goes by.

ʾaná·c̓inya·tksa. I give it to them as they pass.

ʾapaʾnyá·tks. We just gave it to him (or them) as he (or they) passes.

ke· ʾ. Let us take it to them as they go by.

-e·twik as it moves away

ʾew̓niyé·twikce. I give it to him as he leaves. I give him a going-away present.

-qaw straight through

ʾaw̓níqawca. I give it to him as I go by.

ʾaw̓ní·qawcix. We give it him as we go by. AW19.141

hiʾní·qawna. He gave it to you as he went through. AW167.31

pá·ʾniqawcana. They gave it to him as they went by. AW19.142

-té· move away to

ʾiní·tece. I am taking it to someone.

ʾew̓ní·tece. I go and give him (something).

wá·qoʾ kí· ʾé· ʾ. ilé·pqet táʾc q̓oʾ walí·m̓lapqat q̓alawní·n. Now you take this good moccasin decorated with beads to him. AW447.146

-toq back

hipaʾní·toqoʾ. They will give it back.

-u·kini as the object approaches

hiʾnyú·kinise. He is giving me (something) as I go up to him.

-ʾípec be anxious to

ʾinit̓ipé·cwise. I want to give (you) (something).

(with stem prefixes)

pí·- reciprocal prefix + stem + -ʾípec desiderative

pí·ʾnit gift

piʾnit̓ípec generous, magnanimous

sé·p- causative prefix

pé·sepʾniye. He made him give (something).

temé·- put
temé·ˀnise. (idiom) I interpret: "I put down (the truth)."
temeˀnyew̓é·t translator, interpreter. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
tok̓ʷala- in a hurry + stem + -toq back
tok̓alaˀní·toqa. I quickly gave it back.
ˀatk̓olaˀní·toqa. I quickly gave it back to him.
weye- fast
weyeˀní·se. I give (something) fast.
ˀu·yeˀní·se. I give him something moving fast.
hiweyeˀní·se. He gives (something) as he dashes.
witi- while doing something else
witíˀnise. I share food.
witíˀnite. Share (food) (to sg)!
ˀo· kál̓oˀ kí· wé·s qóˀc ké·mex w. Oh just let me share some (dried salmon) with you. AW501.14
wiyé·- as one goes, as time passes
wiyé·ˀnise. I give as time goes on. I give successively.
reflexive prefix
ˀipneˀényuˀ. He will give himself.
ka· pé·ne "ˀewín hacwalá·my̓ac ke hickilí·n ˀipnó·payatayoˀ hípt ˀ." Then he said, "Tell him, my boy, to go to the house, help himself, and give himself food." AW277.84

ˀiniké·yte VC to take something to someone
ˀiniké·ytece. I am taking it to (you).
ˀ. kícuy miyáˀc. I am taking money to my child.
ˀew̓niké·ytece. I am taking it to him.

ˀiniké·twik- to escort. See ˀinikí VS.

ˀiné·k̓nik- to take care, look after, hold. See ˀinikí VS.

ˀinikí VS (1) to put, place, put down, bury, deposit, lay down, set down, (2) to lie down, (3) (with wáy̓at far way) to send
(present)
ˀinikíse. I put (mine) down.

ʔew̓nikíse. I put it down.

ʔ. wáy̓at. I sent it away.

hiʔnikíse. He is putting (his) down.

pé·ʔnikse. He is putting it down.

ka· tiwé·tim hinaspaynó·ya ka· ʔí·txq̓o hiwataʔá·tom ka· hinasto·qiyó·yoʔqa ʔiske wáy̓at c̓ewc̓é·wne p. kekoním hiné·c̓et̓ilpse. A medicine man or medicine woman would come and smoke so that a dead person's spirit, or whatever was causing the craziness, would be sent away. HA75.32

ʔew̓niksí·x. We are putting it away.

(perfect)

ʔiní·ks. I just buried (mine).

ʔew̓ní·ks. I just put it down.

ʔinixkí. I just left (mine).

ʔew̓nixkí. I just left it.

peʔnixkí. We just left (ours).

ʔepeʔnixkí. We just left it.

(indefinite past)

ʔiní·ke. I put (mine) down.

hiʔní·ke. He put (his) down.

kawóʔ le·héy hiwc̓é·ye h. koná. Then he (Porcupine) remained prostrate there for a long time. AW115.98

wá·qoʔ q̓oʔ capá·yn ka· konmá h. yoq̓opí hitu·lú·ke niktípt. After a while she (Frog-Girl) put down the tanned hides by the wall. AW162.18

peʔní·ke. We put (it) down.

(recent past)

ʔiniksá·qa. I was putting (mine) down.

ʔaw̓niksá·qa. I was putting it down. I was putting it away.

hiʔniksá·qa. They put it there.

pá·ʔniksiqa. They put it (down).

(remote past)

ʔew̓niksé·ne. I put it underneath. I buried it.

pé·ʔniksene. He (or they collectively) put it (down).

p. ʔipné konmayníx kaká· hitn̓úxne. They buried him as soon as he died.

hu kín̓u ná·qsna ʔá·twayna p. waq̓í·sna koním wax̣ hité·mlehpse. Oh, here they buried an old woman alive and she is talking. AW30.326

pé·ʔniksine. They put it (down).

(future)

ʔinikúʔ. I will put (it).

hiʔnikúʔ. He will put (it).

peʔnikú. We'll put (it).

(frequentative)

hiʔnikté·tu. He used to put (it) forth. He used to express (e.g., thanks).

hiʔnixqá·na. He put (it).

ka· pe·lé·y̓c yoq̓opí h. And he (Fox's son-in-law) put it (a flint arrowhead) in a secret place. AW166.12

(imperative)

ʔiní·x. Put (mine or yours) (to sg)!

ʔinikítx. Put (mine or yours) (to pl)!

ʔew̓ní·x. Put it (to sg)!

miyaʔásna ʔewqí·n. kál̓a weye ʔ. kíne. Throw away your child. Just go ahead and put it down! AW123.39

ʔ. wáy̓atkin̓ix. Put it down far away.

ʔew̓nikítx. Put it (to pl)!

ʔinikím. Put me down (to sg)!

"kál̓a ʔimí·t ʔ. ʔimí·t ʔ. koná." (Porcupine said to Bison) "Just put me inside, put me inside there." AW471.21

noun forms

ʔinikinwé·s cupboard, place to put things.

(with stem suffixes)

-etwik as the object moves away

ʔiniké·twikce. I escort her and come back.

ʔiniké·twikin (1) extra thing you get in trading HW, (2) keepsake, putting things with the dead

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔew̓niké·y̓se. I am depositing it for someone.

ʔ. kícuy ʔipné. I am saving his money. I am keeping money for him.

ʔené·c̓nikey̓se. I am saving it for them.

ʔ. kícuy ʔimu·né. I am keeping money for them.

peʔnikéʔnyuʔ. We'll put for (you). We'll put (yours).

koná ʔé· tax̣c núkt p. There we will put your meat. AW474.69

-té· go away to do something

ʔinikté·cinm. Take me to (a certain place).

-u· directional suffix

ʔinikú·se. I place it for (mine).

ʔew̓nikú·se. I set a trap for (e.g., skunk).

ʔinikú·t "target to shoot at" DNP129

-ʔípec desiderative + -wi verbalizer

peʔnikt̓ipé·cwisene. They wanted to put him (somewhere).

ʔiné·x hé·pey p. pé·ce "wé·t̓u." Even though they (Musselshell Women) wanted to put him (Coyote) in the middle. He said, "No." AW49.93

ké·- eat, with teeth

ké·ʔnikse. I leave something after eating.

ké·ʔniks leftover food (edible). Cf. ké·ʔiks under ʔí VC.

ka· hicá·pkil̓aks k. hími·snim. She (Coyote's daughter) picked up the food that wolves left after eating. HA50.13

niké·- pull with hand

niké·ʔnikse. I steer something. I rein (the horse). I turn (a horse).

pé·nkeʔnike. He moved it by pulling.

ka· pá·nkax̣alpa konyá ʔimsé·ne konmá p. He (Disobedient Boy) opened the pounding basket and moved it like that. AW229.29

niké·ʔnikeʔs rein

pí·- reciprocal prefix + witi- work

piwtiʔní·kin. (Let's) move over there. AW107.55

sepé·- causative prefix + we- with speech + stem + -u· to, toward

hisepu·ʔnikú·ye. He promised.

teqe- temporarily

teqeʔnikíse. I am laying something aside.

teqeʔní·ks. I just put something down briefly.

kex kíne t. Let's put my burden down. Let's leave it here temporarily.

teqe- temporarily + wepé·- with hand

tequ·pé·ʔnikse. I am safe. I remain.

hitqu·pé·ʔnikse. He is safe. He remains. He survives.

h. cepé·qepciʔc. He retained the worst.

h. ʔí·nim láwtiwa·. He remains my friend.

h. ná·qc miyó·x̣at. One chief is left.

hitqu·pé·ʔnike. He was left. He was safe. He survived.

laymíwt cíceqiy koná h. kuʔ manmaʔí. The youngest (son) Ciceqiy was saved for some reason. AW116.124

q̓oʔ kuʔúsuʔ hiná·sapalaʔamna nax̣cicimk̓á·y̓ h. Just in this way he (Woodpecker) killed all of them (Grizzly Bear sisters) except one was left. AW201.65

hipetqu·pé·ʔnike. They were left alone. AW326.22

ʔepetqu·pé·ʔnike. They had some left. AW61.289

tequ·pé·ʔnikin̓ left (behind), deserted HA24.5

tequ·pé·ʔnikt (1) leaving, (2) leftover food AP269.7

tiyé·- against + stem + -u· directional suffix

petyeʔnikú·sene. They pushed him (Turtle) toward it. AW266.78

we- with words

weʔnikíse. (1) I am named. (2) I name (mine): “I place by words.” (3) I predict. (4) I fix prices in trading. (5) I promise.

maná· w. What is your name?

w. sá·psis ʔilp̓ílp. I am named Red-Moccasin-Top.

ʔú·nikse. I name it. It is named.

maná· koním ʔ. What is the name of that?

pú·ʔnikse. He is naming it.

ʔené·sweʔniks. I have just named them.

ʔené·swiweʔniks. I have just named each one of them. Cf. wí· vtp.

pú·ʔnike. He named it.

waʔniksá·qa. I was naming it.

ʔu·ʔniksé·ne. I named it (long ago).

weʔnikúʔ. I will name.

pó·ʔnikaʔniqa. They used to name it.

ʔu·ʔní·x. Name it! (to sg)

ʔené·sweʔnix. Name them (to sg)!

ʔeneswíweʔnix. Name them one by one (to sg)! HA92.39

weʔnikí·n (1) named, called, (2) outstanding, (3) costly, expensive

wé·t̓u cú·kwece keʔitú· hí·wes w. I don’t know what it is called.

mác hí·wes w. yóx̣ sík̓em. How much is that horse?

yóx̣ sík̓em hí·wes w. pú·teʔeptit (kícuy). That horse costs one hundred dollars.

míniku· hí·wes ʔiléx̣ni w. Which one is expensive?

weʔní·kt (1) name, (2) naming a price at trading

ʔú·s cáʔya w. It does not have any name.

we- with a tool. There are many homonyms between forms with this prefix and those with we ‘with words’.

weʔnikíse. I push it. I tap it (with a hammer). I knock it (into position). I move it (with a tool).

w. č̓íxč̓ix. I am moving hay.

wepé·- with hand

wepé·ʔnikse. I am keeping (mine).

w. kícuy. I am keeping my money.

ʔeneswepéʔnikey̓se. I am keeping it for them.

ʔ. kícuy ʔimu·né. I am saving money for them.

wé·y- as one goes along + we- with words

pú·yweʔnike. (1) (literally) He named it as he went. (2) (idiom) He placed a curse on it. He put a spell on it. AW36.433. (3) He predicted. AW50.106

kí·ʔu kuʔús p. kuʔusné kú·t. Thus, he predicted this sort of thing to come in the future. Thus, he ordained that practice. AP189.3

wé·yweʔnikin̓ predestined, cursed

wé·yweʔnikt spell, curse, naming or designation of something to last for a long time, to preserve as a legend

wí·- distributive prefix

hiwí·ʔnike. He placed each one. He (Coyote's son) put down each one (of his clothing). AW12.16

kawá h. Then he (Coyote) put each one (of his eyes) into (his sockets). AW486.42

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔepewí·weʔnikeʔnyuʔ. You'll name each of them. AW149.131

wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -naq̓i finish

hiwí·ʔniknaq̓iya. He finished putting down each. AW12.17

wisé·- travel

wiseʔní·kt property (often in reference to packed property for travel), belongings, equipage, furniture, utensil, chattel

witi- while doing something else

witíʔnikse. I put (something) occasionally.

wiyé·- as one goes

wiyé·ʔnikse. (1) I hold (it) as I go. (2) I save it, I put it away.

hiwyé·ʔnikse. He saves.

wiyé·- as one goes + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʾepewyé·ʾnikey̓te. Save it for him.

hipst̓ú·y̓ hipítx ʾayí·ma qóʾc kepem súqt ʾ. ké·suqt ke yóx̣ hí·wes. Sisters, eat roots to your hearts' content, and save the leftover roots for her. AW355.19

wiyé·- as one goes + niké·- pull with hand

wiyé·nikeʾnikt reining (a horse), driving (a car)

ʾinek- carry, accompany

ʾiné·k̓nikse. I am keeping company. I am taking care of (mine). I am looking after (mine). I am holding (my) prisoner. I am holding a religious ceremony.

ʾew̓né·k̓nikse. I am taking care of it.

hiné·c̓nek̓nike. He took care of them. AW617.59

pé·ʾnek̓niksix. They keep it.

q̓oʾ kuʾús p. ʾalpó·sis. In this way, they (Grizzly Bears) kept them (people) in a state of anxiety. AW204.4

hiʾná·k̓nikaʾniqa. They used to hold (respect). HA84.43

ʾinek̓inikew̓é·t keeper, custodian

ʾiné·k̓nikeʾs to keep HA73.3

ʾiné·k̓nikt (1) care taking, (2) band of people, group of people, form used to refer to subgroups within a tribe, (3) one in the care of, a custodian, (4) "pupil" DNP163

ʾiyé·- in water

iyénikse "subside, sink" DNP207, *iyéniks* "dregs" DNP56; probably *ʾiyé·ʾnikse and *ʾiyé·ʾniks

reflexive prefix

ʾiné·ʾnikse. I am going to lie down.

ʾiná·ʾnikoʾqa. I could lie down.

ʾiné·tqeʾnikse. I am going to lie down briefly.

reflexive prefix + we- with words

ʾinú·ʾnikse. I name myself. I am called....

ʾiním kp (first-person singular kinship prefix). See ʾini, ʾinm. Cf. cí·ks K, cik̓í·wn K, ciwá·qo K, qánis K.

ʾinímciks my sister-in-law (woman's)

ʾí·nim my. See ʾí·n N.

ʔiní·ne house (obj). ʔiní·t N.

ʔinipí VS (1) to take hold of, hold (as a prisoner), take (as a wife), marry, arrest (as a law enforcement officer does), grab, copulate, (2) to buy, (3) (with ké· 'with teeth') to bite, (4) (with mis 'hear' and teqe 'quickly') to answer, (5) (with we 'with words') to sing, (6) (with weye 'fast') to agree, accept

(present)

ʔinpíse. I am buying.

ʔeʔnpíse. I arrest him.

ʔ. kínye há·mana qeqé·wit. I am arresting this man for drinking.

ʔ. ʔá·yatona. I sleep with her.

hiʔnpíse. He buys.

ʔené·c̓inpse. I grab them. I arrest them.

peʔénpse. He takes it.

ʔinpsí·x. We take. We buy.

hiʔnpsí·x. They are buying.

(perfect)

peʔénps. He just took it.

(indefinite past)

ʔinípe. I took (it).

málaham ʔ. How many times did you buy?

míne ʔ. Where did you buy it?

ʔisí ʔ. Who bought it?

ʔew̓nípe. I got it.

ka· pé·sepn̓iye "míne ʔ. ʔisí·nm hiʔníye. míne ʔ." He (Coyote) asked him (Fox), "Where did you get it? Who gave it to you? Where did you get it?" AW273.28

hiʔnípe. He took (his). He bought it.

h. kú·s. He bought whiskey.

hiné·c̓inpe. He married them. AW154.19

peʔénpe. He took it. HA21.47

p. ʔipné. He married her.

(recent past)

ʔinpsá·qa. I bought (e.g., yesterday).

ʔ. ʔitamyá·nwa·spa. I bought at a store.

(future)

ʔinpúʔ. I will buy. I am going to take.

ʔeʔnpúʔ. I will take it.

mé·ƛ̓umet ʔ. láwyixna. Don't marry just anybody.

hiʔnpúʔ. He will get.

ka· c̓alawí wiclé·m ʔetqí·kse ʔiwilyéwne wé·ƛ̓u q̓oʔ ʔitú· yóx̣ h. kiné·me núkt. And if urine fails to land clear over it, then he will not get any of this meat. AW472.45

peʔnpúʔ. We will buy.

hipeʔnpúʔ. They will buy.

(imperative)

ʔinípx. Take (to sg)!

ʔew̓nípx. Take it! Pick it up (to sg)!

ʔipsú·spe ʔ. Shake hands (to sg)!

ʔinpítx. Get it (to pl)!

ʔ. sík̓em. Get horses!

(noun forms and derived adjectives)

ʔinípt taking, grabbing, picking it up

ʔ. haní·t marriage

ʔ. haníyoʔ. I will get married.

konóʔ ka· ʔ. ha·níya pa·x̣aƛ̓ací·matan hiwsí·ne ʔiminyé·ye. Then he (Coyote) married the five sisters in the Gopher family. AW154.18

kí·met miyáʔc ʔ. ʔapa·níya. One day a child got married. AW131.3

wé·temex wapá·yatasa ʔimené hipínm ʔinpítx. Should I help you get food?

ʔinpew̓é·t (1) policeman: "arrester," (2) playboy, woman chaser. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

ʔinpey̓é·y̓ empty (as a plot of land): "unseized." Cf. ey̓é·y̓ vsts.

ʔinpeʔí drinking glass, cup with handle, water dipper. Cf. eʔí vsts.

ʔinpéʔs (something) for taking (over). Cf. eʔs vsts.

ʔí·nim wé·s ʔ. I am the heir.

ʔinpóʔs (abs), ʔinpoʔósna (obj) handle of (e.g., ax, cane, kettle)

(with stem suffixes)

-a·pi· in an obstructive manner

ʔaʔnpá·pi·ksa. I am grabbing it away from him.

-etwik follow

ʔinpé·twikce. I inherit. I overtake.

-é·yi move around

ʔinpé·yikse. I go after it in different places.

ʔinpé·yike. I went around to take.

hiné·c̓inpe·yike. They came after us. HA88.40

hiʔnpé·yikuʔ. They will come after it.

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix

ʔinpé·y̓se. (1) I take someone else's. (2) I take for someone else.

ʔeʔnpé·y̓se. (1) I took someone else's. (2) I took it for him.

hiʔnpé·y̓se. He is buying it from somebody else.

peʔénpey̓se. He takes it away from him.

p. ʔiwé·pne. He commits adultery.

ʔené·c̓inpey̓se. I get it from them.

hiʔnpéʔnye. She picked up her (brother's bow and arrow). AW56.205

ʔeʔnpéʔnyuʔ. (You) grab his. AW461.49, AW461.50

né·c̓inpeʔnyuʔkum. Get it for us! Get ours (to sg)! HA54.77

-é·y̓ benefactive suffix + -té· go away to

ʔeʔnpéy̓tecix. We go to get its (Eagles's eaglets). AW11.12

hiʔnpéy̓tenuʔ. He will go and get it. AW25.246

ʔinpé·y̓tem. Go and get it for me (to sg)!

ʔinpé·y̓temtx. Go and get it for me (to pl)!

-lamq repeatedly

ʔinplámqsa. I take it repeatedly.

ʔí·ne ʔ. ʔox̣oʔóx̣anm. I have a cough again.

-qaw straight through

ʔinpqá·wca. I stop and pick it up and go on.

paʔnpqá·wnoʔ. You'll pass it on. I will pass it on. AW537.19

-qaw straight through + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

páʔanpqawnaʔnya. It (Bobcat's arrow) got someone else's (bird's hip). AW173.26

-té· go away to

ʔinpté·ce. I go to get (mine). AW114.92, AW478.3

ʔeʔnpté·ce. I go to get it.

ʔené·c̓inptece. I go to get them. AW114.92

ʔinpté·cix. We will take it.

hiʔnpté·cix. They are going to get it. They are going after it.

hiʔnpté·cinm. They are coming after me.

peʔnpté·nuʔ. We will go and get it.

ʔinpté·nuʔkum. I will come after it. AW136.38

ʔinpté·. Go and get (to sg)!

ʔ. hé·cu. Go and get wood!

-té· go away to + -wi come back

ʔinpté·wise. I go after it and come back.

-toq back

ʔinptó·qsa. I take (mine) back.

hipaʔnptó·qa. They took it back.

ʔinptó·qoʔ. I will take (mine) back.

kuʔx manmaʔí sílu manmaʔí kex ʔ. How can I, oh how can I get my eyes back. AW488.73

-u· directional

ʔinpú·se. I take (mine) on behalf of someone.

-u·kini as the object approaches

ʔinpú·kinise. I receive. I take it as it comes.

ʔeʔnpú·kinise. I receive him.

ʔené·c̓inpu·kinise. I receive them.

ʔeʔnpú·kiniye. I received him.

hipeʔnpú·kiniye. They received (indefinite past). HA76.46

hiʔnpú·kinisine. They received (remote past). HA75.41

ʔaná·c̓inpo·kinit̓ax̣. I would receive them.

wé·te·x ʔ. Shall I receive them?

ʔinpú·kinit̓es to receive. HA61.43

-u·kini as the object approaches + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

hine·c̓inpú·kiniyey̓se. He received theirs. HA74.22, HA74.24

peʔénpu·kiniyeʔnye. She grabbed it as it approached. AW229.42

paʔánpo·kiniyay̓sanoʔqa. He could receive it.

c̓alawí ʔimé·mk̓u wé·t̓u p. ka· yóq̓oʔ ʔimé·nk̓e hipa·nóʔqa wé·t̓u q̓óʔc wisí·x nú·n. If they too refuse to receive (the pipe) then they are saying we are not (friends) yet. HA75.43

-ʔípec desiderative suffix + -wi verbalizer

ʔeʔnpt̓ipé·cwise. (1) I want to marry her. (2) I want to make love to her.

peʔnpt̓ipé·cwise. He wants to marry her.

-ʔú·yi begin

ʔinpt̓úyise. I begin to take (mine).

(with stem prefixes)
cepé·- press
hicepéʔenpe. He (Coyote) pulled out (marrow).
cepé·- press + ké·- with teeth
cepé·leʔnpeʔs pincers, tongs
capakaʔnpóʔs (abs), capakaʔnpoʔósna (obj), capakaʔnpoʔóski (inst) scissors
capakaʔnpoʔsnot without scissors
ké·- with teeth
ʔekeʔnpíse. I bite it.
ʔí·n ʔ. nukúne. I am holding meat with my teeth.
ʔepekéʔnpse. I caught it with pincers.
hikeʔnípe. He bit. AW115.108
keʔnípt biting
keʔnpéʔs nipple. Cf. eʔs vsts.
ké·- with teeth + stem + -tet̓é· about to
keʔnptet̓é·se. I am going to bite you. AW175.51
mis- hear + teqe- suddenly
misteqeʔénpse. I answer (mine).
ʔemsteqeʔénpse. I answer him.
ʔené·smisteqeʔlpse. I am answering them.
pé·msteqeʔnpe. He answered him. HA41.33
kí·met wáy̓at ʔallá·ykin̓ix p. Then from way down (in the valley) he answered. AW338.20
pé·msteqeʔnpime. He answered him. HA31.29
hiné·smisteqeʔnpe. He answered them.
pé·msteqeʔnpsene. He answered him. AW35.416
hiná·smistaqaʔnpqana. He would answer them. AW467.30
pí·- reciprocal prefix
piʔínpsix. We hold each other. We copulate.
piʔínpt marriage
pí·msteqeʔnpe. We consented.
pí·weyeʔnpsix. We agree.
pí·weyeʔnpt agreement, contract
sepé·- causative prefix + ké·- with teeth
pé·sepekeʔnpsene. They let him bite. AW115.105
sepé·keʔnpt making someone bite, offering someone a pipe to smoke. HA75.40

sepé·- causative prefix + we- with words

ʔesepú·ʔnipse. I am causing him to sing.

ʔesepú·ʔnipe. I made him sing.

hisepú·ʔnipe. He made (me) sing.

sapo·ʔniptáy̓nas victrola, record player: "causer to sing." Cf. tay vtsc.

teqe- quickly

hitqeʔnípe. He (Coyote) snatched it (arrowhead out of the bloody wound). AW166.22

ka·h. ʔáys. He quickly picked up grass (and made a canoe out of it). AW138.68

pé·tqeʔnpe. He grabbed her. HA20.32

pá·tqaʔnpaʔniqana. He (Coyote) grabbed his (a boy's grease ball). HA40.31

teqe- suddenly + ké·- with teeth

pé·tqekeʔnpe. He (Coyote) bit (something hard). AW167.29

té·le- flow

teleʔnpíse. I get (mine) from a river.

hitalaʔnqá·wca. It (river) is sweeping me away.

teqe- suddenly + wí·- distributive prefix

hipetqewiʔínpe. They (dropped ropes and) each grabbed (billy clubs). AW13.45

teqe- quickly + stem + -u·kini as the object approaches + -é·y̓ benefactive

pé·tqeʔnpu·kiniyeʔnye. He (Cottontail Boy) grabbed her (Grizzly Bear) as it (Grizzly Bear's arm) came in. AW121.11

tiw̓a- with a pointed object

tiw̓aʔnpísa. I am picking it up with a stick.

hitw̓aʔnpísa. He is picking it up.

tiw̓aʔnípt picking something up with sticks. Cf. t vis.

tiw̓aʔnpáʔs sticks for picking up heated rocks for cooking. Cf. eʔs vsts.

tiw̓a- with a pointed object + stem + -u·kini as the object approaches

tiw̓aʔnpó·kinisa. I receive using sticks.

tiw̓aʔnpó·kinit̓as sticks for receiving heated rocks in the sweathouse

we- with mouth

weʔnpíse. I sing.

weʔnpsí·x. We sing.

hiweʔnpsí·x. They sing. They are singing. AW47.49

hiweʔnípe. He sang.

ʔipí h. ʔúykin̓ix. He sang more.

weʔnípx. Sing (to sg)!
weʔnpítx. Sing (to pl)!
weʔnpew̓é·t singer
weʔnípt (abs), weʔnpítpe (loc) (1) song, (2) singing
weʔnpítpe yoqó·pcaqa. I enjoyed singing.
pá·mc̓iyo·kinya weʔnpítx. He heard him approach, singing.
ʔamc̓íya weʔnpítx. I heard him sing.
weʔnpleylé·keʔs phonograph, tape recorder: "(thing) to sing into"
we- with mouth + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
ʔu·ʔnipé·y̓six. They sing for someone. HA83.32
we- with mouth + stem + -táy in pretense
hiwaʔnptáyca. (1) He is singing carelessly. AW579.38. (2) He is playing a musical instrument (instead of really singing).
waʔnptá·y̓nas organ. Cf. eʔs vsts.
wé·tx- in anger + we- with mouth
wé·txweʔnpse. I am singing in anger.
weye- fast
weyeʔénpse. I agree. I accept.
pú·yeʔnpsene. He agreed with him.
hiwayaʔnpqá·wnima. He (Cottontail) grabbed it (burned piece of wood). HA16.33
wé·yek- guardian spirit + we- with mouth
wé·yekweʔnpse. I am singing a guardian spirit song.
wé·yekweʔnpt guardian spirit song
wí·- distributive prefix + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
hiné·swiʔnpeʔnye. He took (something) for each of them.
ka· h. nukúne. He (Coyote) took (Monster's) meat for each. HA25.40
witi- while doing something else
hiwtíweʔnpse. He is singing while doing something else. AW113.63
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyeʔénpse. I am carrying (mine).
wiyeʔénpe. (1) I carried (it). (2) I bought over a period of time.
sílk̓em w. ʔilx̣ninéhem ʔé·lew̓ic. I bought horses cheap many times.
wiyeʔénpeʔs an item that one carries (on ceremonial occasions)
wiyé·- as one goes + we- with mouth
hiwyú·ʔnipsem. He sings as he comes.
hiwyú·ʔnipsenki. She was singing as she went. AW532.43
hiwyú·ʔnipe. He sang as he went.

ʔilíw- fire + we·- fly + stem + -qaw straight through + -té· go away

ʔaw̓líwa·ʔinpqawtaca. I go to scoop him up in fire. AW435.82, 83

ʔinek- carry + teqe- temporarily

ʔinéhteqeʔnpeʔs (hand-held) weapon (such as knife, dagger, gun)

ʔiple- meat

ʔipleʔnpíse. I go to get meat.

ʔipleʔnpsí·x. We go after meat.

ʔipleʔnpúʔ. I will go after meat.

reflexive prefix

ʔineʔénpse. I hang on.

ʔimeʔénpte. Hold on!

wá·qit kíne mac̓yó·pa kem ʔ. Well, then you hold on to my ears here. AW471.19

ʔinípt, ʔinípe hold(ing), take, taking. See ʔinipí VS.

ʔiní·t N house, lodge, tepee, lair, den, stable, tent. See Plate 9. Farrand (1921:245) notes, "In ancient times the tepees were covered with reeds woven together, the use of buffalo skins came later. The common form of dwelling was round accommodating only one or two families, but sometimes they constructed dwellings for several families, each having its own fireplace." Cf. Sahaptin niit house (Hunn 1990:73).

ʔiní·t (abs), ʔiní·ne (obj), ʔiní·nm or ʔiní·tnim (np), ʔiní·tpe (loc), ʔiní·tkin̓ix or ʔiní·tpkin̓ix from ʔ., ʔiní·tx or ʔiní·tpx to ʔ., ʔiní·tlaykin near ʔ., heʔní·t (dist abs) different houses

saptamc̓aʔí ʔiní·t log cabin

cetéy̓ni·t (abs), cetéy̓ni·tne (obj) skin lodge, fur lodge. There is also the form cetéynim̓ini·t. Phinney's form, which may be "cutéynit," could be a different dialect form AP478.16. Cf. sétey N.

hecúʔni·t wooden house. Cf. hú·cu N.

hiyú·mʔini·t (abs), hiyú·mʔni·ne (obj), hiyú·mʔni·pe (loc) bear's den

kuhét̓ini·t long house, communal lodging for winter. Cf. kuhét A. See Figure 3 (p.77) and Plate 8.

picweʔní·t, pisweʔní·t, or piswéʔni·t (abs), picwéʔni·ne (obj) rock house

píyex̣c̓ini·t rawhide tepee

táyaʔni·t (abs), táyaʔni·na (obj) summer house

tok̓óʔni·t cattail grass house. Cf. tók̓o N. See Figure 14 (p.601) and Plate 7.

walí·m̓ni·t tepee, old-time housing

ˀiní·te·s (abs), ˀiní·te·spe (loc) a place where a house was, a house site, a deserted camp AW467.43

pí·ˀnitwe·cix. They lived together. They are coresidents. They are housemates. AW263.25. Cf. pí· reciprocal prefix, tiwé· VC.

ˀinke P (archaic) move over. This rare word appears in the same context as ˀinkeˀc. It is likely that this is a variant of hinke stp.

qétu kú·px ˀinke ˀistúk̓es. Move over a little bit that way, honored guest. AW53.155

qétu kú·px ˀinke ˀiceyeyeˀstúk̓es. Move over a little bit that way, honored guest Coyote. AW53.162

ˀinkeˀc P (archaic) "honorable" AP313.15. Obviously, the same element is in ˀinke and ˀinkeˀc. The latter may contain suffix ˀc, which is found in true kinship and quasi-kinship terms. The presence of this suffix appears to support the correctness of Phinney's gloss. Cf. hinke stp.

qétu ˀimkuní·x ˀinkeˀc̓istúk̓es. Move over a little, honorable guest. AP313.15

ˀinm my. See ˀiním kp.

ˀinmí·wit N year. Cf. ˀínwim N, hinmí·wi VS.

ˀinmí·wit (abs), ˀinmí·witki (inst)

ˀí·n wé·s mitaˀáptit ˀinmí·wit. I am thirty years old.

ˀí·n wé·s lepít ˀinmí·wit laymíwt ˀipnímki. I am two years younger than he is.

ˀí·n lepítki ˀinmí·witki ˀu·yexné·ne ˀipné. I am two years his senior.

pú·teˀeptit ˀinmí·wit one hundred years, one century

peˀinmí·witpe every year. Cf. peH stp.

ˀinníx I myself. See ˀí·n N.

ˀinó·qti VS to be in front, lead, go ahead, take precedence. Cf. ˀanó·qt N.

ˀinó·qtisa. I am leading. I am going ahead (of others).

hiˀnó·qtisa. He is going ahead.

hiˀnó·qtisam. He is coming ahead of them. HA104.41

ˀinó·qti. Go ahead! Lead (to sg)!

ˀinoqtiyaw̓á·t a leader. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

cepé·- press

capá·ʔnoqtisa. I push someone to be ahead.

we- with words + cepé·- press

wacapá·ʔnoqtisa. I tell (mine) to go ahead.

wisé·- travel

wisaʔnó·qtisa. I lead the procession. AW49.94

hiwsaʔnó·qtima. He came leading the (dancing) procession. AW49.96

hiwsaʔnó·qtisa. He is ahead.

ka· miyaʔcá·pan té·q̓is hiwéhye ʔanó·qt h. The oldest (Grizzly Bear) was leading (being) in front, carrying her baby. AW206.41

wisaʔnó·qtit vanguard

wú·le- move (on horse)

“hiwólanuqtisana” He was leading on horseback. This Downriver dialect form recorded by Swadesh is probably *hiwó·laʔnoqtisana.

ʔinpí- take, seize. See ʔinipí VS.

ʔinú· stp (first-person singular prefix). Cf. ʔino·ciwá·tx̣ I alone.

ʔínwim N (1) year, (2) next year, last year. Cf. ʔinmí·wit N, hinmí·wi VS.

ʔínwim (abs), ʔinwí·mene (obj), ʔinwímkin̓ix from ʔ.

kiyúʔ ʔínwim. I will go next year.

ʔinwí·me (1) yearling: “from last year,” (2) elk yearling

ʔ. ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx heifer.

leʔéptit ʔ. twenty years old. Cf. AW109.6

lepeʔínwim two years before, two years later. Cf. lep Nu.

mitaʔínwim three years before, three years later. Cf. mita Nu.

lepiʔinwí·me two years old AW111.31. Cf. lep Nu.

mitaʔinwí·ma three years old AW111.30. Cf. mita Nu.

paqaʔinwí·ma five years old AW110.27. Cf. paq Nu.

putmiʔinwí·me ten years old AW110.25. Cf. pú·tim Nu.

pé·ʔinwim or péʔinwim every year HA67.4. Cf. peH stp.

ʔilx̣niʔínwim many years AW606.40. Cf. ʔiléx̣ni A.

ʔinyá·tk- give as someone passes. See ʔiní· VS.

ʔí·n̓ax̣ I wish. See ʔí·n N and ʔaq sis.

ˀip vtp with one's fist or with a blunt object; used in pounding, punching, or knocking manner with plural objects. Cf. c̓áˀ VC, c̓ó·q VS, łáy V.

ˀip stp he, she, it. Cf. ˀipí N.
ˀipciwá·tx̣ he alone, she alone. Cf. ciwá·tx̣ sts.

ˀipáwa VC to place (a baby) in a baby board (tikéˀs)
ˀipáwaca. I am putting my baby in a board.
ˀaˀpáwaca. I am putting a baby in a board.
páˀpawana. She put him in a papoose board.
ˀipáwanin̓ placed in a baby board
ka· koná papaynó·ya ˀisí·met kí· hiwí·ce miyapká·wit ˀ. Then he (Coyote) came upon a baby who was crying and placed in a papoose board. AW44.2
ˀipáwtakay (abs), ˀipáwtakay̓ayn for ˀ. AW54.181. diapers. Cf. tekey vsts.

ˀipá·yap VS to make a partition
ˀipá·yapsa. I am making a partition.
ˀipá·yapt (abs), ˀipá·yapitpa (loc) HA64.44 partition

ˀipce vtp pipe (?). Cf. leté· VS.

ˀipcqí·tit N (1) gray jay HW, (2) a bird with long bill EPW
ˀipcqí·tit (abs), ˀipcqí·titne (obj)

ˀipc̓ó·q- to pound. See c̓ó·q VS.

ˀípe VS to be someone, be in a crowd, mingle with people, participate, be in attendance
ˀípese. I am with (mine). I am among those attending.
mamáy̓ac ˀ. I am with my children.
heˀípese or hiˀípese. He is with someone. HA36.119
mét̓u konóˀ tilípeˀnim pahága h. On the other hand, Fox's daughters were there. AW432.44
ˀeˀípesene. His were among them.
ka̠· heˀétx̣ewne tilípeˀ ˀetke ˀipnímk̓e koná pahága ˀ. And he (Fox) became sad because Fox's daughters were also among them. AW434.69

peʔípeyuʔ. We will participate. We will be with him or them.
taʔcníx wé·t̓u ʔé·tx p. pí·wapciy̓awpa. You better not take part in war.
píʔpin̓ mixed. Cf. pí· vtp and in̓ vsts passive participial suffix.

ʔipé· vtp with one's fist or blunt object; used in pounding, punching, knocking manner with singular object. Cf. cik̓í·l VC, c̓áʔ VC, kí·w̓i· VC, lip̓eqí VC, lq̓oʔ V, łáy V, t̓ák VS, xic̓ú·y VC, yap VS.

ʔipé· vtp pertaining to smoke, clouds, fog. Cf. lí·k VS, líw VC, tehém VC, tuk̓ʷeyk VS.

ʔipé· vtp stand. Cf. léht VS, letp̓é· VS, liké·ce VS, likilí· VC, liké·pe VS, t̓uxs VC.

ʔipé· V to be standing (only of inanimate things, such as fence, house). For standing of animate beings, see wisé· V. The inflection is irregular. For similar inflections, see wisé· V and ʔiné·p V.
(present)
ʔipé·tu. (Mine, e.g., house) is standing.
hiʔpé·tu. It is standing.
ʔé·t táʔc ʔiní·t h. ʔé·t táʔc ʔiní·t. Oh a good tepee is standing, indeed it is a wonderful tepee. AW513.7
hiwíʔpetu. Each one is standing.
h. titáʔc ʔiní·t. Good houses are standing.
ʔipé·tn̓ix. (Ours) is standing.
ʔeʔpé·tn̓ix. Theirs is standing. HA51.34
táʔc ʔiní·t ʔ. Their good tepee is standing. AW421.65
(recent past)
hiʔpá·toqa. It was standing.
h. mé·ywi. It was standing this morning.
(remote past)
hiʔpé·tune. It was standing.
tiskeʔ with buttocks up
hití·skeʔpece. He is pushing his hind end out.

ʔípec sts (1) desirous of, (2) ...-smitten, ...-struck, (3) in habitual company of. Cf. há·ma N, ʔiwé·pne N.

ʔípec vts (1) desirous of, (2) be eager to, (3) having the tendency to. This suffix follows an active participle form and forms an adjective. The resulting adjective, when followed by the verbalizing suffix wi, again becomes a verb meaning ‘to want’.

hipí- VS to eat + t (s-class participle suffix) = hípt eating
hípt eating + ʔípec = hipt̓ípec anxious to eat
hipt̓ípec anxious to eat + wi = hipt̓ipé·cwise want to eat
k̓ó·may- VC to be sick + n (c-class participle suffix) = k̓omáyn being sick
k̓omáyn being sick + ʔípec = k̓omay̓nípac sickly, having tendency to be sick
k̓omay̓nípac sickly + wi = k̓omay̓nipá·cwisa have tendency to get sick

ʔipé·ce VS to be foggy, be misty

hiʔpé·cese. There is fog. It is foggy.
ʔipé·cet fog, mist

ʔipelí·kt N (1) cloud, thundercloud, (2) sky

ʔipelí·kt (abs), ʔipelikíne (obj), ʔipelikínm (np), ʔipelikítpe (loc) ʔipelikítx to ʔ. AW12.26

ʔipelí·kt hiʔlé·sece. It thunders.

kí·met pé·xne ʔipelikíne cimú·xcimux tin̓eyné·kitkin̓ike·y. Then she saw a black cloud in the west. AW252.6

ka· q̓oʔ koná hitim̓né·c̓ix̣ne “ʔí·n̓ax̣ koním ʔipelikínm hipaynó·s.” Then she thought to herself, “I wish that cloud will come to me.” AW252.7

ʔipelí·kt setting up a post. See ʔipé· V and lí·k vtss.

ʔipelú·t Palouse River. See lú· VS.

ʔipep stp second (as in second biggest) (?)

ʔípsus ʔipapláymiwt ring finger. Cf. ʔípsus hand, finger; láymiwt smallest.

ʔipep vtp hand. Cf. tapló·sk VS. It is possible that both this prefix and ʔipep stp mean ‘hand’. However, examples with these prefixes are very rare and likely to be obsolete.

ʔipepté·xtex (1) P (archaic) in picking lice, (2) "ipeptégteg" N "palm, the inner part of the hand " DNP150

ka· ʔipepté·xtex hitqakaʔnpqá·na kuʔús x̣ísisis. And he (Grizzly Bear), in picking lice, bit (a louse) making sound "x̣ísisis." AW409.28

"ipéskep" N "frozen dew, or white-frost (produced by frozen fog)" DNP81

ʔipeté· VS to be in a sheath; possibly ʔipé· and ʔíte. Cf. ʔipeleté·se under leté· VS.

ʔipeté·se. (Mine) is sheathed.

ʔeʔpeté·se. His is sheathed.

ʔipé·tes N (1) points, score, keeping track of numbers AW458.8, (2) talisman, charm (most frequently feathers, but there are other items such as rocks, claws, fur) that one receives (and wears when possible) as the symbol of his or her guardian spirit (wé·yekin); cf. Coale (1958:138), (3) feather AP140.6, feather head ornament AP206.2, (4) package a shaman carries containing objects which give power to the owner; cf. Walker (1967).

ʔipé·tes (abs), ʔipeté·sne or ʔipé·tesne (obj)

ʔipé·tk̓uykin̓ horse with black streak down the middle. See tik̓ʷé·y VC.

ʔipé·tukt N mist; may contain ʔipé· vtp

ʔipé·tukt (abs) mist

ʔipé·tuktmex̣s (place name) Chimney Peak in Selway Craigs T33N R10E

ʔipé·twe N meat pemmican without berries, pounded meat with grease in it; possibly ʔipé· 'pound' and twe· 'together'. Cf. hamámkin greaseless pounded meat.

ʔipé·twe (abs), ʔipé·twene (obj)

ʔipé·t̓e VS to scrape, usually hair and mucous off rawhide using a flint scraper

ʔipé·t̓ese. I scrape.

ʔipé·t̓et scraping

ʔipé·t̓et̓es scraper. Cf. eʔs vsts.

ʔipé·w̓i VS (1) to look for, hunt, (2) to discover

(present)

ʔipé·w̓ise. I am looking for (mine).

ʔ. miyáʔc. I am looking for my child.

ʔeʔpé·w̓ise. I am looking for it. AW442.62

ʔ. kicú·yne. I am looking for money.

peʔpé·w̓isix. They are looking for him. AW190.135

(perfect)

ʔeʔpé·w̓is. I just found it.

kex weye ʔí·nk̓u ʔ. Let me also look for it.

(indefinite past)

híʔpew̓ye. He looked for (meat). HA51.23

péʔpe·w̓ye. He looked for it.

ka· koní·x p. p. kíne ka· kíne q̓oʔ wé·t̓u míne. She (Mermaid) went looking for him, she looked for him here and there but (he was) not anywhere. AW230.51

hiné·c̓inpe·w̓ye. He looked for them.

ʔiske kál̓a netí·telwine kíne ʔenú·xsise kúʔ mine. ka· h. ka· hiná·c̓iyax̣na. It seems that I smell humans somewhere. Then he (Grizzly Bear) looked for them and found them. AW135.24

(remote past)

péʔpe·w̓isene. They (collectively) looked for him. AW382.20

(future)

péʔpe·w̓yuʔ. He (second brother) will go looking for him. HA30.11

(imperatives)

ʔené·c̓ipe·w̓it̓e. Let me go look for them. AW138.67

(with stem suffixes)

-etwik follow

péʔpew̓yetwixne. He followed him looking. AW442.62

-e·yi go around

peʔpé·w̓yeyikse. He goes around looking for him. AW408.14

-tíyek land, light

ʔepeʔpé·w̓ityekuʔ. We will looking for it from high up.

-ʔípec desiderative suffix

ʔipew̓it̓ípec curious, searching, inquisitive

ʔipe·w̓it̓ipé·cwise. I want to look for (mine). HA124.10, HA125.10

(with stem prefixes)

silím- eye

silim̓ipé·w̓ise. I am looking to locate (mine).

ˀeslím̓ipe·cw̓ise. I am searching with my eyes.

té·- with words

teˀpéw̓ise. I am trying to locate (mine) with words.

pé·teˀpew̓ye. He tried to locate him by calling. AW168.56

pataˀpáw̓iqana. He called out to find him. AW167.43

teqe- suddenly, quickly

hitqeˀpé·w̓ise. He is quickly looking for him.

hitqeˀpé·w̓ye. He quickly looked for him. AW72.25

tukʷé·p- with hand, with fingertip

tuké·p̓ipe·w̓ise. I am groping with fingertips.

pé·tkup̓ipe·w̓ise. He is groping for it.

pá·tkop̓ipa·w̓iqana. He used to grope for it.

wá·qi q̓oˀ ka· he·yé·qcem peˀtú·ne p. wé·t̓u ˀitú· míne. Now he (Coyote) was getting hungry, he groped around with hand but (there was) nothing anywhere. AW144.52

tulé·- with foot

tuléˀpe·w̓ise. I seek by kicking.

ˀtuléˀpe·w̓ise. I am looking for it with foot.

we- with mouth

weˀpéw̓ise. I am looking for it with mouth (or beak).

wepé·- with hand

wepéˀpe·w̓ise. I am feeling around to find things (as in the dark).

ˀu·péˀpe·w̓ise. I am finding it with hand.

wéw- split or hit

wéw̓ipe·w̓ise. I am pecking.

hiwéw̓ipe·w̓ise. It is pecking.

wéw- split or hit + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pú·w̓ipew̓yey̓se. It pecked someone else's. AW45.13, AW47.61

ka· koná p. silímtasx̣ koná pú·pipeˀtitke. There he (Magpie) pecked looking for his (Coyote's) eye-fat and woke him up. AW142.15

wey- fly + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix

pú·y̓pew̓yey̓se or pú·y̓pe·w̓yey̓se. He looked for his while flying. AW32.366, AW34.403

wite- while doing something else
pé·wteʔpe·w̓ye. He looked for it in the meanwhile. AW381.11
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyéʔpe·w̓ise. I look for it repeatedly.
pé·wyeʔpe·w̓ise. He is going along searching for it. AP260.1
wiyé·- as one goes + weye- fast
hiwyú·yeʔpe·w̓isem. She came looking for it along the way. AW26.261

ʔipé·x̣ N bread
ʔipé·x̣ (abs), ʔipé·x̣ne (obj)
ʔipé·x̣cim bread only. Cf. cim sts.
cicyuk̓í·snin̓ ʔipé·x̣ sweetened bread. Cf. cicyúk A.
tam̓á·mnim ʔipé·x̣ cake: “egg’s bread.” Cf. tá·m̓am N.
walí·m̓ipa·x̣ Indian bread, traditional bread. Cf. walí·m N.

ʔipeylé·kt post, stake. See ʔip vtp and leylé·k VS.

ʔipí N he, she, it (third-person singular)
ʔipí (abs), ʔipné (obj), ʔipním (np), ʔipnímki (inst), ʔipní·n with ʔ.
ʔipínq̓oʔc he first, she first, it first AW360.43, AW494.18. Cf. q̓oʔc sts.
ʔipí hí·wes miyó·x̣at. He is a chief.
ʔipné ʔa·kcá·qa. I saw him.
ʔipním ʔé· hicewcewíce. He is whispering to you.
ʔiná·tosxna ʔipnímki. I felt superior to him.
ʔipní·n pakiyóʔqa. I could have gone with him.
ʔipinníx (abs), ʔipnenníx (obj), ʔipnimníx (np), ʔipnimníxki (inst) he alone. Cf. ník sts.
ka· hinká·hołksa ʔipnimníx tít. He (Rattlesnake) pulled out his own teeth. AW199.42
ka· yoq̓opí hiná·staklayna ʔipnimníxki ka· hiʔní·ke ʔipnimníx hiʔnéhnene kí·. And he (Coyote) exchanged his own (kill) with his (Cougar’s) and he (Coyote) left his own and took it (Cougar’s kill). AW362.78
ʔiptí·t or ʔiptí·te (abs) AW247.2, ʔipnimtí·t or ʔipnimtí·te (np) same he, same she, same it. Cf. tí·t sts.

ʔipipc̓é· VS to wash hair
ʔipipc̓é·se. I wash hair.
ʔinéʔpipc̓ese. I wash my hair.
ʔipnáʔpipc̓anaq̓is. He just finished washing hair. HA40.16. Cf. naq̓i vts.
ʔimé·ʔpipc̓ey. Wash your hair.

ʔipít̓et hitting, a punch. See ʔipt̓é· VS.

ʔipk (1) N (dupl) loose dirt, (2) VS to loosen dirt, cultivate; word be related to puk VC and pux N
ʔipk̓ípx (abs)
cé·p- by pressing + weye- fast
ʔecú·yeʔipkse. I am cultivating.
cu·yeʔipkew̓é·t cultivator (a person). Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.
cú·yeʔipkeʔs cultivator (machine). Cf. eʔs vsts.

ʔiplá·kin N hillside facing the east or north, usually it is wooded and not sunny. Cf. né·n N the treeless and sunny side of hill.
ʔiplá·kin (abs), ʔiplakína or ʔiplá·kina (obj)

ʔiple vtp mate, wife. Cf. ciy̓aw VC.

ʔiple vtp meat. Cf. ʔinipí VS.

ʔipnáhinaq̓in̓ accomplished. See hí·naq̓i under hí· VC.

ʔipná·lacikli·toqt salmon that is white after spawning. See cikilí· VC.

ʔipná·nisa he/she/it made him-/her-/it- self. See haní· VS.

ʔipné· vip (third-person singular reflexive prefix) himself, herself, itself

ʔipním- he, she, it. See ʔipí N.

ʔipnú·-X. See X. To look up words which begin with ʔipnú·- try removing the initial ʔipnú·- and look up the remaining word.

ʔipselí· VS to hand (something) to someone, deliver
ʔipselí·se. I am handing it to (mine).
ʔ. miyáʔc. I am handing it to my child.

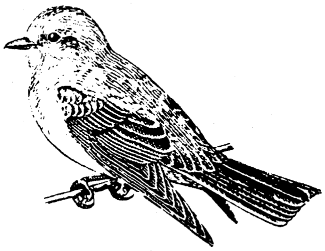
ʔipselipí VS to pick up a handful, scoop; possibly further analyzable into ʔipse, which is also in ʔipselí VS and lipí VS.
ʔipselpíse. I am picking up a handful.
ʔiselípt a handful, a scoop
ʔá·yat hiʔnípe naqc ʔ. tú·tnin̓ ʔisp̓á·lx̣pkin̓ix. She took a handful of flour out of the sack.
pannáqc ʔ. kuʔús pé·ʔnisix. And each one of them offered a handful. AW375.66

ʔípsex̣ A stingy, miserly, penurious
ʔípsex̣, heʔípsex̣ (dist)
ʔípsex̣ há·ma a stingy man
ʔipsex̣wí·se. I am being stingy.
hiʔpsex̣wí·se. He is being stingy.
ʔipsex̣wisí·x. We are being stingy.
ʔipsex̣wí·t being stingy
peʔpsex̣wiyú·ye. She was stingy to him. AP100.3. Cf. u· vts.

ʔipsimé·t̓e VS to wash face. Cf. Sahaptin -smat̓a- NSG217.
ʔipsimé·t̓ese. I am washing face.
ʔipsimé·t̓enwe·s washbasin. Cf. nwe·s vsts.
ʔipsimé·t̓et̓es soap. Cf. eʔs vsts.
ʔ. hí·k̓ay bathroom sink: “container for washing face”
sepé·- causative prefix
ʔesepéʔpsimet̓ey. (1) Wash his face. (2) Wash the ashes off heated rocks in sweat house: “Put water on the old man’s face.” Cf. qí·wn N.

ʔipsítim VS to gossip against (someone). Cf. tim VS.
hinac̓ipsítimsaqa. He was gossiping against him.
ʔipsítimt gossip, rumor
ʔipsitím̓ew (1) given to gossiping, (2) a gossip, a backbiter. Cf. ʔew vsts.

ʔipsqí vtp on foot, walk. Cf. há·mawisa under há·ma N, keʔéy VC, k̓alakí VC, láhsa VS, léhne VC, léht VS, léhyek VS, letp̓é· VS, leylé·k VS, lí·k VC, likilí· VC, líxnik VS, pá·y VC, tamáw VC, wewí·ti VS, wé·yik VS, yéwne VC, ʔiyá·q VC.
ʔipsqíhamawisa. I am walking bravely. Cf. há·ma N.



ʔipsqí·tit N kingbird, *Tyrannus verticalis*?; identification by Alan Marshall

ʔípsus N (1) hand, (2) (in compounds) finger
ʔípsus (abs), ʔipsú·ski (inst), ʔipsú·spe (loc)
ʔipsosáyn (1) for hand or finger, (2) a ring (for finger). Cf. ʔayn sts.
ʔipsusláymiwt or ʔipcocláymiwt (abs), ʔipcocláymiwtki (inst) little finger
ʔipsustá·lam fingertip, end of finger. Cf. tá·lam N.
ʔipsusté·q̓is thumb: "oldest finger." Cf. té·q A.

ʔipt vtp to crack, chip, crumble. Cf. laʔq VS, mú·c̓ey VC, q̓áł V.

ʔiptámi VS to oppose, be against. Cf. ʔaptámi VS.
ʔiptámisa. I am opposed to (mine).
ʔaʔptámisa. I oppose him.

ʔiptáya VC to stab (with a knife)
ʔiptáyaca. I stab (mine).
ʔaʔptáyaca. I stab it.
hiná·c̓iptayanqana. He stabbed them.
wá·qoʔ ka· hikiyú·me piyé·me walácki h. Then she went toward her brothers and stabbed them with a knife. AW518.96
ʔiptáya stab wound

ʔiptek vtp to carry (usually of food), move (food). Cf. láhtq̓i VS, liké·ce VS.

ʔipté·k VS to be, be in a place (usually of food in a serving container)
ʔipté·xse. There it is (e.g., in a basket).
ʔiptekí·x. Put (food).
ʔ. cemí·tx koná. Put your huckleberries over there.
ʔeʔptekí·x. Put it down.
ʔ. konyá koná. Put that over there.

(with stem suffixes)
-lí·k vtss assume a position
ʔiptekí·kse. I put (e.g., food in a container).
ʔ. núkt miyaʔáspa. I am putting meat (in container) in front of my child.
-lí·k vtss assume a position + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
ʔiptekí·key̓se. I am putting it down for (someone).
ʔ. miyáʔc sí·s. I am putting mush in front of my child.
ʔeʔptekí·key̓se. I am putting it down for him.
péʔptekikey̓sene. He put it down for him.
sí·s p. They set the porridge before him. AW131.8
péʔptekikeʔnye. He served him.
núkt qiy̓á·w̓is p. She served dried meat for him. AW514.18
hiné·c̓iptekikeʔnye. She served him. AW520.129
(with stem prefixes)
teqe- suddenly + wi·- distributive prefix
ʔetqewiʔíptexse. Suddenly each of his is placed in a container.
ka· koná pá·xnaqana hiwá·x̣naqana ʔisí·met wá·qoʔ kál̓a hípt ʔ. He (Coyote) saw her (Grizzly Bear) wake up and there the food was already served for everyone. AW210.26
wi·- distributive prefix
hiwíʔptekike. He put each of it down.
ka· koná hipá·yna wá·qoʔ h. hí·k̓ay. And there she (Grizzly Bear) came and put (food) down in each of the bowls. AW213.64

ʔiptí·t same he, same she, same it. See ʔipí N.

ʔiptiʔípti P unexpected

ʔiptqí vtp spear. Cf. keʔéy VC.
ʔiptqiyú·se. I fish by spears.

ʔiptq̓í·k VS to plant, plug, stick (something) on
ʔiptq̓í·kse. I am planting.

ʔipt̓áp VS to break (usually bones to get the marrow out)
ʔipt̓ápsa. I crack bones to get marrow.

hiˀpt̓ápsa. He breaks it.

ka· koná h. ka· hicucléhtse ka· piléx̣pe pennéx̣cim hisapá·yawnanqana konmá. He broke it (bone), poked it (marrow) out, and now and then he would hand it over to the back of his head. AW187.91

paˀpt̓ápsix. We break (bones and eat marrow).

hiˀpt̓ápan̓ixna. They used to break (bones). AW373.33

ˀipt̓ápt̓a. Break it!

kí· ˀé· we kem̓ipt̓ápt̓a. Here, this is yours, break it (bone). AW187.91

teqe- suddenly

hitqaˀpt̓apa. He quickly broke it.

koná hitemé·yex̣six wá·qoˀ ka· ˀé·te h. kúˀ mine ka· té·pul ˀé·te hicepéˀenpe ˀiceyé·ye. While the people were sitting there Coyote must have broken it (bones) quickly somewhere and had some marrow out. AW359.26

ˀipt̓é· VS (1) to hit, knock, punch, box, sting, (2) (with tulé· with foot) to kick, (3) (with tukʷ shoot) to spear, harpoon, (4) (with wé· move fast) to trip, stumble, (5) (idiom) (with pílx̣ back of head) to go traveling

(present)

ˀipt̓é·se. I hit (mine).

ˀeˀpt̓é·se. I hit it.

hiˀpt̓é·se. He hits (his).

péˀpt̓ese (nacoˀóx̣na). He is spearing (chinook salmon).

(perfect)

ˀipít̓es. I just hit (mine).

ˀeˀpít̓es. I just hit it.

(indefinte past)

ˀipt̓é·ye. I hit (mine).

ˀeˀpt̓é·ye. I hit it.

hiˀpt̓é·ye. He hit (his).

tíks h. ka· wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw ˀeté·lehtkike. There he (Coyote) hit his hip, and his excrement-children ran out. AW33.373

hiné·c̓ipt̓eye. He hit us. AW595.8

peˀépt̓eye. It hit him. AW34.397

(recent past)

ˀaˀpt̓asá·qa. I was hitting it.

(future)
ˀipt̓é·yuˀ. I am going to hit (mine).
pílx̣ ˀ. I am going to travel: “I am going to hit the back of my head.”
hiˀpt̓é·yuˀ. It will sting.
(conditional past)
ˀaˀpt̓á·yoˀqa. I could have hit him.
(frequentative remote past)
péˀept̓en̓ixne. They used to spear it.
(imperative)
ˀipt̓é·m. Hit (me) (to sg)!
wé·t̓u ˀ. Don’t hit me!
(participle)
ˀipít̓et to hit, hitting, a punch
(with stem suffixes)
-a·t as the object goes by
páˀpt̓atksa. He hits them as they go by. AW35.420
hiˀpt̓á·tka. He hit (you) as (you) went by. AW35.418
-é·y̓ benefactive suffix
péˀpt̓eˀnime. It hit his.
p. hú·sus. It hit his head. AW454.6
-u·kini as the object approaches
ˀipt̓ú·kinise. I am striking it as it comes.
péˀpt̓u·kinye. He struck it as it came.
(with stem prefixes)
cú·- with a pointed object
cuˀúpt̓ese. I prod. I goad. (more figuratively) I instigate.
ˀecuˀúpt̓ey. Prick it.
sepé·- causative prefix + weye fast
hisepú·y̓ipt̓es. He just caused (me) to stumble.
sepú·y̓ipt̓et cause someone to stumble, trip someone
teqe- quickly, suddenly
teqeˀpt̓é·se. I gore. I get stuck inside.
teqeˀpt̓é·ye. I quickly hit.
pí·tqeˀpt̓en̓ixne. We will pierce each other (with icicles). AW63.328
teqecuˀúpt̓ese. I sting suddenly.

tuk^{w} - shoot
tukéy̓pt̓ese. I throw (a harpoon).
tukéy̓pt̓et̓es a harpoon, a spear AP43.12
tulé·- with foot
tuléʔpt̓ese. I kick (mine). I trample (mine).
hiné·stuleʔpt̓ese. He kicks them (e.g., a naughty boy kicking other children). AW596.25
ʔetuléʔpt̓eye. I kicked it.
pá·tolaʔpt̓aqana. He used to kick it. AW16.96, AW530.4
ka· wiwíceʔne p. q̓oʔ kál̓a "múx" hikó·qana q̓oʔ hitqelíwce. And he (Coyote's son) used to kick a log and it used to go "puff" and start burning. AW16.90
tuléʔpt̓et kicking
pí·tu·leʔpt̓et kicking contest, game of kicking each other
tulé·- with foot + stem + -é·y̓ benefactive suffix
pé·tuleʔpt̓eʔnye. He kicked him. AW345.132
pé·tuleʔpt̓eyeʔnye. He kicked his.
ka· pó·tikc̓aʔnya p. pé·tuleƚit̓eʔƚit̓eʔeʔnye hú·sus. He (Coyote) stepped on, kicked, and flattened his (Rattlesnake's) head. HA25.24
wey- as one goes
wey̓pt̓é·se. I stumble. I trip.
wey̓pít̓es. I just stumbled.
hiná·sway̓pt̓aqana. He stumbled over them.
wey̓pt̓é·t stumbling. Cf. *ueiptése* "to wound by going and dashing against" DNP240.

ʔipt̓i vtp (with lú·) grass (?)
ʔipt̓ilú·se. I am wetting grass (e.g., for camas baking).
ʔipt̓ilú·t wetting
ʔipt̓ilú·y̓n moistened, wet
c̓íxc̓ix ʔ. grass soaked in water

ʔipú·x̣ vtp plant, stand. Cf. leté· VS.

ʔipú·x̣e VC to have (something) standing up (in reference to plural object); may be further analyzable into ʔip and hú·x̣e. A corresponding word for singular object is ʔipelí·kse.

ʔipú·x̣ece. I have them standing up.
ʔeʔpú·x̣ece. His (arrows) were standing. AW440.28
(with other verb stems)
ʔipó·x̣alatqsa. I am standing (them) up by the fire (e.g., to dry arrows). Cf. latáq VS.
ʔipú·x̣eletese. I am sticking it into (mine). Cf. leté· VS.
ʔeʔpú·x̣eletese. He put (something) in (his).
ka· koná ʔástay ʔ. And he had needles stuck in (his packsack).
ʔipú·x̣elkili·kse. I peg (them) down around (something). Cf. likili· VC.
ʔeʔpú·x̣elkili·kse. He stands them around in a circle. AW440.20

ʔip̓áyn N sun-dried loaves of ground camas
ʔip̓áyn (abs), ʔip̓áynna (obj)

ʔiqá· VC to be lying down on one's back, be supine
ʔiqá·ca. I am on my back.
hiʔqá·ca. He is on his back. AW89.301
(with stem suffixes)
-lí·k assume a position
ʔiqalí·ksa. I am going to lie down on my back.
hiʔqalí·ksa. He is going to lie on his back.
(with stem prefixes)
sepé·- causative prefix
ʔasapá·ʔqaliksa. I turn him over so that he is on his back.
ʔasapáʔqalix. Turn him over on his back!
teqe- suddenly
taqaʔqalí·ksa. I quickly lie down on my back.
hitqaʔqalí·ksa. He quickly lies down on his back.
hitqaʔqalí·xkika. She fell on her back. AW187.82
té·w- at night
táw̓qaca. I am lying on my back (to sleep).
táw̓qaliksa. I am going to lie down on my back to sleep.
té·w- at night + lú· be hidden
hitáw̓qalo·ksa. He is lying on his back. (Also, sarcastically referring to the addressee) You are lying on your back (doing nothing). AW274.43
hitáw̓qalo·ka. He was lying down on his back. AW73.36
hitáw̓qalo·kima. He was lying on his back.
kál̓a koná hi·sí·sxnim h. He was uneasy as he lay on his back. AW157.73

weye- fast
wayaˀqá·kayksa. I am falling backward. I am surprised.
pó·yaˀqakayka. She knocked him down backward. AW433.62
ˀile- talk, sing
hiˀlaˀqá·ca. She is on her back singing (or talking). AP51.8
ˀile- light, heat
ˀilaˀqatp̓á·sa. I am lying on my back on a sunny slope. Cf. tip̓é· VS.
reflexive prefix + té·m- throw
ˀipná·tamaˀqalixqana. She threw herself on her back. AW186.78
reflexive prefix + temé·- place
ˀipná·tamaˀqalika. He lay on his back. AW485.13
(compound stem)
liké·ce on, upon
ˀiqaliká·casa. I am lying on my back upon (something). AW329.72

ˀi·qcú·p VC to drink
hiˀqcú·pne. He drank.
h. naqcí·k̓ay lálx. He drank a cup of coffee.
ˀi·qcú·pn̓es (thing) to drink

ˀí·qin A generous, "bountiful" DNP83
ˀí·qin (abs), heˀí·qin (dist abs)

ˀiqt̓ó· VC to put (something) around, wrap (something) around
hiˀqt̓ó·sa. He is putting it around.
cú·- with a pointed object
cóˀqt̓o·n̓as (abs), cóˀqt̓o·n̓asna (obj) a needle, a safety pin

ˀis vtp with a knife (plural object); probably related to ˀic. Cf. tú·p VC, wí·si VS.

ˀis sts (an adjective formant). This suffix and ˀic are in contrast with the adjective formant ˀew. Cf. c̓inín VC, wá·q A.
cik̓á·w + ˀis = ciká·w̓is causing fear
cik̓á·w + ˀew = ciká·w̓aw full of fear

ˀí·s K mother
píke (abs), piké·ne (obj), piké·pim (np) AW46.38, piké·px to her/his mother AW82.182, piké·me (pl abs), neˀí·c (1sg poss abs), neˀí·cep (1sg poss obj), neˀí·cem (np), neˀí·cemkin̓ix from my mother, neˀí·ceyu· my mother and others, ˀim̓í·s (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓í·sep (2sg poss obj) AW114.92, AW374.52, ˀí·ceˀ (voc), ˀí·ceˀme (pl voc) AW26.256
kál̓oˀ ka· neˀí·cep pé·tqecimkcix titó·qanm. Then suddenly Indians disliked my mother. HA94.74
neˀí·cem ˀú·s há·nit. My mother made it.
piké·meten mothers and children. Cf. ten sts.
piké·twe· half-siblings related by mother. Cf. tiwe· sts.
pikí·n (1) (someone) with mother, (2) fawn with its mother
pikenú·t motherless. Cf. nú·t sts.

ˀí·s N ace (of playing cards), from English

ˀisá·pa VC to pack things in (e.g., ˀisá·ptakay parfleche)
ˀisá·paca. I am packing (mine).
hiˀsá·paca. He packs (his).
ˀisá·panin̓ packed. Cf. in̓ vsts.
mét̓u koná píyep ˀú·s ˀimí·t ˀ. kawóˀ kuˀús hikúye. píyep hisepelú·ke. But her brother was packed inside (the grass for bedding) and that's what she did. She hid her brother. AW256.78
(with stem prefix)
wel̓é·- with knots
wal̓áˀsapaca. I wrap up. I make a bundle.
hiná·swal̓aˀsapana. He (Coyote) bundled them (the bones of his daughter and sons-in-law) up (in buckskin). AW424.130
pó·l̓aˀsapanaˀnya. He bound it up for someone. Cf. é·y̓ benefactive.
kál̓a konmayníx kál̓a héqs ˀaˀátima ka· kikéˀt cimú·xcimux laˀám̓ ka· pá·capakaykaˀnya ˀiceyé·yenm taˀactaˀác ka· p. wispó·lki kál̓a hitqé·wse wewintimey̓é·y̓. Quickly pus and black blood came out, and Coyote cleaned it all for her thoroughly and bound it up with buckskin, and she stopped moaning. AW578.21
wí·- distributive prefix
hiwíˀsapacix. They are packing each one.
wíˀsapanin̓ individually packed. Cf. in̓ vsts.

compound nouns

sapoʾsa·póʾs saddle (both riding and packing). Cf. óʾs vsts.

tewí·snim s. Horned saddle.

sapoʾsa·poʾsí·sa. I put saddle on (mine). Cf. hí· svtss.

ʾisá·ptakay (abs), ʾisá·ptakaypa (loc) parfleche, "reservation trunk" Cf. tekey vsts. See Figure 20 on p.958 and Figure 21 on p.1106.

ʾisa·póʾs (abs), ʾisa·poʾósna (obj) a strip of hide used as a holder or a handle on quiver, horse-packing gear, and so on. Cf. óʾs vsts.

ʾisci stp coyote prefix; marks speech uttered by Coyote. Cf. ʾisti. This prefix is found very infrequently in the following: ʾisciqótqot and ʾiscilépetis. Cf. qó·t N, lépetis N. Phinney states, "The prefixed element *istsi* in these two magic words reflects only Coyote's inestimable personality. Such vocables occur mainly in songs to contribute a bizarre element of characterization" AP319, n. 1.

ʾise vtp with thin edge, with a knife (with singular object); probably a variant of ʾice vtp. Cf. k̓íw VC, qú·l V, wé·y VC.

ʾisé· stp coyote. See sétey N.

ʾisé·p V to be loaded, be standing with a load. For a similar inflection, see ʾiné·p V.

(present)

ʾisé·te. I am standing with a load. Cf. ʾisepí·kce I am walking with a load.

hiʾsé·pte. He is holding. He has (something).

ka· hiná·č̓iyax̣na ka· hiné·č̓iteye ʾá·l̓as h. konapkí hiné·č̓iteye. And she (Grizzly Bear) found them (Kiwkiwlú·ye's grandchildren) and put them in her packing bag, she carried (a packing bag), and she put them in there. AW135.25

konóʾ ʾiné·sepelu·ke ʾá·yat ka· capáypa pé·xne há·mana haʾátim, h. céʾlu·y ʾeʾpeleté·se cé·p. There the women concealed herself and presently she saw the man come out, he had a quiver with his arrow in it. AP34.2

h. miyáʾc yoq̓opí. She had a child on her back. AW123.38

miya child

miyaʾsá·pta. I am carrying a baby.

miyaʾcá·pan carrying a baby

m. kú·se. I am going with a baby on back.

ka· m. té·q̓is hiwéhye ʾanó·qt hiwsaʾnó·qtisa. The oldest (Grizzly Bear) is leading in front carrying her baby. AW206.40

ʾisé·pe VC to bring in (game, usually deer)

ʾisé·pece. I am bringing in my kill.

hiʾsé·pece. He brings in his kill. AW155.29, AW166.14

hiʾsé·pene. He brought in his game. AW166.21

(with stem suffixes)

-e·yik move around

hipeʾsé·peneyike. They kept bringing the game in. AW61.300

-u· toward

ʾisepenú·ye. I brought in my game toward (mine).

hiʾsepenú·ye. He brought kill toward (us).

waqí·pa wá·qoʾ h. Long ago he (Bobcat) already brought in (the kill) toward (us). AW362.64

(with stem prefixes)

mey- in the morning

himey̓isepenú·yuʾ. He will bring in (meat) early toward us.

mé·ywi ke ʾisí· h. . . . koním̓o ʾewc̓é·yuʾ ʾiwé·pne kí·. Whoever brings in (meat) early in the morning . . . he will have her as wife. AW360.42

ʾise·pí VS to carry on back, carry on shoulder, hoist

ʾise·píse. I am carrying (mine) on my back.

ʾ. qém̓es. I am carrying camas on shoulder.

ʾ. miyáʾc. I am carrying my child on my back.

hiʾse·píse. He carries on back.

hiʾsé·pe. He put on his back.

ʾisa·psá·qa. I carried on back recently.

hiʾsa·psí·qa. They carried on back recently.

né·c̓ise·puʾkum. Pack us on the back.

ʾé·tem̓u pí·ps né·c̓inpeʾnyuʾkum ka· ʾe· ʾo·l̓álk̓oli·koʾ taʾácki q̓oʾ x̣ayx̣áyx̣ki wispó·lki ka· ʾe· n. All right get our bones and you wrap them up with very white good buckskin and you carry us on your back. HA54.77

ˀise·púˀ. I will carry (mine) on my back.

ˀaˀsa·póˀqa. I would carry him.

hí·wes ˀiceyé·ye ka· ˀitóˀayn ˀ. He is Coyote and there is no way that I would carry him on my back. AW148.116

ˀisé·pt (abs), ˀisepítpe (loc) AP367.4 (1) carrying on back, (2) a pack

pá·qaˀsa·pt five packloads AW132.12. Cf. paqa Nu.

se·p̓inˀisé·pin wolverine, *Gulo luscus*; identification by Alan Marshall: "carrier of snowshoes." Cf. sé·p̓in snowshoes.

compounds and suffixed stems

cikili· return

ˀisé·pcikli·kse. I am carrying (mine) home.

hiˀsé·pcikli·ke. He brought home. AW273.12

cikili· return + -toq back

hiˀsá·pcikli·toqa. He packed it back. AW362.65

keˀéy go

ˀisé·pkeˀykse. I carry it.

pé·ˀse·pkeˀyke. He carried her away. AW123.42

hiˀsé·pkeˀykime. He packed. AW169.73

peˀsé·pkeˀyk̓em. Carry me over there. AW147.106

lí·k move

ˀisepí·kce. I am moving carrying something on back.

hiˀsepí·kcenki. She was carrying (hers) that way.

h. miyáˀc. She was carrying her child that way. AW532.42

compounds and prefixed stems

sepé·- causative prefix

sepéˀse·pse. I am packing it. I am loading.

ˀasapáˀsa·psiqa. They were loading it.

ˀesepéˀse·px. Pack it (to sg)!

ˀené·ssepeˀse·px. Pack them (to sg)!

ˀesepeˀse·pítx. Pack it (to pl)!

sepéˀsepen (1) pack horse, (2) travois. See Plate 10.

sepéˀse·peˀs (1) for packing, (2) pack horse, (3) freight train, (4) packsaddle

sepéˀse·pin̓ loaded down, packed. Cf. in̓ vsts.

sepéˀse·pt pack (e.g., on horses)

qém̓es s. ˀinéhcikli·kse sik̓é·mki. I am taking camas home packed on horses.

temé·- place + niké·- pull + stem + láhsa up
tamankaʔcapáhsasa. I raise you up with a rope.
temé·- place + niké·- pull + stem + léhne down
temenkeʔcepéhnece. I let you down with a rope.
petemenkeʔcepéhnenuʔ. We will let you down with a rope. AW14.62
teqe- quickly + mé·y- morning + stem + keʔéy go
teqemé·y̓sepkeʔykuʔ. I will pack early in the morning. AW361.51
wiyé·- as one goes
pewyeʔsé·psene. They carried her (on a trip). AW489.88

ʔisepí·k VS to unpack, unload, dislodge, get off things that were on either one's shoulder or on back, but not things carried in other ways
ʔisepí·kse. I unpack (mine).
ʔeʔsepí·kse. I unpack it.
tok̓ʷala- in a hurry
tok̓alaʔsapí·ksa. I am dislodging quickly.
patk̓olaʔsapí·ka. He dislodged it quickly.
koná ʔipné·tewyeke tim̓á·y̓ ka· p. And she felt it and quickly dislodged it (in reference to Coyote's sexual advances). AW147.113
teqe- quickly + stem + -qaw straight through
hitqaʔsapixqá·wna. He (Skunk) unloaded me (Otter) quickly (in reference to Skunk's mortal fear of whistling, which Otter tried to get free). AW107.46

ʔisé·ps N bundle, pack, lunch (often qém̓es, qá·ws, and dried salmon); may be related to ʔisé·p V
ʔisé·ps (abs), ʔisé·psne (obj)
ʔisé·ps ʔinéhnece. I am taking lunch.
ʔisé·psi·n with lunch. Cf. hí·n sts.

ʔiseq VS to be afraid, be scared. As a straight verb this stem is always preceded by a reflexive prefix and té· to talk.
ʔiné·teʔseqse. I am getting scared as I talk.
ʔipné·teʔseqse. He is getting scared as he talks. AW105.15
form used adverbially
ʔisséx̣ afraid, chill up the spine, horror stricken AP195.17, gripped by terror AP391.9. This form is used with kú· VS to do.

ʔ. kú·se. I am afraid. I feel needles going through my body.
ʔ. hikú·se. He is afraid.
ʔ. kú·s. I was frightened.

ʔisequ´·lkt Sioux. See qú·l V.

"ʔiséwisnimepu" N (place name) camp site located one mile above the mouth of the Grande Ronde River on the east side T7N R46E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:42). This place name probably contains níme sts place name formant and pu· sts people (from).

ʔisé·x P not, it is not that . . . . This word is not as emphatic as míʔs. With ʔisé·x no pronominal suffixes are used, or, probably better put, a fossilized k (1sg pronominalsuffix) is retained.
ʔisé·x ʔí·ne ʔe·xn̓ipé·cwisene. You didn't want to see me.
ʔisé·x ʔimu·né ʔenesexn̓ipé·cwise. I don't want to see them.
"ʔisé·x nú·n mamáy̓ac wisí·noʔqa. qóʔc miyáʔc ʔiní·tece." "You are not the children (I am taking this to), I am taking (this meat) to still another child." AW361.62

ʔisí· D (1) who, (2) anyone (with negative)
ʔisí· (abs), ʔisí·ne (obj), ʔisí·nm (np), ʔisí·me (pl abs), ʔisí·mene (pl obj), ʔisí·mem (pl np), ʔisí·nk̓e who also, ʔisí·memk̓e who (pl) also, ʔisinníx just who
ʔisí· hiʔnípe. Who bought it?
ʔisí· wé·s. Who are you?
wé·t̓u ʔisí· hikíne. Nobody is here.
ʔisí·ne ʔu·lé·kce. Whom do you see?
ʔisí·me hiwsí·x kí·me. Who are these (people)?
ke ʔisí· whoever. Cf. ke P.
kuʔ ʔisí· someone. Cf. kuʔ P.
ʔisí· ʔikuʔ. Who indeed. Cf. ʔikuʔ P.
ʔisí·wecet for whose reason, for whose sake. Cf. wecé·n sis.
ʔisí·met here it is (here they are, etc.), look, lo and behold, it turned out to be. Cf. met sts.

taklá́y ke yóx̣ hiq̓uyímnikike piˀimné·t haˀácqawnikika pí·leptipx ka· pá·x̣atipx q̓oˀ lamt̓áy̓ haˀácqawnikika koná hinaspaynó·ya kí·, ˀisí·met qiqí·wn hitúxisix. On the other hand, the young man, who went up, went in through the fourth (cloud) and the fifth, finally he came upon them, there they were, some old men were making strings. AW13.43

kí·ˀu pé·twixne, koná péhewtuk̓iye ˀisí·met quyé·squyes. Here she (Well-Behaved-Maiden) followed, and caught up with him, and he turned out to be Bluejay. AP16.3

ˀisíwe VC to skin (by cutting), carve (meat), butcher (a caught game)

ˀisíwece. I am skinning.

hiˀsíwece. He is butchering.

ka· ˀiceyé·ye koná wá·qoˀ hit̓wá·nisa ka· h. And Coyote now is doing "whatchamacallit," cutting up (the meat of Grizzly Bear). AW200.59

peˀsíwene. We butchered it.

kú·te míne wé·s ke· qóˀc p. Go ahead (if you think there is a buffalo), where is it? (it's nowhere), let's butcher it (if it is anywhere). AW113.71

hiˀsíwene. He butchered. AW176.69, AW551.10

hipeˀsíweme. They carved (meat). AP25.10

hiˀsíwenen̓ixne. He used to cut it up.

ka· qá·caˀci·n koná h. ka· hicapá·ˀlaqy̓awyan̓ixna. And he (Cut-Out-of-Belly Boy) and his grandmother cut it (deer) up and dried it. AW373.39

ˀisíwen̓es (1) (an object) for cutting, (2) knife edge. Cf. eˀs vsts.

ˀisíwepel̓u· (woman's name) Butcher. Cf. pel̓u· sts.

wew- split or hit

wéw̓siwe· (archaic) butcher

ˀí·n̓ax̣ ˀitú·ki himaq̓í·sqoq̓alx̣ w. (song) I wish I could have something to butcher my big bison with. AW113.64

hiwéw̓ciwetx (archaic) in butchering

ˀí·n̓ax̣ ˀisí·nm hipaynó·s h. ˀisíwepx. I wish someone would come to cut (it) up and butcher it. AW472.34

ʔiske or **ʔiski** P like, as if, as. This word is not stressed. Besides its literal function of comparison, this word is occasionally used to soften the impression of possibly too strong a statement, as *sort of* sometimes does in English.
hí·wes ʔiyéq̓is kál̓a ʔiske ʔá·la. It is hot as fire.
yó·x̣ hiwéhye ʔiske cán. There he goes; he looks like John.
ʔí·n ʔiske hekípe qú·y̓s. I look rich.
kál̓a ʔiske ʔepetqeyeqéhne yoq̓opí. It looks as if their hostility is gone. HA104.42
hekípe ʔiske wet̓uníx. He looks like a failure (he is a failure).
Cf. hekípe wet̓uníx. He looks like a failure (he may or may not be a failure).

ʔiski like, as. See ʔiske P.

ʔiskí·cuʔmix N Coeur d'Alene
ʔiskí·cuʔmix (abs)
ʔiskí·cuʔmixpkin̓ikeykin̓ix from the Coeur d'Alene country

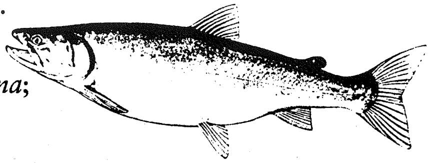
"ʔiskiní·wewi·" N (place name) village site, unlocated (Schwede 1966:42). The last part of this name may be contain a variant of ʔiyíwewiy N mouth of creek.

ʔískit N trail, path, road
ʔískit (abs), ʔiskíne (obj), ʔiskítpe (loc) AW104.2, heʔískit (pl abs)
lamtaʔískit trail to Lamata. Cf. lamáta N.
lepweʔískit trail to Lapwai. Cf. lé·pwey N.
saqanmaʔískit canyon trail. Cf. sáqan N.
taʔnmaʔískit trail near Bruce's Eddy. Cf. taʔnma N.
wal̓waʔískit trail to Wallowa. Cf. wal̓áwa N.
wé·leʔskit riverbed, waterway AP479.8. Cf. wé·le N.
wiléʔskit track made by wheels. Cf. wilé· vtp.
ʔiskítpu· (man's name) Trail-Person. Cf. pu· sts.

ʔiskúyex̣s N (place name) second peak from west of the Seven Devils HW

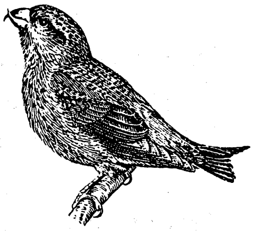
ʔisk̓í·l̓ N rock mouse, rock rabbit. If you throw a rock at them, it begins to snow. It is size of a weasel and the color is brown.
ʔik̓í·l̓ (abs), ʔik̓í·l̓ne (obj)

ˀisl̓á·l̓ N name of season that corresponds to June. It is possible that this word is a derivative of ˀí·sl̓am N. Cf. ˀa·l sts.



ˀí·sl̓am N bull trout, Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus malma*; identification by Eugene B. Wilson
ˀí·sl̓am (abs), ˀisl̓á·mna (obj)
ˀí·sl̓ami·snima (place name) (1) Bitterroot divide especially in reference to Selway drainage, (2) today's Missoula, Montana. Cf. hí·n vsts and nime sts.

ˀisné·s N rack for drying salmon
ˀislé·s (abs), ˀislé·sne (obj)
ˀisné·spe (1) locative form of ˀisné·s, (2) (place name) place near a lake in the Clearwater North Fork country

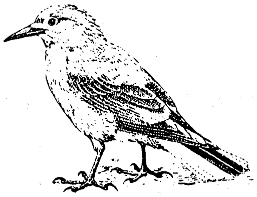


ˀispá·k̓ax N (1) pinion bird, eats pine nuts, look like hawk, size of wí·spox̣pox̣, (2) red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*; identification by Alan Marshall. Cf. "ispáq̓ax̣ marten" AP477.4.
ˀispá·k̓ax (abs), ˀispak̓á·xna (obj), ˀispak̓á·xnim (np) AW173.19. The last consonant is [x] not [x̣].

ˀispát̓is N apron

ˀíspex̣s N groin, top of leg, crotch HA16.34. Cf. *íspeks* "thigh; the fleshy part of the leg behind, above the knee" DNP121, *íspeks* "thigh, the fleshy underpart of the thigh" DNP215.
ˀíspex̣s EPW, ˀispéx̣s EBW (abs), ˀispé·x̣sne (obj)

ˀispihí·n N tanned buckskin, really good blanket made of hide
ˀispihí·n (abs), ˀispihí·nne (obj), ˀispihí·nki (inst) AW365.116
ˀispihí·n cí·ckan tanned buckskin blanket



ˀispú·kux N "camp robber," Clark's nutcracker, *Nucifraga columbiana*; identification by Alan Marshall

ˀispú·qil N a quilt. Possibly ˀis- + púq VC.
ˀispú·qil, ˀispú·qul, or ˀispú·qun (abs)

ˀisp̓á·lx̣ N sack, bag

ˀisp̓á·lx̣ (abs), ˀisp̓á·lx̣na (obj), ˀisp̓á·lx̣kin̓ix out of ˀ.

wé·wit ha·níya hicapáˀamka. kuˀwí·t̓ec k̓í·ma ˀisp̓á·lx̣. He (Porcupine) made sunflower cake and packed it. Almost half a sack. AW109.3

ˀet̓í·sˀip̓a·lx̣ container of red-clay paint. Cf. ˀé·t̓is N.

ˀimáˀsp̓alx̣ (abs), ˀimáˀsp̓alx̣na (obj) AW123.36 bag to put roots in, digging bag. Cf. ˀimí VC.

ˀí·sqel P (1) an interjection expressing a feeling of longing for something, oh (I wish), (2) an interjection expressing surprise, unexpectedness, disappointment, oh (it must be that . . .). The case markers are suffixed to this word.

ˀí·sqel or ˀísqel (abs), ˀí·sqelnim (np)

ˀí·sqel, ˀí·n̓ax̣ koním ˀipelikínm hipaynó·s. Ah me, I wish that cloud would come to me. AP384.6

ˀí·sqel hikú·se. Oh, he is going (lucky, I wish I could go with him).

wá·qoˀ ˀí·sqelnim k̓omáy̓c hí·kus. Oh he (of all) is hurting me now. AP158.7

ˀí·ƛqelmem ˀé·ƛe·x ƛimƛamó·ƛiqa (in Grizzly Bear's language = ˀí·sqelmem ˀé·te·x himsamó·siqa in ordinary speech). Darn these (kids) must have lied. AW137.46

ˀísqep N frost

ˀísqep (abs), ˀisqé·pne (obj), ˀisqepí·n with ˀ. Cf. hí·n sts.

ˀisqepí·n hitqé·wse. It is (suddenly) frosted.

hiˀsqepí·se. There is frost. Cf. hí· svtss.

ˀisqé·pit (active participle) frosting

ˀísqi N pitch. Cf. Sahaptin ɨšx̣í (Hunn 1990:185).

ˀísqi (abs), ˀisqí·ne (obj), ˀisqí·ki (inst) AW89.306, HA15.29, ˀisqiyí·n with ˀ. AW462.72, ˀisqí·cim only ˀ.

ˀisqiyí·n k̓iˀí·la pitched hook

ˀísqi haní·sa te·péˀs. I am making pitch for night fishing.

papacˀícqi or papc̓ícqi (abs), papc̓ícqi·na (obj) pitch of Douglas fir or red fir AP285.2. Cf. papas N.

ˀisqí·mex̣s (place name) Pitch Mountain, village site located twenty to thirty miles southeast of the town of Imnaha, Oregon T1-2S R49-50E (Schwede 1966:49). Cf. mé·x̣sem N.

ˀisqí·mex̣sepu· people of Pitch Mountain

ʔisqolí·po· N (place name) village site located at the mouth of Nisqually John Canyon on the northeast side of the Snake River T12N R44E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:38)

ʔisqó·y̓qoy̓ N a squirrel-like animal, whistling pig, marmot
ʔisqó·y̓qoy̓ (abs), ʔisqó·y̓qoy̓na (obj)

ʔisqú·tim N (personal name) a chief from north of Lawyer's Canyon had this name. The last consonant is [m] not [m̓].

ʔisq̓óyxnix N Blackfoot Indians
ʔisq̓óyxnix (abs), ʔisq̓óyxnixna (obj) HA74.8, ʔisq̓óyxnixnim (np) HA74.21

ʔisséx̣ afraid, frightened. See ʔiseq VS.

ʔissíx̣ P feel chilly, have goose flesh; may be related to ʔiseq
ʔissíx̣ kú·s. I feel chilly.
ʔissíx̣ hí·kus. It turned cold.

ʔísta K (1) (woman's) daughter, (2) (less frequently) (woman's) son AW608.72. This word is different from other kinship terms in that it does not have special forms with prefixes meaning 'my', 'your', and so on.
ʔísta (abs, voc), ʔístana (obj), ʔístama (pl abs, pl voc)
ʔistaʔí·sta (abs), ʔistaʔistá·na (obj) a doll
ʔistá·not (1) barren, (2) a cow without calf AW111.41

ʔistasi·sníma N (place name) Weiser, Idaho

ʔistekí VS to hide (something)
ʔistekíse. I am hiding (mine).
péʔstekise. He is hiding (someone).

ʔisti stp coyote; variant of ʔisci stp.
ʔisti céxcex haha (a laugh but only in reference to Coyote) AW322.20
ʔistiqótqot feather (when Coyote utters it)

ˀistíp̓i N mother-of-pearl, shell, abalone shell used for necklace or earrings
ˀistíp̓i (abs), ˀistip̓í·ne (obj)
ˀistip̓í·ta·qma·ł fur cap with mother-of-pearl ornament. Cf. tá·qma·ł N.

ˀístis N (1) matted thistle, (2) Plains pricklypear cactus, *Opuntia polyacantha* (Marshall 1977:24). Cf. Sahaptin ištɨš cactus (*Opuntia polyacantha)* (Hunn 1990:344)
ˀístis (abs), ˀistíspe (loc)
ˀistisí·n (abs), ˀistisí·spe (loc) with ˀ.
ˀistisí·spe (place name) Livingston in north-central Montana

ˀistoqí VC (1) to take care of (something), save something for special occasion, economize, conserve, (2) to value AP319.2-3
ˀistoqíca. I take care of. I am saving for (tomorrow).
ˀaˀstoqcí·x. We value him.
hí·wes kál̓oˀ ˀiceyé·ye ka· ˀitú·px ˀ. He is just Coyote and why do you value him? AP319.2-3
ˀistóqin safekeeping
ˀistox̣n̓ípac saving, frugal, conserving. Cf. ˀípec sts.
-á·pi· deprivingly
ˀistox̣ná·pi·ksa. I was unable to save.
-u· toward
ˀistox̣nó·sa. I am conserving in consideration for (someone).
reflexive prefix + ké·- with teeth, eat
ˀipná·kaˀstox̣na. He left some for the future.
hihípe kúˀ mac ka· hiˀní·ke ˀ. yóx̣. He ate some and he kept some, and saved for himself to eat (later). AW273.14

ˀistúk̓es N guest, company, visitor
ˀistúk̓es (abs), ˀistuk̓é·sne (obj), ˀistuk̓é·snim (np) AW410.58
ka· koná lepúˀ ˀasqápi·n hipapá·yna ˀistúk̓es. The two brothers came (as) visitors. AW161.2
ˀiceyeyeˀstúk̓es coyote guest, guest who is a coyote AW53.162
ˀistuk̓é·sise. I am visiting. Cf. hí· svtss.
hiˀstuk̓é·siye. He went as a guest. AW628.31
peˀstuk̓é·siyuˀ. We will move in.
ˀeˀstuk̓ésiyu·se. I am visiting him. Cf. u· vts.

ˀisú·s N head ornament, headdress, crown
ˀisú·s (abs), ˀisú·sne (obj)
tuˀynúˀsu·s (abs), tuˀynúˀsu·sne (obj) Sioux-type warbonnet made of tail feathers, tail-feather crown. Cf. tuˀúynu N. See Plate 3.
ˀisú·sise. I put on a head dress. Cf. hí· svtss.

ˀisú·x̣e N Crow Indians
ˀisú·x̣e (abs), ˀisú·x̣ene (obj) AP25.15

ˀisúˀ P (negative particle) (1) not, (2) also used as a rebuke or an expression of disapproval
(1) ˀ. kúnk̓u. It's not going to last long.
ˀ. q̓ú·m̓ic. Let him go: "Not missed."
ˀ. qepsíˀs. It's not bad.
ˀ. táˀc. Not good enough.
(2) ˀ. ˀetye ˀoqsó·qs. You surely are rude. AW53.163

ˀiswánpa N (place name) camp site located above mayáxpa at creek on the north side of the middle fork of the Clearwater River T32N R6E (Schwede 1966:28)

ˀiswí·si VS to cut salmon ready for drying. The word for meat is hiwikí VS.
ˀiswí·sise. I am cutting salmon for drying.
hiˀswí·sise. She is filleting (e.g., a salmon).
ˀiswí·sit preparation of salmon for drying

ˀisx̣emé·t N (place name) O'Hara Creek. HW considered this a Flathead word. The Nez Perce word for O'Hara Creek, according to EPW, is ˀeyx̣eté·sp. If both views are correct, the double naming might indicate that this creek is in an area where a symbiotic relation between Nez Perce and Salish tribes existed.

"isg" N "the skin of the skull" DNP193; possibly *ˀísx̣

ˀisx̣í·p N a kind of shaman, temperamental, given to tantrums and frequently associated with material greed. According to EPW's unpublished autobiography, when her mother was young, in the 1870s and 1880s, young women in midwinter went from Kamiah to Kooskia to the ritual of guiding spirit dance (*medicine dance*).

> There was also a ritual for women only, which "they would carry on in their own homes and sing walking up and down the aisle in a high emotional state. There would be numbers of women and men assisting her in this ceremony. Mother said they would work themselves up into a state of hysteria. Custom at these doings was the *dancer* would give away anything of material wealth she had of value. This they believed helped to give them power toward their goal of becoming a great medicine woman. . . . Many years of this preparing for her profession, she did become a medicine woman, with the healing power. This performance was called in Indian *Is'khip pit.* The word *Is'khip pit* is applied only to women."

The word mentioned by EPW is ˀisx̣í·pit 'the art of a ˀisx̣í·p' (ˀisx̣í·p + hí· svtss + t active participial suffix).

ˀisx̣í·p (abs) a kind of shaman
ˀisx̣í·pit (1) art of ˀisx̣í·p, sorcey, witchcraft, (2) becoming a shaman

ˀí·ta (woman's) niece, nephew. See ˀí·tx K.

ˀitam̓ayá· VS to sell, buy, exchange, trade
ˀitam̓yá·sa. I sell (mine).
síḱem ˀ. I sell horses.
ˀitᵃm̓yasí·x. We are selling. ˀitamˀyasíix
ˀitam̓yá·ya. I sold.
ˀipí hiˀtam̓yá·ya yóx̣ ˀipním ˀiní·t. He sold that house of his.
ˀitam̓yasá·qa. I sold (recently).
paˀtam̓yá·yoˀ. We will sell.
ˀitam̓yá·nwa·s (abs), ˀitam̓yá·nwa·spa (loc) (1) store, (2) town. Cf. nwe·s.
ˀitam̓áyat goods, merchandise. Cf. t vis.
ˀitam̓yaw̓á·t storekeeper, merchant, trader. Cf. ew̓é·t vsts.

ˀí·tax (woman's) niece, nephew. See ˀí·tx K.

ˀíte VS to load, put (something) in, fill, pack (a bag), stuff, load (a gun)
ˀítese. I am putting (mine) in.
hiné·čiteye. I put them in.
ka· h. ˀá·l̓as hiˀsé·pte. She (Grizzly Bear) put them (the disobedient children) in her packing bag. AW135.24

ʔítasaqa. I was putting (mine) in.

péʔtesene. They put in.

ka· hipaʔáta ʔisp̓á·lx̣kin̓ix ka· piswé·ne p. ka· hipeʔyemléhnene wáy̓at. And they came out of the basket and put in rocks (in their place) and ran down far away. AW616.38

ʔíteyuʔ. I will put in.

ʔítey. Put (mine) (to sg)!

ʔeʔítey. Put it (to sg)!

ʔ. konyá na·qckin̓ikó·pa. Put it in the other one.

ʔítin̓ filled

ʔitétp̓es (abs), ʔitétp̓esne (obj) container, pocket. Cf. tp̓es vis.

kakmámca ʔ. kicú·yki. I am filling my pocket with money.

kicú·yʔitetp̓es (1) purse (traditionally worn left side), (2) pocket

tú·q̓itetp̓es tobacco pouch. Cf. tú·q N.

ʔitet̓es container, root bag, envelope

q̓alawní·n ʔ. beaded bag

walc̓itat̓as (abs), walc̓itat̓asna (obj) scabbard, knife sheath. Cf. walac N.

-á·pi· deprivingly

paʔtaʔá·pi·ksix. They left him.

kí·met ʔipínk̓e hipinmí·ke ka· kuʔuspé kuʔsqin̓é·m p. Then she also fell asleep and during that time they left. AW183.26.

wí·- distributive prefix

wíʔtese. I am stuffing every space. I am putting in (all the pockets).

hiwíʔteye. He put everything away. AW598.55

wíʔtin̓ each filled

sáx̣sin w. all filled with gum AW399.43

wiyé·- as one goes

pé·wyeʔtesix. They put in as they went. AW136.36

ʔí·tem vtp dance. Cf. capatí VC, cú·kwe VC.

ʔí·tikuʔnu P further on, continuing on

ʔí·tikuʔnu hiʔyeylé·xkike kál̓a láw láw láw. He (Turtle) kept on sinking, glittering (his tail). AW267.81

ka· hí·k̓ay hiwiʔínpe ka· hiʔnekéhtkike ʔí·tikuʔnu. She (Grizzly Bear) took each of the containers and went on out. AW211.41

ˀítin̓ filled. See ˀíte VS.

“itípes” N “cradle” DNP39

ˀitíwi VS (archaic) (1) to insult, (2) “to rape” AP136.7
ˀitíwise. I insult.
hiˀtíwye. He insulted.
ˀim̓sqápnim hiˀtíwye. Your younger brother insulted me. AW440.25
hiˀtíwisaqa. He insulted. AW73.34
kaká· pá·yna há·ma ka· há·ma hi·nú·kinye “yóx̣ kuˀúsuˀ ˀim̓sqápnim h.” When her husband came she told him, “In this way your younger brother insulted me.” AW72.21
maná· kosá·n̓ax̣ ˀim̓sqápnim h. What indeed could I be doing! Your younger brother raped me. AP136.7

ˀitiyé·k VS (1) (of meat or salmon) to be hanging to be smoked or dried, (2) to hang meat to dry
ˀitiyé·kse or ˀitiyekíse. I am hanging (meat) to be smoked. (Mine) is hanging.
hiˀtiyé·kse. He is hanging (meat). It is hanging to be smoked.
kál̓a ˀé·mti h. núkt. Outside meat was hanging. AW521.137
ˀí··· kál̓oˀ hiˀtiyé·ksem núkt pennéx̣sep. Oh different kinds of meat were hanging to be smoked. AW277.86
hiˀtiyé·ke. He laid (meat) to dry.
péˀtiyeksene. They hung (meat). AW62.302
ˀitiyé·kt (abs), ˀitiyekíne (obj) (1) meat hanging to be smoked or dried, (2) place to hang meat. AW62.301
ˀitiyektsáway drying racks (for either meat or fish)
wí·- distributive prefix
ˀewíˀtyeksix. Each one of theirs is hanging. AW63.320
ˀ. núkt ˀóykalix. Their meat is hanging all over. AW62.314

ˀitóˀa for what, why. See ˀitú· D.

ˀitq, ˀtqí· dirt, clay. See ˀituq N.

ˀí·tq̓o P (either) or. This word is better than ˀí·txq̓o. AW174.40, AW475.80

ʔitú· D (1) what, (2) anything (with question particles and negative words)

ʔitú· (abs), ʔitú·ne (obj), ʔitú·nm (np), ʔitú·ki (inst), ʔitú·pe (loc), ʔitú·wecet for reason of ʔ.

ʔitú· ʔinípe. What did you buy?

ʔitú· hikú·se. What is she doing?

ʔitú· hí·wes. What is it?

ʔitú· hí·wes kí·. What is this? (Also ʔitú· hí· kí·.)

ʔitú· hí·wes yóx̣. What is that? (Also ʔitú· hí· yóx̣.)

wé·ƚu ʔitú·. Nothing. Not anything.

wé·t ʔitú· ʔí·mk̓e c̓í·qce. Do you also want to say anything?

ʔitú·ne ʔewéwluqse. What do you want?

ʔitú·ne pé·wewluqse. What does he want?

ʔitú·ne ʔa·kcá·qa. What did you see?

ʔitú·nm núkt. Meat of what (animal)?

ʔitú·ki ʔí·m ʔakiyóʔqa. With what would you do it?

ʔitú·pe ʔí·m ʔaʔwíyoʔqa ʔimé·sne. Where would you shoot a deer?

ʔitú·pkin̓ix. From what?

ʔitú·px to what

ʔitú·wecet (same as manámawacat) for what reason, why

ʔ. ʔí·m pá·yna. Why have you come?

ʔitóʔayn or ʔitóʔa for what

keʔitú· (1) and such things, (2) which

kuʔitú· something

kuʔitú· hiʔlé·sece. Something is making noise.

kúʔitu·pkin̓ix from someplace AW606.42

ʔitú·mekuʔ what AW352.56

ʔitú·netu kind of, sort of, like

ʔ. heyé·qce. I am sort of hungry.

ʔ. hil̓áyca. Somehow I feel lazy.

ʔ. tillá·pca. Somehow I am lonesome.

ʔ. ʔilá·twisa. I am sort of tired.

ʔitú·ʔikuʔ what in the world AW153.9, AW153.11. Cf. ʔiku P.

ʔitú·ne· P what. Pronominal suffixes are used with this word.

ʔitú·ne·x what I, what me

ʔitú·ne·x wé·s ʔáyk. What is Ike to me?

píptex wé·s. He is your grandson.

ʔitú·ne·nm what we, what us

ʔitú·ne·nm hipsí·x. What shall we eat?

ˀituq N dirt, soil, clay, “powder” DNP158
ˀítx̣ (abs), ˀitúx̣ne (obj) AW407.7, AW622.23, AP5.11, ˀitúx̣nim (np), ˀitúx̣ki or ˀitú·x̣ki (inst)
ˀitqí·n dirty, soiled. Cf. hí·n sts.
ˀitqí·se. I put clay on (mine). Cf. hí· svtss.
hiˀtqí·se. He puts on clay.
hipeˀtqíyuˀ. They will put on clay.
ˀitqí·t̓es (abs), ˀitqí·t̓eski (inst) AW85.234 white clay used to stiffen the front lock of hair, used to clean buckskin, or used on face as cosmetic. Cf. eˀs vsts. “lime” DNP123

ˀitwet̓é·sx P to no avail, for nothing
ˀ. hikúye. He went but it was for nothing.
ˀ. hiswíkeˀyke. He tried but he couldn’t swim.
ˀ. hityó·xna. He hollered but no one heard.

ˀí·tx K (woman’s) sister’s child
ˀí·tx (abs), ˀí·txne (obj), ˀí·ta (voc), ˀin̓mí·tx (1sg poss abs), ˀin̓mí·txne (1sg poss obj), ˀim̓í·tx (2sg poss abs), ˀim̓í·txne (2sg poss obj), ˀimem̓í·txne (2pl poss obj)

ˀí·txq̓o P (either) or

ˀítx̣ clay, soil. See ˀituq N.

ˀí·t̓it N (1) buttocks, (2) stern of canoe, (3) end, bottom (e.g., of a bag)
ˀí·t̓it (abs), ˀit̓í·tne or ˀit̓í·ne (obj), ˀit̓í·tpe (loc)
ˀex̣weˀí·t̓it (abs), ˀex̣weˀt̓í·tnim (np) heel. Cf. ˀéx̣we N foot.
ˀí·t̓it sam̓wá·nin̓ big hawk with white band. Cf. sam̓awá· VC to wear a belt.

ˀí·w VC to urinate
ˀí·wce. I urinate.
hiˀíwne. He urinated. AW187.81
ˀí·wn urinating, urination
ˀí·ws urine
-té· move away to
ˀí·wtece. I go to urinate.

niké·- pull
pé·nkeʔiwcix. They caused her (Frog-Girl) to urinate by trying to pull her away from (the boy). AW163.30
té·w- at night
téw̓iwtetu. I used to wet bed.
ka· té·q̓isne pé·ne “ké· né·neʔ pepinmí·ks.” “hamó·l̓ic ʔí·m t. wé·t̓u kál̓a.” Then he told the oldest (sister), “Sister, let’s sleep together.” “Cute one, you always wet bed, no.” AW188.98
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyéʔiwce. I keep urinating (e.g., after watermelons, beer).
wiyéʔiwtenuʔ. I will go to urinate as I go along. Cf. té· vts.
ʔí·wc̓iwacya (abs) AW185.57, AW189.116, AW191.159, AW192.176, ʔí·wc̓iwacyanm (np) AW186.79, AW191.164 name of a mythological figure, Pissing-Boy, Urinator. Phinney notes, “The boy was an habitual bed-wetter, and his urine had lethal power which the boy demonstrated in this case” AP97, n. 1.

ʔiwató·yn N (place name) village site located at Kendrick, Idaho, on the north side of the Potlatch River T38N R3W (Schwede 1966:34)

ʔiwawáha N (place name) Rice Creek which empties into the Salmon River from the south side T28N-T30N R1W

ʔiwé·l vtp victory dance, scalp dance. Cf. tim VS, we·cé· VS.

ʔiwé·pne N wife
ʔiwé·pne (abs, obj), ʔiwé·nepim (np) AP30.2, AP30.15, AW517.69, ʔiwé·pneki (inst) on account of ʔ. HA90.6, ʔiwé·pneme (pl abs) AW11.5
ʔin̓wé·p (1sg poss abs), ʔin̓wé·pne (1sg poss obj), ʔin̓wé·nim (1sg poss np), ʔim̓wé·p (2sg poss abs), ʔim̓wé·pne (2sg poss obj)
ʔiwé·pni·n (1) with wife AP134.2, AW327.33, (2) a married man. Cf. hí·n sts.
hitéw̓yecine ʔasqápi·n ka· té·q̓is hiwé·ke ʔ. Two brothers were living together, and the eldest had a wife. AW71.1
ʔiwepné·nut or heʔwepné·nut (1) without wife, (2) a single man. In terms of form the word with he- prefixed appears to be plural, but both words are used as singular or plural.
ka· takláy té·q̓is hiwé·ke heʔwepné·nut. On the other hand, the older one was without a wife.

ˀiwepnewté·s ex-wife. Cf. wité·s sts.
wé·tk̓iwepne wife taken as the result of a battle. Cf. wé·tk stp.

ˀiwé·tem N (1) lake, pond, other large body of water such as bay, (2) "sea" DNP182, (3) (place name) qí·w̓iwetem Old Man Lake T33N R10E
ˀiwé·tem (abs), ˀiweté·mne (obj), ˀiweté·mnim (np), ˀiweté·mpe (loc), ˀiwatá·mlaykin near a lake, bay area, hiˀwé·tem AW50.113 or heˀwé·tem (pl abs), heˀíwetemne or heˀiweté·mne (pl obj)
ˀiweté·mi· by the lake. Cf. i· sts.
ˀiwetemkuhét (place name) Fish Lake, Idaho: "long lake" T7N-R11E
ˀiwatamlíwam middle of lake. Cf. líwam N.
qí·w̓iwetem (place name) Old Man Lake T33N R10E. Cf. qí·wn N.

ˀiwil vtp urinate. Cf. c̓áˀ VC, c̓é· VS, léhne VC, siqé·te VS, yéwne VC.

ˀiwíspu· N (place name) village site thought to be located in area of China Garden Creek on the east side of the Snake River T31N R5W; "refers to urine" (Schwede 1966:46)

ˀi·wí·tan̓may N (woman's name)

ˀíw̓ew A industrious, hardworking
ˀíw̓ew (sg), heˀíw̓ew (pl)
ˀiw̓ewné·wit diligence. Cf. né·wit sts.

ˀiw̓ú· vtss found in two cases: see kicé·y VC, ˀé·tx̣ew VC.

ˀi·xyá·ta P darn, shucks, you spoiled it for me
ˀ. ˀé· hí·tpipeˀtitkim qóˀc waw̓á·mana haˀáyat ˀaw̓náhwayikay̓saqa. Shucks, you woke me up when I was (having fun) helping girls cross the head of the creek. AW142.16

ˀix̣ilpí· VS to quarrel (often of women), berate, insult, revile
ˀix̣ilpí·se or ˀix̣lipí·se. I am quarreling with (mine).
ˀeˀx̣ilpí·se. I am quarreling with her.
péˀx̣lipise. He is insulting him.
hiˀx̣ilpisí·qa. They were reviling me. AP99.3
ˀix̣lípt insult, running (someone) down, reviling

ˀiy vtp to float, if unspecified, ‘in a canoe’. Cf. léhne VC, léht VS.

“iyahó” P “heigh-ho!” AP419.7

“iyaláp” VS “to be arrested in progressing, as by a stream” DNP204

ˀiyaló·qawn N (man’s name)

ˀiyá·q VC (1) to find, discover, (2) to meet (death)
(present)
ˀiyá·qca. I find (mine).
ˀaw̓yá·qca. I find it.
hiˀyá·qca. He finds (his).
pá·ˀyaqca. He finds it.
(perfect)
ˀiyá·qin. I just found (mine).
ˀ. kícuy. I just found my money.
ˀaw̓yá·qin. I just found it.
ˀ. kicú·yne. I just found money (that belonged to no one).
naˀyá·cap ˀe·te·x ˀ. I just found my older brother. HA30.18
ˀaná·c̓yaqin. I just found them.
(indefinite past)
ˀiyá·x̣na. I found (mine).
hiˀyá·x̣na. He found (his).
yóx̣ konmaˀí pá·pspal̓o· tin̓úkin h. There, in this way Cannibal met his death. AW563.209
pá·ˀyax̣na. He found it. AW109.11
hiná·c̓iyax̣na. She looked for them. AW135.24
(future)
ˀaw̓yá·x̣noˀ. (You) will find it. HA39.11
ˀaná·c̓iyax̣noˀ. I will find them. HA124.11, HA125.11
(conditional past)
ˀaw̓yá·x̣noˀqa. I could find it.
(passive participle)
ˀiyá·x̣nin̓ found, discovered. HA124.10
(with stem suffixes)
-té· go away to
hiˀyá·qtaca. He goes to find. HA30.13

(with stem prefixes)

kipí- track

kipíˀyaqin. I found (e.g., deer) by tracking.

lé·w- fish

lá·w̓yaqin. I just found fish.

mis- hear

mic̓yá·qin. I found (mine, e.g., kitten) by the sound.

ˀamc̓iyá·qin. I just found it by hearing.

niké·- pull

niká·ˀyaqin. I found (mine) by pulling on something.

nú·xc- smell

nó·xc̓yaqin. I just found it by the smell.

té·m- throw

tá·m̓yaqin. I just found out by throwing them.

teqe- suddenly

hitqaˀyá·qcix. They suddenly found.

tisqiˀ- backward

tisqiˀyá·qin. I found (mine) while I walked backward.

tiw̓a- rake with a pointed object

tiw̓aˀyá·qin. I just found (mine) while raking around with a stick.

tiw̓ele- in rain or snow

tiw̓alaˀyá·qin. I just found (mine, e.g., a horse) in rain.

tok̓ʷala- hastily, in a hurry

tok̓alaˀyá·qin. I found it in excitement.

tu·- (?)

hitó·ˀyax̣na. He took my strength out.

tó·ˀyaqin trance caused by a shaman

tó·ˀyax̣nin̓ hypnotized

tulé·- with foot

ˀatolá·ˀyaqin. I just found it with foot. I ran into (e.g., a friend).

waqí·- in arms

waqíˀyaqin. I just found (mine) by holding.

wat- wade

wat̓yá·qin. I just found (mine) in wading.

wele- in captivity

walaˀyá·qin. I just found while in captivity.

wel̓é·- knots
wal̓á·ʔyaqin. I just found while I was tying a rope.
wé·m̓u- in bed
wá·m̓oʔyaqin. I just found when I lay down to sleep.
wéwte- head
wáwtaʔyaqin. I just found (mine) with my head (e.g., under my pillow).
weye- fast
wayaʔyá·qin. I was just running around and found (mine).
wicx̣- buttocks
wicx̣oʔóyaqin. I just found it by sitting on it.
wití- while doing something else
hiwtíʔyax̣na. He found it.
kál̓a h. ʔiceyé·ye ka· koní·x hitqeʔsepí·kce. Now Coyote found his (children while doing something else) and from there he kept on carrying (the deer past his children). AW361.60
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyá·ʔyaqin. I just found as I was going.
kex míne ʔí·n ʔé·ks w. Where can I find my sister? AW254.36
wú·le- ride
wó·laʔyaqin. I just found as I was riding (a horse).
ʔiyé·- in water
ʔiyá·ʔyaqin. I found it in water.

ʔi·yá·qoqo P (unknown meaning) found in the following song by Coyote's aunt Frog:
pá·mtama pá·mtama ʔi·yá·qoqo ʔi·yá·qoqo. Nephews, nephews ʔi·yá·qoqo ʔi·yá·qoqo. AW285.5

ʔiyá·x̣oʔ wait. See ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS.

ʔiyé· vtp in water, afloat, as one bathes, in swimming, in air. Cf. cas VC, cik̓í·l VC, keʔéy VC, k̓ó·may VC, láhsa VS, léhne VC, léht VS, lewí·k VS, lí·k VC, lí·k VS, lilq̓emí· VS, líxnik VS, lú· VS, (with wix̣suʔ-) lú· VS, milú·y V, pá·y VC, suʔup VS, tin̓ukí VC, wí· VC, ʔe·wí· VC, ʔilá·twi VS.

ʔiyé· VC to be in water (often dead). This form might be interpreted as ʔiyé· vtp + ʔí VC, but the loss of [ʔ] is not common.
hiʔyé·ce. He is lying in water (dead).

ˀiyéhte VS go across in a canoe

ˀiyéhtese. I am crossing in a canoe.

hipeˀyéhteme. They crossed in a canoe to me.

(with stem suffix -uˀ toward)

ˀiyehtúˀse. I am going after (mine) in a canoe.

ˀ. píke. I am going after my mother in a canoe.

peˀyehtúˀye. He went after her in a canoe. AW138.69

hinec̓yehtúˀye. He went to get them in a canoe. AW616.45

ˀiyehtúˀm. Come and get me in a canoe. AW138.67

nec̓iyehtúˀm. Come and get us in a canoe. AW136.43, AW137.52, AW616.41

(with stem prefixes)

ˀilé·- talk + stem + -uˀ toward

ˀileˀyehtúˀse. I talk as I go toward (mine) in a canoe.

ˀileˀyehtúˀm. Come to get me in a canoe while you grumble. AW138.65

ˀiyele vtp fly (in a group), flow. Cf. keˀéy VC, lú· VS.

ˀiyem vtp run (pl). Cf. capatí VC, keˀéy VC, léhne VC, léhyek VS, lú· VS, (with cepé·) lú· VS, wíhne VC.

ˀiyéq A (1) hot, (2) (changed to a verb with wi) fight

ˀiyéq̓is hot

ˀ. kú·s hot water, hot spring

hí·wes ˀ. It is hot.

ˀiyeq̓í·spe (1) a hot spring, (place name) (2) Red River Hot Springs T3N R10E, (3) camp site located on Three Link Creek, a tributary of the Selway River T32N R11E (Schwede 1966:29), (4) Warm Springs, Oregon

heˀíyeq̓ispe (pl loc) at hot springs AW393.3

ˀiyyéx̣ (used adverbially)

ˀiyyéx̣ hikú·se. It is getting hot. It becomes hot.

ˀiyeq̓iswí·se. I fight with (mine). I box with (mine).

ˀew̓yeq̓iswí·se. I fight with him.

ˀiyeq̓iswíye. I fought (mine).

ˀiyeq̓í·swit (abs), ˀiyeq̓iswí·tpe (loc) fight, boxing

wé·t̓u hicú·kwece ˀipí ˀ. He does not know how to fight.

mimílu· hí·wes ˀiyeq̓iswí·tpe. He does not know how to fight.

(with stem prefixs)
pí·- reciprocal prefix
piˀyeq̓iswisí·ne. We fought each other.
piˀyeq̓iswit̓ípec pugnacious, eager to fight. Cf. ˀípec sts.
sepú·- wind + ˀile- fire
sepú·ˀleˀyeqt blowing of warm wind
ˀile- fire + stem + -tamáw excessively
ˀilaˀyqtamáwca. I have fever. I am excessively hot.
hiˀlaˀyqtamáwca. He has fever. He is excessively hot.

ˀiyéqt N broth, juice. This is not as thick as sí·s N.
ˀiyéqt (abs), ˀiyeqéne or ˀiyeqétne (obj)
có·yak̓papnim ˀiyéqt buttermilk. Cf. k̓apáp VC.
walí·m̓iyqt (abs), walí·m̓iyqne or walí·m̓iyqtne (obj) old-time broth, salmon juice, venison broth. Cf. walí·m N.

"ˀi·yeqwewí·pu" N (place name) village site located on Bishop Bar at the mouth of Yakawawa Canyon on the north side of the Snake River T13N R44E (Washington) (Schwede 1966:38)

ˀiyé·snime N (place name) Slate Creek near the town of Riggins, Idaho
ˀiyé·snime (abs), ˀiyé·snimenm (np), ˀiyé·snimekin̓ix from ˀ.
ˀiyé·snimenm wá·w̓am head of Slate Creek
ˀiyé·snimenm ˀiyíwewiy mouth of Slate Creek

ˀiyew̓yú· VS to reject, refuse, turn down
ˀiyew̓yú·se. I refuse to give.
hiˀyew̓yú·se. He refuses to give.
ˀiyew̓yú·t refusal

ˀiyé·x A with foal, pregnant
ˀiyé·x (abs), ˀiyé·xne (obj), heˀíyex (pl abs)
ˀiyé·x hí·wes. She is pregnant. (ˀilú·tpe hí·wes 'She is pregnant' is a better expression. Cf. ˀilú·t N.)

ˀiyé·x̣us N algae. This word might be a compound of ˀiyé· in water + x̣éx̣us green.

ˀiyíwewiy or **ˀéywewiy** N mouth of a creek, estuary. Cf. mí·se N, pí·te N, tukúpe N, yá·ta N.

ˀiyíya VC (1) to worry, be concerned, be apprehensive about, (2) (with a reflexive prefix) to be cautious, be careful
ˀiyíyaca. I am worried about (mine).
ˀaˀyíyaca. I am worried about it.
ˀiyiyan̓ípac a worrywart, nervous Nellie. Cf. ˀípec sts.
(with stem prefixes)
té·- by talking
pa·taˀyíyaksa. She told him to be careful. AW121.3
reflexive prefix
ˀináˀyiyaca. I am careful.
ˀimáˀyiya. Be careful (to sg)!
ˀimamáˀyiyatx. Be careful (to pl)!
reflexive prefix + stem + -ˀípec desiderative suffix
ˀinaˀyiyan̓ípac careful, cautious (of 1sg)
ˀimamaˀyiyán̓ípac careful, cautious (of 2/3pl)

ˀiyó· (exclamation). See hiyó· stp.

ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS (1) to wait, (2) (with mis hear) to listen, (3) (with se eye) to watch, look over, keep one's eyes open, search, (4) (with té· by talking) to warn, keep informed, (5) (with a reflexive prefix and wé·p hand) to expect
ˀiyó·x̣oˀsa. I am waiting for (mine).
ˀaw̓yó·x̣oˀsa. I am waiting for him.
pá·ˀyax̣oˀsa. He is waiting for him.
hiná·c̓yax̣oˀsa. He is waiting for them. AW597.34
pá·ˀyax̣oˀya. They (collectively) waited for him/them. AW166.20
ˀiyó·x̣oˀsam. Wait (to sg)!
wá·qoˀ ˀé· kíne ˀ. Now you wait for me here. AW263.16
ˀiyó·x̣oˀt waiting
(with stem prefixes)
lé·w- fish. (If this is the prefix, the original meaning is a bit atrophied.)
láw̓yax̣oˀsa. I prepare.
ˀaláw̓yax̣oˀsix. We are preparing. AW377.107

mis- hear
mic̓yó·x̣oʔsa. I listen to (mine).
ʔamc̓iyó·x̣oʔsa. I listen to it.
hinasmic̓yó·x̣oʔsa. He listens to them. AW494.22
ʔamc̓iyó·x̣oʔya. I listened to it.
ʔí·n ʔ. ʔá·yato·na. I listened to the woman. AW444.81
pamc̓iyó·x̣oʔyoʔ. We'll pay attention and see if we hear anything. HA30.12
mic̓yó·x̣oʔt̓as radio. Cf. eʔs vsts.
mis- hear + stem + -té· go away
mic̓yó·x̣oʔtaca. I go to listen to (mine).
ʔamc̓iyó·x̣oʔtama. I came to hear it.
pí·- reciprocal prefix
pí·ʔyax̣oʔtam. Wait for me. HA20.27
pi·taʔyó·x̣oʔsix. We are warning each other. Cf. té· vtp.
se- see
saʔyó·x̣oʔsa. I am keeping my eyes open. I am watching (mine). AW153.10
ʔasaʔyó·x̣oʔtam. I just came to watch it.
pá·saʔyax̣oʔya. She searched for him. AP351.2
saʔyó·x̣oʔt (1) watching, surveying, (2) eyesight AW148.127, AW153.11
saʔyʔx̣oʔniwá·sp a lookout. Cf. nwe·s vsts.
té·- with words
taʔyó·x̣oʔsa. EPW. tá·ʔyax̣oʔsa. EBW. I warn (mine).
hinastaʔyó·x̣oʔtato. He habitually keeps them informed. AW313.165
taʔyó·x̣oʔt (1) warning, (2) the first whistle of the local lumber mill
teqe- suddenly + se- see
taqasaʔyó·x̣oʔsa. Suddenly I can see. AW153.11
hitqasaʔyó·x̣oʔsa. (1) There is lightning. (2) Suddenly he saw. AW145.79
taqasaʔyó·x̣oʔt (1) lightning, (2) electricity, (3) telegraph, (4) (man's name)
tiq̓i- in hiding
tiq̓iʔyó·x̣oʔsa. I am in ambush. You are waiting. AW155.35
patq̓iʔyó·x̣oʔsix. They are in ambush. HA52.51
hinastiq̓iʔyó·x̣oʔya. He waited in hiding for them. AW153.5
wiyé·- as one goes
wiyá·ʔyax̣oʔsa. I have been waiting (for some time).
páwyaʔyax̣oʔsana. They waited for him. HA30.24

ˀoqsoqsná·wisa. I behave in an insolent manner.
ˀoqsoqsná·wit being ornery
ˀoqsoqsnó·sa. I behave insolently toward (mine). Cf. u· vts.
ˀoqsoqstímsa. I talk rudely. Cf. tim VS.
ˀoqsoqstímtki (inst) in an abusive language
ˀoqsoqstim̓ó·sa. I talk abusively toward (mine). Cf. u· vts.

ˀóq̓ox̣c N (man's name)

ˀó·q̓ox̣c N ankle
ˀó·q̓ox̣c (abs), ˀoq̓ó·x̣cna (obj)
páˀoq̓ox̣c ankle-deep (e.g., of snow)

ˀo·tá· P no (in Salish) AW31.348, AW111.39. Cf. ˀu·né· P.

ˀox̣oˀóx̣a (1) VC to cough, "expectorate" DNP65, (2) N cold, cough
ˀox̣oˀóx̣aca. I cough.
taw̓ox̣oˀox̣áca. I cough at night. Cf. té·w vtp.
ˀox̣oˀóx̣a (abs) cough

ˀo·ya move fast. See weye vtp.

ˀoyáyp N (place name) Weippe, Idaho T35N R4E HA86.1
ˀoyáyp (abs), ˀoyáypna (obj)

ˀóykala N all, everyone; probably a compound of ˀuy stp and kalá N
ˀóykala (abs), ˀóykalana (obj)
ˀóykalaˀayn (1) for everyone, common, general, (2) versatile, good in everything. Cf. ˀayn sts.
ˀóykalaˀca all kinds. Cf. ˀce sts.
ka· koní·x hipawcaˀnakáhtq̓iya laˀám̓. hípt ˀóykalaˀca ˀewé·m. From there they unloaded everything ashore. She had all kinds of food. AW230.56
ˀóykalo· (abs), ˀóykalo·na (obj), ˀóykalo·nm (np) everyone. Cf. we sts.
ˀóykalo· hipapá·ytoqa. They all returned.

ˀóykaslix all over. See kásl N.

ˀoylá·qc Nu six. This word is a compound of ˀuy stp 'five' and lá·qc, a variant of ná·qc 'one'.
ˀoylá·qc six
pú·tim wax̣ ˀoylá·qc sixteen
ˀoylaqcáham six times. Cf. éhem sts.
ˀoylaqcaˀála six pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts.
ˀoylá·qcipx sixth. Cf. k sts.
ˀoylaqcó·sos six hundred. Cf. hú·sus N.
ˀoylaccik̓íwpa six days before, six days after. Cf. cík̓iw N.
ˀoylaqcwaníx only six people. Cf. ník sts.
ˀoylaqcaˀáptit sixty. Cf. eˀéptit sts.
ˀoylá·qswa six people. Cf. we sts human classifier.

ˀoymata Nu eight. This word is a compound of ˀuy stp 'five' and mata, a variant of mitá· 'three'.
ˀoymátat eight. Cf. t sts neutral classifier.
ˀoymátatipx eighth. Cf. k sts.
ˀoymáto· eight people. Cf. we sts human classifier.
ˀoymato·níx only eight people. Cf. ník sts.
ˀoymitá·ck̓iwpa eight days before, eight days after. Cf. cík̓iw N.
ˀoymitáham eight times. Cf. éhem sts.
ˀoymitaˀála eight pairs. Cf. eˀéle sts.
ˀoymitaˀáptit eighty. Cf. eˀéptit sts.
ˀoymitó·sos eight hundred. Cf. hú·sus N.

ˀoyniwá P separate, apart from, away from others
ˀoyniwá ˀú·s. It was a little apart (from the rest).
ˀú·s ˀoyniwá ˀiní·t ˀipnímk̓uˀ cálxcalxnim. Black Cricket also had her house a little away from the rest. AW533.47
paˀoyniwá separate from each other. Cf. peH stp.

ˀó·y̓ax̣ciwatx̣ P indispensable, precious; possibly analyzable into ˀe + we + ˀiyá·q VC + ciwá·tx̣ sts
limá· limá· limá· ˀó·y̓ax̣ciwatx̣ wé·yux ˀé· tulé·k̓u·peˀnye. Sorry, sorry, sorry, I broke your indispensable leg. AW254.35. Cf. AW312.159, AW339.32.

ʔúye or **ʔú·ye** P interjection of ridicule, funny, odd, strange, “oh, so” AP430.9
ʔúye yóx̣. That’s odd.
ʔú·ye taʔx̣ kí· ka· hiwáw̓qisax̣ sílu. Funny you opening your eyes wide. AW351.33

ʔuyéhe N (place name) spring seven miles southwest of Kamiah, Idaho

ʔuyé·me N people who live in East Kamiah; probably ʔuyéhe + me sts from

ʔúyepkuʔ or **ʔú·yepkuʔ** P naturally, after all, “nevertheless” AP145.12. This word is found with pronominal suffixes.
ʔú·yepkuʔx (1) naturally I/me/my, after all I/me/my, (2) naturally we/us/our (but not you), after all we/us/our (but not you).
ka· koná ʔiné·x pinú·kin hihíce “wá·qoʔ kíye wiskeʔéycix hí·wes ʔu q̓oʔ sisexpit̓isníx.” “wé·t̓u ʔé· manmaʔí ʔ. wa há·ma ka· hetéʔew wa há·ma. wé·t̓u kál̓a ʔé·tx tiwí·xnuʔ.” He called out to his sister-in-law, “We are going to move. He is terribly ugly to look at.” But she replied, “It is impossible. After all he is my husband, my beloved husband. I will not go with you.” AW341.72
ʔú·yepkuʔne·nm wisí·x mimímlu·. Naturally we (including you) are dumb.
ʔú·yepkuʔpem naturally you (pl)

ʔú·ye- move fast. See weye vtp.

ʔú·yi VS to begin, start, commence
ʔú·yise. I begin.
huʔúyise. He is starting.
ʔené·c̓uyse. I am going to start them.
huʔúysix. They are starting.
huʔúys. He (Chinook salmon) just started (going upstream). AW291.2
huʔúyye. He started (on a trip). AW109.3, HA54.83
hipeʔúyye. They started. AW173.24
ʔó·yisaqa. I started.
ʔú·yiyuʔ. I will start.
huʔuyiyúʔ. He will start.
peʔúyiyuʔ. They will start.

ˀú·yit (abs) (1) beginning, (2) the first one AW291.5
ˀú·yitpe (loc) at beginning, at first
ˀú·yitpeme original, old, aboriginal. Cf. me sts.
ke·- with teeth, eat
ˀekéˀuyisix. We get food for the first time.
ˀepekéˀuyiyuˀ. We will eat for the first time.
kéˀuyit (abs), kéˀuyitpe (loc) spring festival, root festival, first fruits ceremony: "beginning eating." Cf. Sahaptin káˀwit thanksgiving rituals (Hunn 1990:123).
kéˀuyitpe wé·ke. I was at the root festival.
temé·- throw
pé·temeˀuyye. He started throwing. AW169.63
we- speech
weˀúyise. I start talking. I start singing.
wá·qoˀ ka· hipu·ˀúyime. Now they (Musselshell Women) started singing. AW49.90
hiweˀúyye. She started crying. AW13.37
weˀúyi. Start talking. HA101.1
compounds
hic̓í·qƛ̓uyise. He (baby) is starting to talk. Cf. c̓í·q VC.
wé·ceƛ̓uyise. I am breaking (a horse). Cf. wé·ce VS.

ˀú·yi·kem N black or reddish loose rock, sometimes used for burial; shale rock
ˀu·yí·kem (abs), ˀu·yiké·mne (obj), ˀu·yiké·mpe (loc)
ˀu·yiké·mmex̣s Shale-Rock Mountain AW34.390
ˀu·yiké·mpiswe black or reddish rocks, shale rock. Cf. píswe N.

ˀúykin̓ix P further, more, again, next, still another
ˀipí weˀnpíse ˀúykin̓ix. He sang more.
wé·t ˀitú· ˀúykin̓ix hí·sanoˀqa kiné·pk̓u. Is there anything you could add to this? HA95.92
ˀipním pé·ku·ye konyá ˀúykin̓ix. He drank that next.
hipekúye ˀimé ˀúykin̓ix ná·qc cik̓é·tin. They went again another night.
kuˀús ˀilé·pqet peˀénye kunmé·lex ka· hikúye ná·qcipx ˀúykin̓ix ke yóx̣ hiwé·ke wé·x̣pus. That is the kind of footwear he (grandfather) gave him (Youngest Woodpecker) right after he (Woodpecker) went to still another person who was a rattlesnake. AW199.36

peʔúykin̓ix more and more, on and on, over and over. Cf. peH sts.
peleé·y wéhye peʔúykin̓ix. I became more and more stupid.
peʔúykin̓ix ʔé·y̓snin̓ wic̓é·se. I am getting happier.

ʔúylepwe both. See ʔúy stp and lep Nu.

ʔuyné·p Nu seven. This word is a compound of ʔuy stp 'five' and né·p, a variant of lep 'two'.
ʔuynepcík̓iwpe seven days before, seven days after. Cf. cík̓iw N.
ʔuynepéhem seven times. Cf. éhem sts.
ʔuynepeʔéle seven pairs. Cf. eʔéle sts.
ʔuyné·pt seven. Cf. t sts neutral classifier.
pú·timt wax̣ ʔuyné·pt seventeen
ʔuyné·ptipx seventh. Cf. k sts.
ʔuyné·ptit or ʔuyneʔéptit seventy. Cf. eʔéptit sts.
ʔuyné·ptitx seventieth. Cf. k sts.
ʔuynepú·sus seven hundred. Cf. hú·sus N.
ʔuyné·pwe seven people. Cf. we sts human classifier.
ʔuynepweníx only seven people. Cf. ník sts.

ʔwí· to shoot. See ʔewí· VS.

ʔx̣t swallow. See ʔex̣t vtp.

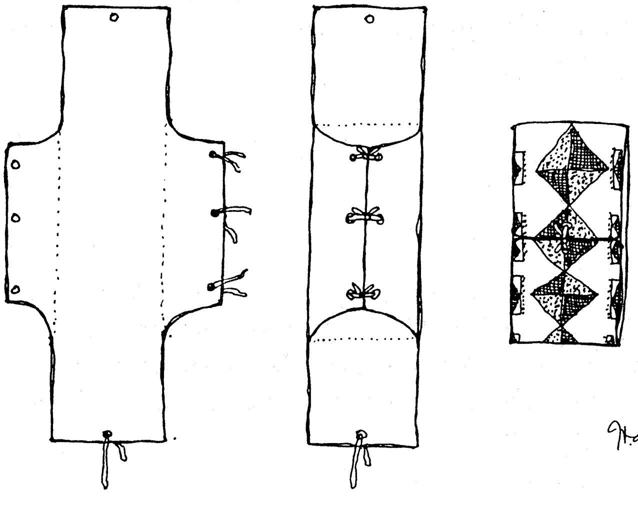


Figure 21. ʔisá·ptakay parfleche (p.1072)

An English-Nez Perce Index

This is a simple index and not an English-Nez Perce dictionary. Detailed information is to be found in the body of the Nez Perce dictionary. For example, there are several forms which include the meaning of 'father'; píst 'father' (as in 'Mary's father'), naʔtó·t 'my father', tó·taʔ 'father!' (as when you call out 'father! where are you?') to name a few. In this index none of these forms are listed except as tó·t K, where you will find all the forms relating to father assembled.

1. Kinds of entries

There are two kinds of entries in the Nez Perce language in this index. The first simply directs the reader to a main entry in the dictionary; it is made up of a single morpheme followed by classifications such as N (for noun stem), vtp (thematic verb prefix), and P (particle). The following is an example:

absent cáʔya P

This means that there is an entry cáʔya in the dictionary meaning 'absent.'

The second kind of entry mentions a Nez Perce equivalent and directs the reader to a main entry in the dictionary under which the equivalent is listed; it is made up of at least two forms separated by two spaces. The following is an example:

accommodating cicqíʔc cicqí A

This means that cicqíʔc, a word meaning 'accommodating,' can be found under cicqí A in the dictionary.

2. Selection of English words

The English word used for looking up a Nez Perce equivalent has been selected for ease of search. For example, wictak̓í VC is a verb stem that means 'to throw or let things fly by snapping fingers using magic.' The first meaningful word *throw* is not necessarily the most significant word. In this instance the verb is entered under *four*

English words: (1) *magically* move things, (2) *throw* or let things fly by magic, (3) *move* things by snapping fingers, (4) *snapping fingers,* move things by.

Analogously, a Nez Perce word with more than one equivalent in English is multiply indexed. For example, písqu N is indexed under *leaf, tea,* and *cabbage.*

3. *Symbols*

, (commas). Commas are used in two ways. One is to separate words of similar meanings: for example, bottle, glass. The other is to show reversed order: for example, arrowhead, to make an. This second use brings the significant word to the front for the purpose of alphabetization.

". The quotation marks are used to mark Nez Perce words and English translations which are found in published sources but are not recognized by today's Nez Perce speakers. The Nez Perce words in quotation marks show no interpretive changes.

: followed by " " (double quotes) indicates the literal meaning of the glossed word. For example, an entry such as

adult daughter: "woman child"

means what is listed opposite the English words *adult daughter* literally means "woman child" in Nez Perce.

* (asterisk). An asterisk marks hypothetical words reconstituted by the author in words not recognized by Nez Perce speakers but appearing in old records.

Initials of resource persons indicate items supported by some Nez Perce speakers but not by others. Resource persons and their initials are listed in Section 4 of the Introduction.

A

a few, maci·x P
a little, a bit, ciw̓é·t P
a little, somewhat, taˀx̣ P
a little while ago, recently, ˀec̓í·cpe ˀec̓í·c N
a third, one third, mitá·tipama mita Nu
abalone shell used for necklaces ˀistíp̓i N
abandon, wiqí· VC
abandoned campsite, ˀaláwta·s ˀá·la N
abase, lower, léhne VC
abashed, be, kicé·y VC
abate, lose strength, discontinue taqatálqsa talaqí VC
abdicate, ˀiné·tu·lehnene léhne VC
ability to get things together, coˀómcoˀom ˀamokí VC
ability to manage, coˀómcoˀom ˀamokí VC
able, smart, wepcú·k A
able, strong, qepsqéps qepisí A
able to, be, óˀqa vis
abnormal, be, wiclé·m VC
abnormal, foolish, odd, peléypeley pé·ley VC
aboard (e.g., canoe), be, wé·ce VS
aboard (e.g., canoe), go, wé·c̓e VS
aboriginal, original, old, ˀú·yitpeme ˀú·yi VS
aboriginal people, wiwaqititó·qan titó·qan N
about (a subject matter), ki sis
about, approximately, kuˀ P
about to, intend, tet̓é· vtss
about to, start, lí·k vtss
above, ˀá·qam N
above, atop, tá·lam N
above, up, tú·s N
above, upriver, má·t̓atkin̓ika má·t̓a N
abreast, side by side, ˀex̣ewí vtp
absent, cáˀya P
absent, be; be silent, sáw VC
absent, be; miss (someone), hawáq VS
absolutely, quymíˀs míˀs P
absorbed, be, ˀiná·qqoc̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
absorbed in something, be, wáwtatalqsa talaqí VC
absorbent, waterless, dry, qat̓áw A
abstain from sexual activities, há·wt VC
abstention, há·wtin há·wt VC
abstention, ˀipnasaptaqatálqt talaqí VC
abstract, hewlé·xhewlex hé·wlek VC
abstract, without feeling, wepecetnú·t wepé·ce VS
absurdity, falsehood, misé·mt misemí VS
abusive, insolent, ˀoqsó·qs A
accelerate, weyeqíttise qitti VS
accelerate, hurry, qiyíyim VC
accept, agree, weyeˀénpse ˀinipí VS
accepted, mic̓yí·n̓ mic̓í· VS
accessible, ˀé·lew A
accident, be in an, wiyá·wq VC
accident, cause an, sapáwyawqca wiyá·wq VC
accident, cause someone to have, sapahitwiyawqca wiyá·wq VC
accidental slip, a mistake, nikéwlipsin wlipsí VC
accidentally, wé·t̓uˀ timmíyuki timmíyu VC
acclaimed, praised, wató·skin̓ tó·sk A
accommodating, cicqíˀc cicqí A
accompanied by, hí·n sts
accompany, wiyé·twe·ce tiwé· VC
accompany, follow, go with, tiwí·k VC
accompanying, tiwí·kin tiwí·k VC
accomplice, qepsiˀístiwe· qepsí A
accomplice, k̓uyk̓úytiwe· k̓uy A(?)
accomplish, finish, hí·naq̓i hí· VC
accomplished one, ˀináhinaqin̓ hí· VC
according to, ki sis
account of, on, ki sis
account of, on, yawa sis
accumulate things, hí·l̓amksa ˀamokí VC
accurate, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
accuse, himéy VC
accuse without verification, tó·p̓alawi VS
accustomed to, be, cé·nek VC
ace (of cards)(from English), ˀí·s N
ache, k̓ó·may VC
acquaint, sepé·cukwe cú·kwe VC
acquainted with, be, sukí VS
acquiesce, reflexive prefix + yalwá· VC
acquire, discover, ˀiyá·q VC
acquit, hawaqáy̓ca kú·t hawáq VS
across, be, ˀaptámi VS
across, the other side, neqé·y N
across (e.g., the river), ˀaptamákax ˀaptám N
across (e.g., hillside), move, lakaláy VC
across in a canoe, go, ˀiyéhte VS
across to the other side, go, wé·yik VS
act, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
act, do, lí·k VS
act as an informer, tamá·paykt pá·y VC
act like someone, mimic, imitate, suquˀyé· VS
act of going with someone, tiwí·kin tiwí·k VC
act of portraying, portrait, "tuaázat" "tuaaza" VS
act of stupidity, mimilú·wit mimílu· A
act silly, act indiscreetly, peˀtuqéˀswise peˀtú·qes A
act up, act silly, show off, x̣áyp VC
acting on a pile of dirt(?), temc vtp
action toward speaker (vb suffix), m vis
active (archaic), waˀapcwáˀapc A
active, anxious to do, kut̓ípec kú· VS 'do'
active, feel, hawlapí VC
Adam's apple, wax̣p̓álas N

amazed, be, cicwá·y VC
amble, mí·l̓i VS
amble, walk (of quadruped), wú·l vtp
ambush, be in, tiq̓iˀyó·x̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
ambush, in, tiq̓i vtp
amiable, affable, himyu·n̓ípec himyú· VC
among, pípem sis, pe sis
among, hé·pey N
among, be, ˀípe VS
amuse (a baby), wá·lwi VS
amuse oneself, be absorbed, ˀinéhl̓iqce hil̓í·q
 VC
amusement, for (?), qúy VC
anachronistic (not progressive),be, wiclé·m VC
ancestor, himíyu N
ancestors, first-comers, ˀanoqónma N
ancestors, forefathers, titílu N
ancestors, great grandparents MB, póx̣c K
ancient, old, waqí·ma waqí· N
and (before next noun), wax̣ P
and (before next paragraph), ká·met met sts
and (before next sentence/noun), ka· P
and then, kawá N
and others, eyu· sts
and such things, keˀitú· ˀitú· D
Anderson Butte (place name), q̓ocq̓ócpa q̓óc A
anger, grudge, keˀté·mn keˀté·m VC
anger, hatred, furor, x̣í·c̓emn x̣í·c̓em VC
anger, in, qisim vtp
anger, meanness, crankiness, how̓lí·swit hawál
 A
anger, snap eyes at in, q̓í·lps VC
angered, easily, hawál̓is hawál A
angle, corner, cam̓óqam N
angler, waw̓alpaw̓á·t wá·w̓a vtp
angleworm, simqasimqayá·ya or
 simqesimqeyé·ye símqe N
angrily, x̣ic̓é·m̓ x̣í·c̓em VC, qisim vtp
angrily, loudly, scoldingly, wé·tx vtp
angrily, roughly, x̣ení·sx̣enis A
angry, x̣iyá·p P
angry, be; be cranky, haw̓liswísa hawál A
angry, be; be irritated, qisé·sq VC
angry, be; be vicious, ˀipnó·pcikaw̓isksa ciká·w
 VC
angry, be; grudge, keˀté·m VC
angry, become, x̣í·c̓em VC
angry, make someone, cu·lewí·kse lewí·k VS
angry with, be, (with teqe and suffix ú·) kú· VS
 'go'
anguish, cause mental, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
animal, animate being, waq̓í·switin wá·q A
animal, clawed, wepelíxnike·t or wepelixniké·t
 lixnik VS
animal, four-legged, tukpíwtelikin lí·k VC
animal, tamed, té·lkeliks té·lke VC

animal cry, hinímit hinimí· VS
animal for fur, céx̣le N
animal of the ocean, wé·cewiyun N
animals with feet, crawling, cé·ptukwitelikin
 lí·k VC
animals with hoofs, wú·liwtelikin or
 wú·lewtelikin lí·k VC
animals with paws, wepíwtelikin lí·k VC
animals without feet, crawling, tuk̓míwtelikin
 lí·k VC
animate being, animal, waq̓í·switin wá·q A
animosity toward, feel, ˀilepqé· VC, keˀté·m
 VC
ankle, ˀó·q̓ox̣c N
ankle, fasten around one's, tu·q̓í·k VS
annihilate, hí·cy̓awk- ciy̓aw VC
annihilate, exterminate, (with a causative
 prefix) laˀám VC
annihilation, hí·cy̓awkt ciy̓aw VC
announce, give news, tamtá·y VC
announce, go around and, téw̓yele VC
announce, let (someone) know, sepé·cukwece
 cú·kwe VC
announce, publicize, advertise, septequ·yí·kce
 tequ·yí·k VC
announcer, crier, camp chief, tew̓yelenew̓é·t
 téw̓yele VC
annoyed, be troubled, luxlukí luk VC
annoyed, be uncomfortable, lamámt VC
annoyed from hearing (something), be, mis-
 lamámtksa lamámt VC
annoyed from shortage, be, lamtí VC
annoying, lammát̓ic lammát A
annual, pewyehinmí·witpe hinmí·wi VS
another, different, néx̣sep A
another, one, ná·qc Nu
another, separate, ˀoyniwá P
another thing, on the other hand, takláy
 takalay VC
answer, maniq VS
answer, mist̓eqeˀénpse ˀinipí VS
answer, say, hí VC
answer back, có·yatkalayksa takalay VC
ant, támsoy N
ant (carpenter ant), wiwíceˀpe támsoy wiwíceˀ
 N
ant (hobo ant), wiskeˀynew̓é·t keˀéy VC
Ant Place near Potlatch Creek, tamsó·ypa
 támsoy N
antagonistic toward, feel, ˀaptám nekú·se
 ˀaptám N
antelope (in a man's name), tukulkulcú·t N
antelope, female, coq̓aláynin̓ N
antelope, male, lak̓á·lix N
anticipate, (with prefix nimé·) kuni VS
antiquity, of some, (with ke or kuˀ) masł P

antisocial, kicé·yew̓ kicé·y VC
antisocial, pihimyusí·mey himyú· VC
antler, horn (e.g., of deer), té·wis N
ants, go looking for, tamsó·yisa támsoy N
anus, anal orifice, t̓í·can p̓íłnin̓ t̓í·can N
anus, put (e.g., a stick) in the caˀx̣tá·t̓asa seˀeq N
anus, rectum, yuk̓ú·m̓les N
anxious, be; insist, q̓usísim VC
anxious, be; worry, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
anxious, worrisome, ˀalpó·sis ˀalpó·s VC
anxious to (do something), be, ˀípec vts
anxious to, be; strongly wish, ˀeq vtss
anxious to go, be, wiyú·y̓eqse wiyú·y VC
anxious to have, greedy, wewluqt̓ípec wéwluq VS
anxious to listen, mic̓it̓ípec mic̓í· VS
any, some, (with interrogative words) pe stp
any (as in 'not any'), ˀitú· D
any minute, tet̓é· vtss
any old thing, anyone, anything, láwyix N
anyone (with negative), ˀisí· D
anyone, any old thing, anything, láwyix N
anything (with negative), ˀitú· D
anything, anyone, any old thing, láwyix N
anything, anyway, maná· D
anything, something, peˀtú· pe stp
anything ground up (archaic), tú·msit N
anyway, c̓awí·n P
anywhere (with negative), míne mi D
apart, separately, pé·x̣s pé·x̣s VC
apart from, away from others, ˀoyniwá P
ape, imitator, mimic, monkey, pícquˀyet suquˀyé· VS
apologetically/defensively, speak, ˀilé·p vtp
apologize, ˀiné·c̓iqce c̓í·q VC
appaloosa horse, ṃá·min N
apparition, ghost, hallucination, silimwé·plehpt lehp VS
appear, (with kú· VS) pá·y P
appear (out of water, or timber), (with kú· VS 'do') x̣uyí· P
appear, emerge, xuyyí·, xuyí· P
appear suddenly, mux̣lí· P
appetite, be without, cok̓wáy VC
appetite, desire, wéwluqt wéwluq VS
appetite from heat, loss of, ˀilásaˀaykt saˀáy VC
apple, timá·nit tima·ní· VS
apples or berries, pick, tima·ní· VS
apply oil, tiw̓á·yik VS
apply pressure and shatter, cepé·tim̓kse tim̓ik VS
appointment or date, make, tamá·lwi VS
apprehensive about, be, ˀiyíya VC
apprehensive, feel, ˀallawí· VS
approach, "kakámni" VS
approach, come toward (someone), ˀapaynó·ya pá·y VC
approach, get close, q̓atatí VC
approach, sneak up to, tax̣tó· VC
approaches, as something, ú·kini vtss
approach an entrance to enter, k̓alakí VC
approve, c̓áˀ VC
approve, be right, tuk̓ukí VC
approve, be satisfied, sayaqí VC
approximately, kuˀ P
April, about the time of, qaqi·t̓á·l qeqí·t N
arbor, rack for drying meat, túke·s N
archaic language: "deep language", limq̓istímt liméq A
area of, in the, i· sts
area of burned stumps, tiyá·po· N
argue, pic̓ix̣nú·six c̓í·q VC
argue, dissent, wix̣wiqí VC
argue against, contradict, tiw̓ené·p VS
argue heatedly, confront, piwyaˀpaˀptámisix ˀaptámi VS
arguing, without, wiwlaqsí·may wiwlaqí VC
argument, wix̣wí·qin wix̣wiqí VC
argument, discussion, council, pí·ten̓wet ten̓iwé· VS
argument, mutual distrust, pitalawí·qin wiqí· VC
argumentative, wix̣wix̣n̓ípac wix̣wiqí VC
arm, fleshy part of the upper, wá·x̣lo· N
arm, lower part of, "káptkapt" N
arm, upper, kéhen N
arm, with, wé·p vtp
arm of humans, foreleg of animals, ˀá·tim N
armpit, him̓iqá·lam N
armpit hair, him̓qalá·msetey him̓iqá·lam N, sétey N
arms, carry in, waqíkaˀyksa keˀéy VC
arms, extend, (with lí·k) tukʷé·pe V
arms, fold, ˀipnó·qalpt waqa vtp, lipí VS
arms, in, waq vtp, waqa vtp
aromatic, sweet smelling, máq̓ic maq VC
around, il vts
around, be, q̓atatí VC
around, nearby, láykini· laykin sis
around (in a circle), go, likilí· VC
around (in a circle), sit, temé·yex̣ci·lpsix cí·lp VS
around (within an area), go, lixnik VS
around, turn, q̓ilíwq̓iliwca q̓ilíw VC
around a bend of trail, go, ciwí·wi· VC
around after something, go, ˀinpé·yiklse ˀinipí VS
around and do something, go, é·yi vtss
around the edges/tepee wall, l̓u·k VS
around the neck, place, heyq VS

arouse, awaken, sapó·qca wá·q VC
arouse, cheer up, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VS
arrange (e.g., firewood), ˀilílc̓e VS
arrange, prepare, wiyáwwa VC
arrange, repair, láwlimqsa limq VS
arrange a contest, tax̣wáywisa wáywi VS
arrange or put (sweathouse) rocks, káya VC
arrest, grab, copulate, ˀinipí VS
arrest, restrain, capá·talqsa talaqí VC
arrest, tie up, wel̓étp̓ese letp̓é· VS
"arrested in progressing, be", "iyaláp" VS
arrival, coming, pá·yn pá·y VC
arrival of a special occasion, c̓áˀin c̓áˀ VC
arrive, come, pá·y VC
arrive, come from, hewi VS
arrogant, be, cíl̓i· VC
arrow, cé·p N
arrow, walí·m N (abbreviation of walí·mca·p)
arrow (mounted with arrowhead), séˀpetin̓ séˀpete VS
Arrow Feathering Place, wepté·tesi·n wé·ptes N
arrow shaft HW, kayáwkayaw kayáw N
arrow straightened with teeth, ke·tk̓ukín̓ tuk̓ukí VC
arrowhead, wó·lit wó·li VS
arrowhead, make an, wó·li VS
arrows, give finishing touches on, tá·lck̓oyapcksa k̓oyá·pc VS
arrows, put feathers on, wepté· VS
artery, vein, pulse, pápay N
arthritic swelling, k̓apapnín̓ k̓ápap VC
as (because), ˀetke P
as (in such a way), kekuˀús kuˀús N
as (like), as if, ˀiske P
as is, koˀsanníko or koˀsanníx koˀsan N
as long as, ke kahál or kakahál hál N
as long as possible, q̓oˀ kál̓a ke kiwáyl wáyl N
as often, kamaláham ke P
as soon as, (with q̓oˀ) qóˀc P
as the object approaches, ú·kini vtss
as the object moves away, etwik vtsc, tiwí·k VC
as the object passes by, á·t vtss
ascend, go up, láhsa VS
ascend, go uphill, q̓uyím VC
ascend, go upward, tú·skex kú·se tú·s N
ash, mountain, qeqé·yux N
ashamed, kicé·ynin̓ kicé·y VC
ashamed, be, kicé·y VC
ashes, powdery, ˀilé·puxpux pux N, ˀilé·pkuy pkuy N
ashes containing pieces of wood, (with ˀalá· fire) poxpoxs N
ashore, row, wisaláhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
ashore from land, go, ˀallá·yisa ˀallá·y N
ashore from water, go, taq̓í· VS
aside, put; keep, save, wepé·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
ask (command, order), wé·y̓imte VS
ask (make an inquiry), sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
ask for a favor, ˀinéhmuce mú· VC
ask someone to accompany, wáywi VS
askance, x̣eˀépx̣eˀép x̣eˀepí VC
asking for a favor, an inquiry, ten̓é·wit ten̓ewí· VS
aslant, be; be tilted, hawáy VC
asleep, be, piním VS
asleep, be (pl), táwta VC
asleep, be fast, c̓illí· VS
asleep, fall, pinmí·kse piním VS
aspen, nisá·qapqap qápqap N
assemble, be gathered, ˀamokí VC
assemble, gather some people, capáˀamksa ˀamokí VC
assembly, council, meeting, píˀamkin ˀamokí VC
Assiniboine (abbreviated form), wihnen̓í·pel̓u· qú·l V, wíhne VC
Assiniboine (full form), wihnen̓í·pel̓u· ˀisequ̓·lkt wíhne VC
assist, help, yá·ta VS
assistance, help, wapá·yatat yá·ta VS
assistant, wapayataw̓á·t yá·ta VS
associated, together, mixed, twe vtsc
associated with (in personal name), teˀqe VC
association with each other, pí·wyetwe· tiwé· VC
assume a certain state, lí·k vtss
assume a praying position, wuq̓umlí·kse wuq̓umí VC
assume a stationary position, temé· vtp
astir, luk̓ú·p luk̓ú·p VC
astonished (with surprise), be, cickúp VS
astonished (with wonder), be, cicwá·y VC
astray, go; get lost, pe·lé·y VC
astray, go; go off at a tangent, wiyú·y VC
astray, go; go wrong, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
astray, lead, ˀinehpe·léykse pe·lé·y VC
at (place/time), pe sts
at (time), ki sts
at beginning, at first, ˀú·yitpe ˀú·yi VS
at certain time, kuˀ qetu miw̓ala mi D
at different times, pakká· P
at last, kaw̓ánnax̣ kawá N
at last, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ P
at midday, at noon, at midnight, p̓éqpe p̓éq VC
at night, in sleep, té·w vtp, stp
at once, (often with ki) lamlamát N
atoned, sapá·c̓aˀn c̓áˀ VC
attach, fasten, put together, séˀpete VS
attach, thread, string, fasten, tayaqí VS

attached, be, q̓ú·m VC
attack, bring bad luck, qitíwi VS
attack, go to, teqekeˀéykse keˀéy VC
attack, verbal, weqíttit qitti VS
attain a certain state, lí·k vtss
attend, look after, qí·cq VC
attend (a get-together), ˀípe VS
attend an evening service, tawtalapó·saca talapó·sa VC
attendance, be in, ˀípe VS
attention, pay, mistálqsa talaqí VC
attention, pay; listen, mic̓í· VS
attentive, be, qí·twe VC
auction, tiyó·kin tiyó·k VC
auctioneer, tiyoxnaw̓á·t tiyó·k VC
audible, distinct, lawwí·t A
auger, gimlet, tool to bore holes, wep̓íłkeˀs p̓íł VC
August, about the time of, waw̓amaˀayq̓á·l wá·w̓am N
August, summer month, táy̓a·l or tâyaˀl táyam N
aunt (father's sister), sí·s K
aunt (mother's sister), qé·q K
aurora borealis, ˀilapáykt pá·y VC
authority, chieftainship, miyix̣ató·wit miyó·x̣at N
authority, power, qepsqepsné·wit qepisí VC
autochthonous, native, aboriginal, wiwaqititó·qan titó·qan N
automobile, ˀipnewlekeˀykeˀí keˀéy VC
automobile (from English), ˀátamo·s N
autumn, become, sex̣liweyné·kse leylé·k VS
autumn, fall season, sex̣ním̓ N
avail, to no, ˀitwet̓é·sx P
avalanche, té·yxset té·yxse VS
avalanche, be caught in an, té·yxse VS
avaricious, greedy, x̣éx̣es A
avenge, get even with, wá·ptaqisa taqi VS
avoid, decline, (with prefix temé·) walá·mi VS
avoid, dodge, shy away, ˀilwá·paˀ VS
awake, be, wax̣wí· VS
awake, become, wá·q VC
awaken, wake someone up, pipeˀtít P
awareness that someone is present, setúx P
away (as in 'turn away'), kú·px kú·p N
away, as the object moves, etwik vtsc
away, go, ni vts
away, go; travel, wíhne VC
away (of snow), go, hilamlí·sa lamalí· VS
away from, á·pi· vtss
away from others, separate, apart, ˀoyniwá P
away in the distance, wáy̓at A
away on the other side, neqé·ykex neqé·y N
away to another place, go, té· vtsc
awe (fear), ciká·w VC
awe (respect), qaˀán VC
awful, pitiable, mean, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
awfully (big), hiyó· stp
awfully, quite, q̓oˀ P
awfully, very, ník sts
awhile, mí·w̓ac N
awkward, c̓élc̓el c̓él A
awl, walí·m̓astay walí·m stp
awl: "hole maker", wep̓íłkeˀs p̓íł VC
awl: "round handle", cúqt k̓apapk̓ápap suqut N
awl, fork, needle, ˀástay N
awl, with an, wicle vtp
awl to puncture abscess on horse, sahy̓á·yn sáhay N
ax, hatchet, switch, wáwyan̓as wáwya VC
ax, with an, we vtp

B

baby, miyapká·wit miya N and vtp
baby (crawling one), ceptuktíxnikin̓ lixnik VS
baby, have, wic̓é·se miyáˀc wic̓é· VS
baby, young being, qaqan, qan qan sts
baby beaver AW, qamóhoł N
baby board, cradle board, tikéˀs N
baby board, place a baby in a, ˀipáwa VC
baby salmon, calocálo N
baby salmon AM, baby sucker HW, múxmukt N
baby-sit, ˀinéhwehnece wéhne VC
bachelor: "wife-less", ˀiwepné·nut ˀiwé·pne N, nú·t sts
bachelor, virgin (male), youth, teˀéx̣et N
back (as in 'backside'), hé·le·kin̓ike hé·lek N
back (as in 'bring back'), toq vtss
back, be lying down on one's, ˀiqá· VC
back, carry on one's, ˀise·pí VS
back, go, cikilí· VC
back, rear, teqé·qepkin̓ike teqé·q N
back, toward one's, hé·le·kipx hé·lek N
back against something, with one's (with té·m) tiq̓á·pa VS
back by fire, sit to warm one's, tamtiq̓á·pa tiq̓á·pa VS
back fin, k̓úpk̓up séqen séqen N
back from one's in-law's, be, té·mewise té·me VC
back into (e.g., wagon or car), tisqeˀyné·kse leylé·k VS
back of head, pilex̣ N
back of humans and animals, spine, k̓úpk̓up N
back of the knee, tendon, tiw̓í·wac N
back singing/talking, be on one's, ˀilaˀqá·ca ˀiqá· VC
backbite, speak maliciously about, ˀipsítim VS

backbiter, a gossip, ˀipsitím̓ew ˀipsítim VS
backbone, muscle on HW, pí·snukt pí·s N
backbone, spine, spinal column, x̣étx̣et N
backbone ridge (place name), k̓upk̓uptéx̣sem téx̣sem N
backside, hé·lek N
backstroke, ˀaqqá·px siwíkeˀykse ˀaqqá·px P
backtrack, ˀiné·kpikeˀykse keˀéy VC
backward, tisqiˀ vtp
backward, ˀaqqá·px P
backward, slow, retarded, wiclé·m VC
backward, not progressive, ˀicmú·x̣ux̣ule A
backwards, hé·le·kipx hé·lek N
backwards, walk, tisqiˀlí·kce lí·k VC
bad, immoral, incorrect, qepsíˀs qepsí A
bad, immoral, (with tiwé·) k̓uy A(?)
bad joke, it is a, hicaptiy̓atqaqá·wix̣ qeqé·wi VS
bad luck, bring; cast evil charm, hí·sq̓i VS
bad luck, bring; haunt, té·mlehp VS
bad luck a medicine man gives, qitíwit qitíwi VS
bad spirit, yehél N
bad tasting, himketí·wenin̓ tí·we VC
bad-mouth, telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
badger, sí·kiˀ N
bag (e.g., of deer intestines), ˀiset̓úxskt t̓úxs VC
bag (usually for food), ˀisp̓á·lx̣ N
bag, container, pocket, ˀitétp̓es ˀíte VS
bag, sack, cé·px̣eˀpin̓ x̣eˀepí VC
bag, saddle, temewneˀí N
bag made of corn husk, qeqépeˀ N
bag tied to horse's strap EPW, x̣ax̣á·niˀ N
bag to carry clay paint, ˀet̓í·sˀip̓a·lx̣ ˀisp̓á·lx̣ N
bag to carry roots, digging bag, ˀimáˀsp̓alx̣ ˀisp̓á·lx̣ N
bag under the eye, cilimsip̓é·wn sílu N, sip̓é·w VC
baggage, pack, lunch, ˀisé·ps ˀise·pí VS
bail (e.g., water out of a canoe), weqé·t̓e VS
bait used in fishing, kíwyekcit kíwyek VS
bake (bread), haní·sa ˀipé·x̣ haní· VS
bake (camas, bear meat), té·mek VS
baking powder, cepé·p̓ulem̓nes p̓ú·l̓em VC
balance, (with prefix té·m) hí·newi VS
balanced, matched, paˀaptám ˀaptám N
bald, sá·q̓antoq̓ox̣ní·n sá·q̓an N, toq̓oqí VC
bald, be, toq̓oqí VC
bald, hairless, hukú·xnut hú·kux N
bald eagle, saq̓antá·yx̣ sá·q̓an N
balk (e.g., a horse moving around), wix̣tiˀlá·nx̣ lixnik VS
balk (e.g., a horse moving back), ˀinétuletisqiˀlikse lí·k VS
ball (e.g., of fat), cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS
ball: "round (object)", k̓apapk̓ápap k̓ápap VC
ball, make a, capá·k̓papsa k̓ápap VC
ball game, poxpok̓álit poxpok̓alí· VS
ball game, play a, poxpok̓alí· VS
ball of deer hair and buckskin, poxpok̓ála N
balsam fir, pató·sway N
balsamroot, pigweed HW, fern EPW, telesté·les N
balsamroot sunflower, pá·sx̣ pasax̣ N
band, head, hucú·cwel̓etp̓et̓es tp̓e VS
band (of people), one, nex̣ceˀéce ná·qc Nu
band (of people), set (of things) ceˀéce sts
band of people, group of people, ˀiné·k̓nikt ˀinikí VS
bandage to tie something up, wel̓é·tp̓et tp̓e VS
bandage to wrap something up, capá·lk̓oli·kt lok̓ó·li· VC
bandage on, put a, capá·lk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
bandaged, wal̓á·x̣otx̣otnin̓ x̣ot VC
bandana, cap, hat, tá·qma·ł N
bang of hair, ˀicalámkt lam VC(?)
banish, exile, make someone go, sepewíhnece wíhne VC
bank: "house of money", kicú·ynim ˀiní·t kícuy N
bank of river (archaic), céx̣le N
bank of river, shore, taq̓í·sam N
bank of river, steep bank, súqu N
banner, flag, téhey N
Bannock country, tiwélqepkin̓ike·y tiwélqe N
Bannocks, tiwélqe N
bar of river, rocky bottom, tamá·lam N
barbecue, roast, té·mek VS
barbs on gaff hooks HW, k̓iˀlipáq̓ˀs k̓iˀlipí VS
barbs on spears HW, mac̓áyo N
bare, naked, q̓ocq̓óc q̓óc A
bare, shirtless, sism̓áx̣not sam̓aq N
barefoot, shoeless, ˀilepqénut ˀilé·pqet N
bareheaded, hatless, titaqmá·łnot tá·qma·ł N
barely, ciw̓é·t P
barely, hardly, scarcely, mic̓kin̓íx P
barely visible (as at dawn), be, x̣eˀéw VC
bark (of dogs), wehí VC
bark of alder used to color hide witíxnim pé·qt witix N
bark of pine(?), tiw̓c vtp
bark of pine trees, inner, cuk̓é·ymit k̓é·ymi VS
bark of trees, pé·qt peqet N
barn, paqsáyn ˀiní·t peqes N
barn owl HW, k̓apk̓ápno N
barrel, wélkili·kin̓ likilí· VC
barren (e.g., of chicken), tam̓amnó·t tá·m̓am N
barren (e.g., of cow), ˀistá·not ˀísta K
barren (of land), qepsíˀs qepsí A
barren, childless, mim̓yá·snot miya N
barricade, tiyekípe N

base (of a tree), root, stump, suqut N
baseball bat, hatchet, switch, wáwyan̓as wáwya VC
bashful, kicé·yew̓ kicé·y VC
basin for washing clothes, wap̓áykaˀs hí·k̓ay p̓áy VC
basin for washing hands, wapaˀáyqaˀs ˀayq VS
basket, a cylindrical, pískut N
basket, cooking, cilú·t̓es cilú· VS
basket cap, lí·ckaw̓ N
basket for berry picking, táx̣cik̓ay táx̣s N
basket for grinding roots, ˀímse N
basket for winnowing, k̓ú·six k̓úsx N
basket made of cedar bark, có·x̣a·pt x̣á·p VC, wí·x̣aˀpt x̣aˀp VS
bass, carp, fish with scales, lixliksí·n lixlí·ks N
bat (animal name), ˀú·c̓uc N
bat, a large species of, piyéx̣cwe·keˀykt píyex̣s N
Bat-Youth (man's name), ˀuc̓ú·cteˀqenin̓ ˀú·c̓uc N
bath (cold) taken after a sweat bath, hí·tewlelu·t hí·tewle vtp
bath, cold water, teq̓elú·t lu· VS
bath, place for a mud bath, temé·yenwe·s temé·ye VC
bath, place for a sweat bath, wistitám̓o N
bath, sitting, wix̣siˀlú·t lu· VS
bathe, swim, teq̓elú·se lu· VS
bathe, take a mud bath, temé·ye VC
bathe, take a sweat bath, hí·tem̓yek VS
bathe the eyes, sitelú·se lu· VS
bathing, in, ˀiyé· vtp
bathing place, swimming hole, teq̓elú·nwe·s lu· VS
bathroom sink, ˀipsimé·t̓et̓es hí·k̓ay ˀipsimé·t̓e VS
batter, dough, cement, tuséqt tuséq VS
batter for bread, make, tuséq VS
battle, shooting, pi·tkuytú·t tukwéyte VS
battle, war, pí·wapciy̓awn ciy̓aw CV
battle ground, pí·wapciy̓awniwa·s ciy̓aw CV
bawl out, cry, scream, ˀilwá·x̣waqca wá·x̣waq VC
bay, dark bay color, suk̓úysuk̓uy suk̓úy A
bay, light bay color, ˀilp̓ílp ˀilp VS
bay, light bay, buckskin horse, ˀilapá·qin̓ pá·q VS
bay, lake, pond, ˀiwé·tem N
bay horse, light, ˀilp̓ílp sík̓em ˀilp VS
be (both copula and existential) wé· VS
be (stay with someone temporarily)wic̓ú· VS
be, lie, ˀé VC, ˀí VC
be born, become, come to be, wic̓é· VS
be in a place (usually of food), ˀipté·k VS
be to, be expected to, ˀimet P
be with someone, be in a crowd, ˀípe VS
beaded, q̓alawní·n q̓aláwn N
beads, q̓aláwn N
beak, bill (of birds), muzzle, nú·snu N
beak, with, we vtp
beam, horizontal piece of wood, temé·tkuykt tukʷé·y VS
beam of light, ˀilapáykt pá·y VC
beans, pínc N, pí·ns N
beans, coffee, lálx lalak N
beans, coffee beans, lumpy things, cícqax̣ cícqaq N
bear, hiyú·m vtp, N
bear, black bear, yá·kaˀ N
bear, grizzly, x̣áx̣a·c N
bear, silver tip, tuˀynuhí·n x̣áx̣a·c x̣áx̣a·c N, tuˀúynu N
bear, carry, ˀinek vtp
bear bath, hiyú·mteq̓elu·nwe·s lu· VS
bear child, give birth to, wic̓é·se miyáˀc wic̓é· VS
bear claw, hiyú·mk̓ipcuc hiyú·m N
bear claw, hiyó·m̓asa ˀé·se N, hiyú·m N
Bear Claw Place, wé·ptuk̓eletp̓etpe letp̓é· VS
bear cub, yá·kaˀqaqan yá·kaˀ N, qan sts
bear meat, hiyú·mnukt hiyú·m N
bear meat, roasting pit for, hiyú·mteme·s té·me·s N
Bear Mountain near Moose Lake, lixiwlé·t N
bear tooth, walí·mstit tít N
Bear's Back Resting Place, hiyó·m̓iqalatp̓anwa·s letp̓é· VS
bear's dancing ground, hiyú·mwe·cenwe·s we·cé· VS
bear's lair, bear's den, hiyú·m̓ini·t hiyú·m N, ˀiní·t N
beard, hímtux̣ hímtuq N
bearded person, himtú·qin̓ hímtuq N
beardless person, himtú·x̣nut hímtuq N
beargrass, yé·y̓e N
beat, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
beat (e.g., heart), wayá·nx̣ lixnik VS
beat (of heart after rich food), ˀilásaˀayksa saˀáy VC
beat (of heart from heat), ˀiletípce típ VC
beat (e.g., vein, heart), luk̓ú·p VC, lik̓ú·p VC
beat (e.g., in stick game), win, hí·s VC
beat (e.g., opponent in wrestling), (with wepé·) wkuni VS
beat (someone in a game), outrun, wey̓ehné· VC
beat, give lashes, hit, wáwya VC
beat, grind, pound, tú·t VC
beat, kick, spear, ˀipt̓é· VS
beat, strike, wé·wqi vtp
beat, whip, t̓ák VS

beat, whip, flog, switch, wet̓é· VS
beat a board with sticks, wá·csa VC
beat a drum, wekíwkiwce kíw VC
beat and chase (someone) out, wewqitw̓ekéhtse léht VS
beat and make (someone) cry, wecé·pinmi·kse hinimí· VS
beat off, sever by striking, wesúˀpse suˀup VS
beat someone to it, overtake, ˀanó·q VS
beat until someone falls down, wec̓̌ílli·kse c̓̌illí· VS
beating someone up, wéwpeˀkt pé·yu N
beating the opponent, pí·kato·skt tó·sk A
beautiful, sayáq̓ic sayaqí VC, A
beautiful, handsome, táˀc A
beautiful, happy, ˀé·y̓c ˀé·y A
beaver, táx̣cpol N
beaver musk, qú·ynu N
beaver, baby AW, qamóhoł N
because, wecé·n P
because, as, for, ˀetke P
because of, ki sis
because of, for reason of, wecé·n sis
because of, to, up to, x sis
because of heat or smoke, ˀilú·ye vts
because of toughness, qittiw̓í·speme qit̓tíw A
because of wind, wilé· vtp
because it is small/recent, (with peme) ˀec̓̌í·c N
beclouded, be dark, tehém VC
become, lí·k vtss
become, come to be, be born, wic̓̌é· VS
bed (for the night), be in, táwta VC
bed, be sick in, wéw̓ne VC
bed, go to; lay oneself down in, reflexive prefix + ˀinikí VS
bed, go to (sg), táwtaliksix táwta VC
bed, go to (pl), pinmí·kse piním VS
bed, make, tá·winanisa hí·nani VS
bed, place to sleep, pinmí·ke·s or pinmí·kinwe·s piním VS
bed, place to sleep and live, simé·s N
Bed Rock Canyon (place name), tex̣séhe téx̣sem N
bedbug, pilespíles N
bedding or flooring, hé·wsil̓iks hé·wsil̓ik VS
bedfellow, téwtiwe· té·w vtp, stp, tiwé· VC
Bedrock Cr Canyon nr Bruce's Eddy tiptáx̣pa N
bedrock in a river, tipatax̣ N
bedtime, time to go to sleep, pimikt̓á·l piním VS
bed-wetting, téw̓iwce ˀí·w VC
bee, bumble, qa·síˀ N
beef, mú·hnim núkt mú· N
beer, tipí·pin̓ tipí·pi VS
beet, lulc̓̌é·lulc̓̌el luc̓̌é·l A
beet, red, heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
beetle, "pitícin" N
beetle EPW, hornet HW, t̓i·t̓í·nu N
before, in front, ˀanó·qt N
before doing something, ˀe·sk vsts
before certain time, kumnú·kum kum stp
before noon, p̓ex̣né·sx p̓éq VC
before that, prior to that, ˀanó·qtkin̓ika or ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y ˀanó·qt N
beforehand, forward, ˀanó·qtipx ˀanó·qt N
beg, call to locate someone, page, ten̓ewí· VS
beg for food, invite oneself in, wiˀyá·c VS
begging, ˀipneten̓é·wit ten̓ewí· VS
begin, start, t̓uyi vtss
begin, start, commence, ˀú·yi VS
beginning, the first one, ˀú·yit ˀú·yi VS
begrudge, reluctant to give up, q̓ú·m VC
behalf of, on, ce· vts
behalf of, on; for the sake of, ˀayn sts
behave, kú· VS 'do'
behave badly, qepsíˀs kú·se qepsí A
behavior, action, kú·t kú· VS
behead, qú·l V
behind, hé·le·kin̓ike hé·lek N
behind, in the back of, kunmé·le·kin̓ike kunm stp
behind, stay, wéhne VC
behind in time, too late, k̓umíc P
behold, fix eyes on, saˀyó·x̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
behold, watch eagerly, tak̓áy VC
behold, watch attentively, welé·kce hekí VC
beings who appear in old stories, titwatityá·ya titwatí· VS
belch, tiyé·x̣ti VS
belief, mic̓̌kú·ynekt nekí VS
belief, tim̓né·leqit leqi VS
belief, tala vtp
belief, faith, hope, titm̓íne titm̓íne VC
believe (in one's heart), (with tim̓né·) leqi VS
believe (what one hears), mic̓̌kú·ynekse nekí VS
believe, have an opinion, nekí VS
believe, hope, depend on, rely on, titm̓íne VC
believe, not to, talawiqíca wiqí· VC
believe, think something is true, ˀikú·ynekse ˀikú·y A
belittle, ridicule, teyyewicwíye yiyewicwí· VS
bell, a, k̓olálk̓olal k̓olál N
bells made from dried dewclaws, peyupé·yu pé·yu N
bells on the ankles, wearing, tu·q̓í·kt tu·q̓í·k VS
bells of dewclaws, rattlers, c̓̌il̓á·kstin N
belly, ˀilú·t N
belly deep, pé·ˀilu·t ˀilú·t N
belong, own, have, nim sts + wé· V
belongings, equipage, furniture, wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
beloved, hetéˀew hé·tewi VS
below, ˀallá·y N

below, ˀalláykin̓ika or ˀallá·ykin̓ika ˀallá·y N
below something, ˀé·nim N
belt, place under clothing along , piy̓úx̣te VS
belt, sash, sam̓áwas sam̓awá· VC
belt, wear a, sam̓wá·ca sam̓awá· VC
belt, wear something like a, wá·tiw̓a VC
belt-deep, up to one's belt, pá·sam̓was sam̓awá· VC
belted, with a belt, wá·tiw̓anin̓ wá·tiw̓a VC
bench, wix̣siˀliké·cet̓es liké·ce VS
bench (topographic), hil̓qípe hil̓qí VC
bench above yató·yn, yax̣tó·yn N
bench, end of a ridge, coqó·toyam súqu N
bench, higher (topographic), té·mtex̣sikem N
bend, k̓illí· VC
bend (e.g., a branch) by pulling, niké·sp̓itkse sip̓í·t A
bend (of river), ciwáyn N
bend (of river), horseshoe bend, wé·lk̓itk̓itpe k̓ít VC
bend (something), c̓í·l VC
bend down to water (e.g., horse), ˀipné·quqlu·se lu· VS
bend down to water (e.g., moose), we·m̓lu·se lu· VS
bend head from drowsiness, tewtelíxnikse lixnik VS
bend of river, cí·wi·n N
bend of river (unit of distance) sú·li·n sú·li· VC
bend of trail, ciwí·wi·n ciwí·wi· VC
bend one's head down, ˀiné·cewteylekse leylé·k VS
bend over, lean over (of trees), tiwiwlí·kse tiwíw vtp
bend way down, ˀiná·qqoc̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
bendable, easy to bend, sisp̓í·tsisp̓it sisp̓í·ti VS
benefit someone, do good to, taˀcwiyó·sa táˀc A
bent (e.g., from old age), k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
bent down (e.g., of a branch), be sisp̓í·ti VS
bent easily, flimsy, łat̓ápłat̓ap A
bent over (e.g., absorbed in work), k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
bent, be, kí·w̓i· VC
bent, be, k̓illí· VC
bent, become, k̓icwí· VC
berate, call names, té·lewleqise lewleqi VS
berate, quarrel, ˀix̣ilpí· VS
berries (general term), timá·nit tima·ní· VS
berries SW (arch), yiyó·x̣c̓al N, yiyóqop N, liló·qop N
berries, go around picking, ˀipnatamsá·siyayiksa tá·msas N
berries as one picks, eat, (with a reflexive prefix) ke VC
berries of red thornberry, telé·x̣nim tamá·nit telex̣ N
berries of weed, katámno N
berries off the branches, eat, (with a reflexive prefix) ke VC
berries or chokecherries, pick, tima·ní· VS
berries used as smoking mixture, hotó·to N
berry picking, apples, timá·nit tima·ní· VS
berry picking, go, timnó· VC
berry (black thornberry), sísnim N
berry (blackberry), sisnímnim timá·nit sísnim N
berry (blackberry), cimú·xcimux cé·qet cé·qet N
berry (dwarfed huckleberry), ˀalaˀá·la N
berry (elderberry), mít̓ip N
berry (grouseberry), ˀalaˀá·la N
berry (huckleberry), cemí·tx cemitek N
berry (raspberry), cé·qet N
berry (red raspberry), heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
berry (red thornberry), té·lx̣ telex̣ N
berry (serviceberry), kiké·ye N
berry (snowberry), cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N
berry (sour gooseberry), pí·lus N
berry (strawberry), nickaˀní·ckaˀ N
berry (strawberry), t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
berry (sweet gooseberry), k̓im̓mé N
berry (thimbleberry), ta·x̣tá·x̣ N
berry (thornberry), císnim N
berry (wild roseberry), tá·msas N
berserk, wild, peˀtú·qes A
best, capá·taˀc táˀc A
beseech, ask, ˀinehmú· mú· VC
beside (close to), kumkín̓ike kum stp
beside (near), q̓atát q̓atatí VC
beside (next to), list̓éx̣ list̓eqí VS
besides, furthermore, moreover, kawá N
best, superior, high, tó·sx tó·sk A
best, very good, taˀsníx taˀc A
best, do one's, ˀipné·qpisce qepisí VC
bet, a, haniyó·t haní· VS
betray, misemí VS
better, qetu táˀc qetu P
better (as in 'I'd better go'), wá·qit P
better, higher, more, tó·sk A
between, hé·pey N
between spring and summer, ˀapá·m̓ ˀápa N
beware, (be) alert, heháynem P
beware, be cautious, ˀimáˀyiya ˀiyíya VC
bewildered, be, pe·lé·y VC
bewilderingly, niké· vtp
bewitch, wé·plehpse lehp VS
beyond, on the other side, kú·n̓ix kú·ni N
beyond, far side, away, kú·pkin̓ike, kú·px kú·p N
Bible, talapó·sanm tí·m̓es talapó·sa VC
bible, certificate, book, letter, tí·m̓es N
biceps, kéhen N

bid(der), highest, tamá·toskt tó·sk A
big (sg), himé·q̓is himé·q A
big (pl), titílu A
big, so; this big, kaslapá kásl N
big, very, ˀé·t P
big one, hiyú·m N
Big Canyon above Lenore and Peck, pipú·ynime pípu·y N
big cous (kind found near Tolo L.), titlóqaws qawas N
big crevice in the earth, tipaˀax̣ N
Big Dipper, hiyú·m táx̣to hiyú·m N
big flakes of snow in late winter, ˀaˀá·nm ˀicuˀyé·ks ˀá·ˀa N
Big Foot, ˀict̓iyehé· N
Big Island near Orofino, ID, si·kíˀmap sí·kiˀ N
Big Pounding-Stone Creek, ˀimséhe ˀímse N
bighorn, female, hiyé·te N
bighorn, male, tin̓ú·n N
bigness, himeq̓isné·wit himé·q A
bile, wáw̓as N
bill (of birds), muzzle, beak, nú·snu N
billy club, k̓áplac N
bind something up into a bundle, wal̓áˀsapaca ˀisá·pa VC
bind, tie, wrap, shackle, wel̓étp̓ese letp̓é· VS
binding, hem, border, edge, welé·mit welé·mi VS
birch tree, heslíps N
"birchwood", willow, táx̣s N
bird: "one that flies around", weyíxnike·t lixnik VS
bird (a general word), payó·payo· N
bird (light grey, sparrow-sized) wí·twit N
bird sp., ti·ptí·pnu N
bird sp., flicker?, té·qt teqet N
bird sp., pinon bird?, ˀispá·k̓ax N
bird sp., robin?, wí·spox̣pox̣ N
bird hunting, tex̣tíwe tex̣tíwe VC
bird with long bill EPW, ˀipcqí·tit N
bird with long bills, x̣awí·tx̣awit N
bird, a crane-like extinct bird, piyó·piyo N
bird, a kind of, ciyí·titit N
birdbill (plant name), qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓ lí·ckaw̓ N
birds, weyíwtelikin lí·k VC
Birds Coming Down (woman's name), piyopiyó·tamtaqikt teqí·k VS
Birds-in-Flocks (man's name), piyopyó·t̓alikt piyó·piyo N
birth, wíc̓et wic̓é· VS
birthplace, place of origin, wic̓é·nwe·s wic̓é· VS
biscuitroot, "laqáptat" N
biscuitroot, dried, qá·ws qawas N
biscuitroot, fresh, qá·msit N
biscuitroot, smoked patty of, capá·k̓imlaˀkt k̓imlaˀkt N
biscuitroot, sun-dried patty of, capk̓í·cay k̓í·cay N
biscuitroot loaf, ˀápa N
bison, qoq̓á·lx̣ N
bison: "(being) from k̓ú·sey̓n", k̓usey̓nem̓é k̓ú·sey̓n N
bison calf, kulkul̓é·lx N
bison calf, ˀalwaˀálwa ˀaláwa N
bison country, k̓ú·sey̓n N
bison hunt trail, k̓usey̓neˀískit k̓ú·sey̓n N
bison hunting, tukéytet tukʷéyte VS
bison robe, ˀalwá·cickan ˀaláwa N
bison yearling, ˀaláwa N
bit: "for (horse's) mouth", him̓pay̓ayn hím̓ N
bite, keˀnpí ˀinipí VS.
bite (e.g., meat off of bones), k̓alapskí VS
bite, hold by teeth, keˀnpíse ˀinipí VS
bite, suck, wecúq̓up VS
bite off, sever by biting, ké·suˀpse suˀup VS
bite something open, eviscerate, ké·t̓uxskse t̓úxs VC
bite something to death, ké·c̓illi·kse c̓illí· VS
biting, in, ké· vtp, stp
bits and pieces, in, tim̓ik VS
bitter, pisáq̓is pisáq A
bitter (of meat): "with gall", maqsí·n máqas N
bitter sweet flavor, kit̓ímkit̓im kit̓im A
bitter taste, irritating, pisásx̣nin̓ pisásq VC
bitterroot, łit̓á·n N
bitterroot EPW, pisáq̓is pisáq A
black, cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
black (e.g., black coffee), sepetwen̓é·y̓ tiwé· VC
black, be, cimú·k VS
black bear, yá·kaˀ N
black bruise, cimú·kin cimú·k VS
black cricket, cálxcalx N
black hawthorn, sísnim N
black person, cacmó·xcacmox cámok A
black pine branches, lé·qeyt N
Black Swan (man's name), wetyétmes cimú·xcimux wetyétmes N
black thornberry, sísnim N
black-tailed buck, té·wisi·n té·wis N
black-tailed doe, yeˀémes N
blackberry: "black", cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
blackberry: "black hawthorn", sisnímnim timá·nit sísnim N
blackberry: "blackberry", cé·qet N
Blackberry-Person (woman's name), sisnímpu· sísnim N
blackbird, q̓ósq̓os N
blackcap, cé·qet N
blackcap: "black", cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS

Blackeagle (man's name), tipiyeléhne cimú·xcimux tipiyeléhne N
Blackfoot people, ˀisq̓óyxnix N
bladder, ˀá·l̓as N
bladder, thin tissue, tilí·pus N
blame, himéy VC
blame, censure, damn, reproach, tá·n̓ani VS
blanket, cí·ckan N
blanket, saddle, sahy̓á·yn sáhay N
blanket of bear hide, hiyú·mcickan or hiyó·mcickan hiyú·m N
blanket of small bison, ˀaláwa N
blanket of tanned buckskin, ˀispihí·n cí·ckan ˀispihí·n N
blanket or robe to sit on, wix̣suˀútekey ˀú VC
Blanketed Earth (man's name), wé·tescickanin̓ wé·tes N
blast, explosion, sapá·toqin toq VC
blaze, flash, ˀilakáˀwit kaˀáw VS
bleached by the sun, be, ˀilesqíce siqí VC
bleed, wé·l vtp
bleed (of nose), sú·s VC
bleed, drip, leak, sisé·w VC
bleed, lose blood, kikeˀtí·se kikéˀet N
bleed from nose, nosebleed, ˀilpsú·s VC
bleed to death, wé·ltin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
blight someone's hunting power, hí·sq̓i VS
blind, be almost, tité·wi VS
blind, become, ˀilettem̓é·wise tité·wi VS
blind, eyeless, silú·nut or sílunu·t sílu N
blind, lacking in visual acuity, tité·w̓ew tité·wi VS
blind, stone blind, ˀilettem̓é tité·wi VS
blind in one eye, be, toq̓ó·x̣nin̓ toq̓ó·x̣ VC
blind someone, make someone blind, toq̓ó·x̣ VC
blink, lim̓úx P
blink (involuntary), lak̓ápc P
blink (voluntary), leq̓épc P
blink in anger, q̓í·lps VC
blinking (e.g., of the eye), x̣alapx̣aláp x̣aláp VS
blister, get, ˀiyá·tq̓oqsa toq̓oqí VC
blister, have a, (with a prefix) teplú·sk VS
blister, have a, tikíkim VC
blister, something that causes a, sapá·tq̓oqaˀs toq̓oqí VC
blister on foot, have a, ˀipsqiteplú·skse teplú·sk VS
blister on hand, have a, wepteplú·skse teplú·sk VS
bloated, x̣ax̣x̣áw P
bloated, be; be gassy, tú·xtuk VC
bloated, become, p̓ú·l̓em VC
block, (with stem prefixes) k̓alakí VC
block, close (someone) in, ˀipé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
block, form into blocks, ˀisk̓íwkse k̓íw VC
block out entry into one's body, yik̓ú·pc V
block someone from coming in, weyk̓í·pcke yik̓í·pc P
blocked, be, k̓alál VC, k̓ilikí VC, k̓ilíl VC
blocked in, be, c̓éˀ V
blood, kikéˀt kikéˀet N
blood brother, pal, yelepit N
blood clot, hardened blood, ˀaláptox N
blood poisoning, pí·lus N
bloody odor, of, "tuhúxtuhux" A
bloom, latí· VS
blot, wipe out, clean up, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓oy V
blot out, cover, overpower, lápc P
blow (air with mouth), sepú· vtp
blow (of cool wind), wilá·yawksa yáw VS
blow (of warm wind), sepú·ˀleˀyeqse ˀiyeq A
blow (of wind) (verb prefix), wilé· vtp
blow (of wind) (verb stem), há·tya VC
blow (to flare up fire), sepú·likse lí·k VS
blow, strike a; hit, wáwya N
blow a horn (e.g., elk whistle), sepú·nmise hinimí· VS
blow away (e.g., illness), sepú·weqi·ce weqí· VC
blow downhill (of wind), hisepeléhnece léhne VC
blow into something (of wind), sepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
blow off something (of wind), wilax̣ółksa x̣oł V
blow off someone else's (as hat), wilá·q̓ołkay̓sa q̓ół V
blow on oneself (in sweathouse), sepú·likse lí·k VS
blow on something to cool it, sapó·yawksa yáw VS
blow one's nose, sí·t VC
blow out (e.g., a candle), sapó·ta·sksa ta·sí VC
blow something away (of wind), wilé·tkuytese tuk^{w}éyte VS
blow up (e.g., a balloon), sapó·tpolisa tpoli VS
blows with fist, dealing, ˀipít̓et ˀipt̓é· VS
blowing (a word to describe), púx P
blue, yo·syó·s yo·s A
blue (e.g., of sky), be, ˀilap̓átx̣p̓atx̣ca p̓atx̣ VC
blue (e.g., of spoiled meat), get yo·síca yo·s A
Blue at the Head (man's name), yo·syó·s tu·liké·cin̓ yo·s A
blue gray, dull gray, qu·sqú·s qú·s A
blue grouse, tuy̓é N
blue-colored ground spider, wé·tespeme x̣elx̣elú·ye x̣elx̣elú·ye N
blueback salmon, q̓óyx̣c N
blueback season, around July, q̓oyx̣c̓á·l q̓óyx̣c N
blued, made blue, yo·sní·n or yó·sni·n yo·s A
bluejay, quyé·squyes quyé·s N

Bluejay Place (place name), quyesquyé·snime quyé·s N
bluff, q̓ú·l̓p N
bluff, cliff, tílel N
bluff, rock shelter, cave, canyon, tóqox̣ N
bluff near Stites, ID, wicx̣k̓oyláhnapa q̓óy VC
bluing, blue dye, capá·kayo·skaˀs yo·s A
blunder, make a, líp VC
blunder from ignorance, make a, wepsiméywise siméy VS
blunt (of cutting edge), yeˀéwyeˀew yeˀéw A
blunt (of points), timlukstímluks timluks V
blunt instrument, with a, wáw̓ vtp
blurred, qe·sqé·s qé·s A
blurry (because of dark sky), be, x̣eˀéw VC
blurry, just barely visible, x̣eˀé·w̓ x̣eˀéw VC
blurry, milky, murky (of river), qa·sqá·s qá·s A
blush, ˀillíp ˀekú·se ˀillíp P
blush, flush, ˀalálp VS
board, wooden, ˀicepéˀqt péˀq VS
board (as in 'room and board'), wic̓ú·t wic̓ú· VS
board for babies, cradle board, tikéˀs N
board, rack, wood, saway N
boarder, be a, wic̓ú·t haní·sa wic̓ú· VS
boast, brag about oneself, ˀipnó·tosksa tó·sk A
boat, líy̓es N
bobbed, k̓ú·mcnin̓ k̓ú·mc A
Bobcat Old Man, qehepqí·wn qéhep N
bobcat, wildcat, qéhep N
bobolink, "polecat", tim̓úytim̓uy N
bobtailed, tuˀynuk̓ú·mc k̓ú·mc A
body, cilá·kt cilakat N
body hair (of humans), sétey N
body louse, pipé·x̣ N
boil (e.g., meat), cilú· VS
boil (intransitive), bubble up, mát VC
boil (of river churning), mú·lli VS
"boil", sore, sáhay N
boil, skin eruption, furuncle, másqoy N
boil away, mú·y VC
boil over, mó·lat VC
Boise, ID EPW, pá·sx̣a pasax̣ N
Boise; Boise River, ID, qapqapaˀál or qapqapaˀá·l qáp N
boisterous, be uncontrollably, q̓eyé·y̓s VC
bold, brave, fearless, kiceysí·mey kicé·y VC
bone, pí·ps pipis N
bone fat, pipísnim wé·ˀikt wé·ˀikt N, pipis N
bone piece used in stick game, ló·x̣om N
bone piece used to fix hair, x̣otx̣óˀs N
bone tool to get edible pine bark cuk̓éymit̓es or cik̓eymit̓oˀs k̓é·ymi VS
bone, cheek, mastáyk̓ocacin k̓ócac N
bone, collar; matches, túhuc N
bone, collar, qócqoc N
bone, dentalium, ˀéx̣sex̣s N
bone, tail, tuˀúynu waˀapcwáˀapc tuˀúynu N, waˀapcwáˀapc N
bone, thigh, qáptqapt N
bone?, k̓áˀc sts
bones left after eating meat off, ké·pips pipis N
bonnet (Sioux type), war, tuˀynúˀsu·s tuˀúynu N, ˀisú·s N
bonnet, war, té·wisi·n tá·qma·ł tá·qma·ł N
bony, stiff, hard, paq̓áw A
book, tí·m̓es N
book, reading matter, hité·men̓es hité·me VC
book learned, tí·m̓esnim hí·naq̓in̓ hí· VC
border, be on the, ˀilaq̓í· VS
border, edge, brim of a hat, welé·mit welé·mi VS
border, hem, put an edge on, welé·mi VS
bore a hole, wep̓íłkse p̓íł VC
bored, be, ninnasí VC
boring, ninnásic or ninnác̓ic ninnasí VC
born, be, wic̓é· VS
borrow, wé·msi VS
bosom, "kiwx̣kíwx̣" N
boss, governor, head, sovereign, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
boss, noble, senior, superior, té·q A
boss around, subjugate, dictate, wetx̣wé·yimte VS
both, both people, ˀúylepwe ˀúy stp
both, both people, ˀúylepuˀ lep Nu
both, both sides, pair, pelqé·y N
both, both things, ˀúyleptix lep Nu
bother with, fool with, qí·c VC, qí·cq VC
bothersome, lammát̓ic lammát A
bottle of fifth of whisky, lukúylukuy lukúy A
bottle, glass, teheswé·kuˀs téhes N
bottom (e.g., of a bag), ˀí·t̓it N
bottom of river of clay, túksuˀ N
bottom of valley, downriver area, ˀallá·y N
Boulder Creek (place name), tí·weniˀcpe tí·we VC
boulder in the river, ˀámsax̣ N
bounce (a baby to keep it happy), cú·yecese weyé·ce VS
bouncing around, yukúpyukup yukúp P
bow, gun, rifle, tim̓ú·ni N
bow, nod, salute, wit̓íx P
bow, traditional, walí·mtim̓uni walí·m stp, tim̓ú·ni N
Bow (man's name), tim̓ú·ni N
bow made of a rib, tim̓ú·ni tupéˀc tupeˀec N
bow of canoe, nú·snu N
bow string, tiw̓í·was tiw̓í·wa VS
bow, string a, tiw̓í·wa VS
bowels, intestines, máymay N
bowl, cup, hí·k̓ay N
bowleg, wé·yux k̓ik̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC, wé·yux N
bows (and arrows) (nursery), tam N

box, container, ʔitétp̓es ʔite VS
box, sting, hit, knock, punch, ʔipt̓é· VS
boxing, fight, ʔiyeq̓í·swit ʔiyéq A
boy, há·cwal N
boy (teenage), bachelor, youth, teʔéx̣et N
boy crazy, lecherous, peʔtú·qes A
boys' quarters, lé·wite·s N
brace (e.g., a horse moving back) ʔinétuletisqiʔlikse lí·k VS
brace oneself, ʔipná·tolatalqsa talaqí VC
brace something up, temeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
bracelet, wapk̓í·lk̓il k̓í·l N
bracelet of claw (e.g., of bears), k̓ipcú·cnim wapk̓í·lk̓il k̓í·l N
bracelet of elk's canine teeth, t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es N
bracelet of weasel hide, c̓íłiłe· wapk̓í·lk̓il k̓í·l N
brag about oneself, boast, ʔipnó·tosksa tó·sk A
braggadocio, hamanixná·wit há·ma N
braid or tress of hair, waptóʔs N
braid, make, (with prefix we) x̣upx̣upí VS
braid, make braids, wepsé·sise wé·pses N
braiding, wé·pses N
brain, yex̣yeqí·t̓es yex̣yeqí· VS
brain, put hide in a solution of, yex̣yeqí· VS
brainless, without understanding, tim̓né·nut tim̓íne N
brains, pick each other's, pí·tku·pse tukʷé·p VS
brakes, có·yatalqaʔs talaqí VC
"bramble", fruit of a species of, t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
branch, pé·tit N
branch, bush, twig, saway N
branch, limb, pé·tis N
"branch, limb", pá·toy N
branch, rod, vine, new offshoots, wiwáykoʔ N
branch out (e.g., of a road), pí·wyu·yce wiyú·y VC
branches of black pine, lé·qeyt N
branches, tangled, sex̣séqt N
brand, make a mark, stamp, tí·m̓e VC
brand on a horse, inscription, tí·m̓e tí·m̓e VC
branding iron, tí·m̓en̓es kícuy tí·m̓e VC
bravado, hamanixná·wit há·ma N
bravado, talk oneself into, ʔipnatackaw̓iswí·sa ciká·w VC
brave, confident, bold, kiceysí·mey kicé·y VC
brave, fearless, cikawsí·may ciká·w VC
brave, good, táʔc A
brave, manly, heroic, hamaníx há·ma N
brave, pretend to be, hamanixná·wisa há·ma N
bravery, cikaw̓í·swit ciká·w VC
brazen, impudent, insolent, peʔtú·qes A
bread, ʔipé·x̣ N
bread (loaf of ground cous), ʔápa N
bread (sun-dried loaf of camas), ʔip̓áyn N
break (e.g., a dam, a sweathouse), cik̓í·l VC
break (e.g., with a pointed obj), tím VS
break (a horse), wé·cet̓uyise wé·ce VS, ʔú·yi VS
break (e.g., bones to get marrow), ʔipt̓áp VS
break (e.g., leg, log, arm), k̓upíp P
break (of stick-like objects), k̓ú·p VC
break, crack (e.g., eggs), q̓éł V
break, crumble, ceyk VC
break, cut, sever, k̓íw VC
break, destroy, x̣it̓íl V
break, dissolve, póq VS
break, easy to, sim̓éy̓ P
break, split, crack, péʔq VS
break, split, cut, k̓ít VC
break by pressing with hand, cepé·peʔqe péʔq VS
break by pulling, niké·x̣t̓ilkse x̣it̓íl V
break into pieces by throwing, temé·tim̓kse tim̓ik VS
break into small pieces, crumble, yá·q̓aq VS
break off head (e.g., of chicken), weqú·lkse qú·l V
break open, cut open, puncture, t̓úxs VC
break something by pulling, niké·k̓itkse k̓ít VC
break something by sitting on it, wix̣cuʔúpeʔqse ʔú VC
break up (e.g., flint) to pieces, (with duplication) sáyk VS
break wind, discharge bad smell, tí· VS
breakable (e.g., of food), sim̓éy̓ P
breakable (e.g., of glass), tim̓ixtím̓ix tim̓ik VS
breakfast, méytipt or mé·ytipt mé·y N, típ VS
breakfast cereal, sí·s méytipeʔs típ VS, mé·y N
breakfast, have, méyhipsix or mé·hipsix hipí VS
breaking a horse, wé·cet̓uyit wé·ce VS
breaks of hills joined together, cicúlikecet liké·ce VS
breast, chest, híni N
breast, udder, qáhas N
breast bone, hiní·peme pí·ps híni N
breast plate, wehéyqt heyq VS
breath, hé·sin hé·s VC
breath, be out of, katátam VC
breathe, hé·s VC
breathe in, inhale, wesepéylekse leylé·k VS
breathless (e.g., from surprise) hipsnáʔ P
breech clout, cepé·k̓ilkt k̓ilikí VC
breeches, very short, "tigkúllin" N
brick of ground cous (qá·ws), ʔápa N
brick of ground roots, sun-dried, capk̓í·cay k̓í·cay N
brick of ground sunflower seeds, wé·wit N
bride, female newcomer, ʔapolámt N
bride, purchase a, winí·ni VS

bride, with, (with ʔinek) wey vtp
bridegroom, té·mec N
bridge, tíkc tikic N
bridle (bit), him̓pay̓ayn hím̓ N
bridle (reins), niké·nikeʔs ʔinikí VS
briefly, momentarily, temporarily, teqe vtp
bright (verb prefix), ʔile vtp
bright (of color), pá·yo A
bright (of the sun), be, yik̓íw VC
bright, intelligent, smart, wepcú·k A
bright, be, líwyik VS
bright red, luc̓é·lluc̓el luc̓é·l A
brighten, líw VC
brightness, ʔilakáʔwit kaʔáw VS
brilliant, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
brim (e.g., of a hat), welé·mit wel̓é·mi VS
bring, carry (verb prefix), ʔinek vtp
bring (verb stem), ʔináhpayksa pá·y VC
bring, carry (verb stem), ʔinéhne VC
bring bad luck, hí·sq̓i VS
bring bad luck, qitíwi VS
bring bad luck, té·mlehp VS
bring in (game, usually deer), ʔisé·pe VC
bring news, (with pá·y VC) ʔinek vtp
bring something back, ʔináhpaytoqsa pá·y VC
bring something in, ʔiná·k̓acsa ʔá·c VS
bring something in line, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
bring something out, ʔiná·k̓atsa ʔá·t VS
bring things together, cé·wye·twe·ce tiwé· VC
bring to an upright position, niké·wisekeʔykse keʔéy VC
bristle, hair, fur, téhey N
bristle, stiff hair, c̓iwéyc̓iwey hú·kux c̓iwéy VC
bristle, with, wicle vtp
bristles up, with, tiskí·n tiskín A
bristly, rough with bristles, tiskíntiskin tiskín A
broadside EPW, k̓úyx P
broil, fry, k̓úsmi VS
broil, pierce, roast, tú· VS
broiling stick, taʔcáway N
broken, cik̓í·l cik̓í·l VC
broken (of stick-like object), k̓ú·pnin̓ k̓ú·p VC
broken, punctured, t̓uxs VC
bronchitis, have, ʔilaqy̓á·wisa qiy̓á·w VC
brook trout, pí·ckatyo N
broom, cá·pcx̣ilaykaʔs cx̣ilayk VS
broth of salmon or deer meat, walí·m̓iyqt walí·m stp
broth, juice, ʔiyéqt N
brothel, kicuyew̓e·tú·m ʔiní·t kícuy N
brother (man's younger brother), ʔásqap K
brother (woman's younger brother), nípe K
brother, older, yá·s K
brothers (men married to sisters) hik̓áytiwa· hí·k̓ay N
brothers by same mother, ʔilú·twe· ʔilú·t N
brother-in-law, mSH, WB (address), cik̓í·wn K
brother-in-law, mSH, WB (ref), tiwé·ye K
brother-in-law, fSH, HB, pinú·kin K
brow, eyebrow, cilímtex̣tey tex̣tey N
brown, kewxké·wx ké·wx A
brown, be, pá·q VS
brown, chestnut, siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓íw A
brown, dark, suk̓úysuk̓uy suk̓úy A
brown, dull, pu·xpú·x pú·x A
brown, light bay, pa·x̣pá·x̣ pá·q VS
brown, mouse, pu·xpú·x pú·x A
brown bear, yá·kaʔ N
brrr (sound made when cold), ʔí·cicicicicic P
Bruce's Eddy, near Orofino ID, timí·map N
bruise, cimú·kin cimú·k VS
bruise, contuse, (with teqe) lam VC(?)
bruise, have frostbite, (with reflexive prefix and we) k̓asasí VC
brush, twigs, bush, pátan N
"brush" (Western Hawthorn), sísnim N
brush off, kil̓im V
brush or twig, tangled HW, tisx̣tí·sx̣ tí·sx̣ A
brush roll to scare out fish HW, sé·px̣ule·witit̓es witi VS
"brushwood", qáqsa N
brushy, thick with underbrush, litxlítx litk A and N
bubble, sizzle, mú·łmuł VC
bubble from heat, ʔilemú·łmułce mú·łmuł VC
bubble up, boil, mát VC
bubbling, mulululululu P
buck, black-tailed, té·wisi·n té·wis N
buck, two-point, tiʔlá·nm k̓ípcuc tiʔíla N
buck, white-tailed, tip̓í·tawisi·n N, tap̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
buck fever, shaking, earthquake, x̣ipípipin x̣ipípip VC
buck goat, qósalat N
"buck goat" (male bighorn), tin̓ú·n N
bucket, kú·ten̓es kú· VS
buckle, sú·yesitkeʔs sitk VS
buckskin, tanned, ʔispihí·n N
buckskin, tanned deer hide, wí·spol N
buckskin for making moccasins, ʔilá·pqat̓ayn ʔilé·pqet N
buckskin horse, dark, taqoʔwá·koʔs tá·qoʔ N
buckskin horse, light bay horse, ʔilapá·qin̓ pá·q VS
buckskin shirt, wispó·lsam̓x̣ sam̓aq N
buckskin strip, shoestring, ʔalpóʔs N
buckthorn, hawthorn, té·lx̣ telex̣ N
buffalo: "(being) from k̓ú·sey̓n", k̓usey̓nem̓é k̓ú·sey̓n N
buffalo, bison, qoq̓á·lx̣ N
buffalo, water (prefix), pila stp

buffalo, water (mythical), tasíˀ N
buffalo calf, ˀalwaˀálwa ˀaláwa N
buffalo country, k̓ú·sey̓n N
buffalo robe to sit on, qoq̓á·lx̣nim wix̣suˀútekey ˀú VC
bug, bedbug, pilespíles N
bug in dried meat EPW, k̓álk̓al N
"buga-boo", hóqs N
build (a house), lawáhsasa láhsa VS
build a fence, ˀipé·lkili·kse likilí· VC
build a fire, light fire, ˀá·lik VS
building, le·w vtp
building, a, lawáhsat láhsa VS
bulge, rise, become bloated, p̓ú·l̓em VC
bulging, be, sá·l̓ay VC
bull, steer, cú·łim N
bull, stallion: "with testicles" talohí·n tá·lo N
bull elk EPW, wewúkiye N
bull frog, k̓úpk̓up seqex̣séqex̣ k̓up N
bull snake, pixwew̓é N
bull trout, Dolly Varden trout, ˀí·sl̓am N
bullet, cé·p N
bullet hole, wound, ˀé·wte·s N
"bullfrog, lady", waq̓waq̓ló·sa N
bulrush, cattail, tule mat, tule tók̓o N
bum steer, give a; misinform, tu·psiméywise siméy vsts
bumble bee, qa·síˀ N
bump into, keˀéw VC
bump into (someone), (with suffix é·y̓) kiyé·y̓se kú· VS 'go'
bump, punch, kick, pelt, peˀk VS
bumpy, jerky, rough, shaky, tanántanan tanán A
bunch (rope), weave, wáwsakimksa wasá·kimk VS
bunch, be in a, wit̓é· VC
bunch, pine cone, cluster, sex̣séqt N
bunch grass, walí·mc̓ixc̓ix c̓ix N
bunched twigs used as a bird nest, lací·lyaxs N
bunched up, k̓apá·p k̓ápap VC
bunched up, gathered, coˀóm̓ ˀamokí VC
bundle, make a, wal̓áˀsapaca ˀisá·pa VC
bundle, pack, lunch (e.g., camas), ˀisé·ps N
bundle (something) up, weˀlé·squyk VS
bundle up, lok̓ó·li· VC
"bundles", ták̓aw N
burial, burying, temí·kt temikí VS
burial, storage in the earth, wew̓í·kt wew̓ikí VS
burial ground, burying place, temiké·s temikí VS
buried, be, yiyé·wi VS
burn (verb prefix), ˀilc vtp, ˀils vtp, ˀilíw vtp
burn (verb stem), líw VC
burn (of hair), ˀilsqú·pqupce qú·p VC
burn, cause rope burn, nikéhupse hup VS
burn each other up in sweathouse, pí·tku·pse tukʷé·p VS
burn someone (as in a sweathouse), tukʷé·p VS
burn something off to a stubble, cepé·ˀleqiwtkse qíwtk VS
burn to death, ˀilíwtin̓kice tin̓ukí VC
burn up, burn everything, ˀilaláˀamksa laˀám VC
burn up quickly (e.g., as paper), taqaˀlaláˀamksa laˀám VC
burn wood, put wood on a fire (?) t̓e VS
burned, singed, ˀilat̓áx̣ax̣t t̓áx̣ax̣ VS
burned stumps, area of, tiyá·po· N
burned tree, ˀilíwheqteqt heqet N
burned wood, ˀilsté·m̓qet té·m̓qet N
burning but not brightly, tu·stú·s tú·s A
burning someone out of sweathouse, tukú·pt tukʷé·p VS
burst to bits, punctured, tit̓uxstit̓úxs t̓úxs VC
bury (the dead), sepeyyé·wise yiyé·wi VS
bury (usually the dead), temikí VS
bury dead animals, wew̓ikí VS
bury, deposit, lay down, set down ˀinikí VS
bury, store underground, wew̓ikí VS
burying place, hí·kteˀkinwe·s kiteˀ A
burying place, burial ground, temiké·s temikí VS
burying place, sáway N
bush which grows very thick, macqó·ysiway mácqoy N
bush, brush, twigs, pátan N
bush, chokecherry, timscáway timis N
bush, twig, branch, saway N
bushel, temí·newit hí·newi VS
bushes, in(to) the, é·pe vtss
bushes, into the, liké·pe VS
bushy, litxlítx litk A and N
business, x̣elé·leyn x̣elé·ley VC
busy (e.g., gathering food), be, ˀináhyalaca hiyá·la VC
busy with head bent over, be, wáwtatalqsa talaqí VC
busy, be, x̣elé·ley VC
but, met P, mét̓ú met P
but, instead, kál̓a wax̣ kál̓a P
butcher (a caught game), ˀisíwe VC
butcher, decapitate, ˀisequ·lkse qú·l V
butcher (archaic), wéw̓siwe· ˀisíwe VC
Butcher (woman's name), ˀisíwepel̓u· ˀisíwe VC
butte, knoll, ridge, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
butter, có·yak̓papt k̓ápap VC
butter, qahásnim wé·ˀikt qáhas N, wé·ˀikt N
buttercup, Western, ˀiceyé·yenm sílu ˀice N, stp

butterfly, łé·płep N
buttermilk, có·yak̓papnim ʔiyéqt k̓ápap VC
buttocks, we vtp
buttocks, hind end, derriere, t̓í·can N
buttocks, pertaining to, wix̣suʔ vtp
buttocks, stern of canoe, end, ʔí·t̓it N
buttocks out or up, with, tiskeʔ vtp
buttocks up, hunch down with, wep̓ískse p̓is VC
buy, ʔinipí VS
buy, exchange, trade, sell, ʔitam̓ayá· VS
buy on credit, waq̓í·ski ʔinpíse wá·q A
buzzard, q̓ispaʔláya N
by, be; be close, q̓atatí VC
by, by an instrument, ki sis
by, near, laykin sis
by (as in 'by oneself'), ciwá·tx̣ sts
by (as in 'go by'), wá·w VC
by (as in 'go by')(suffix), á·t vtss
by (as in 'two by two'), pe stp
by and by, ʔec̓í·cpe ʔec̓í·c N
by means of, ki sis
by the way, maʔx̣ P
bypass, pass, skip, wá·w VC

C

cabbage, tea, leaf, písqu N
cabbage, skunk cabbage, temulté·mul té·mul N
cabin, log, saptamc̓aʔí c̓a VS and vtss
cache, storage space underground wiké·s N
cache in a tree, túke·s N
cactus, Plains pricklypear, ʔístis N
cajole, wep̓é·yewise ʔé·yewi VS
cake, tam̓á·mnim ʔipé·x̣ tá·m̓am N, ʔipé·x̣ N
cake, cookie, cicyuk̓í·snin̓ ʔipé·x̣ ʔipé·x̣ N
cake of ground qá·ws, cous cake, ʔápa N
calf, kulkul̓é·lx N
calf (nursery), ʔíckum̓ ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N
calf (of bison), ʔalwaʔálwa N
calf (of domestic cow), ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N
calf (of leg), pitpílu· N
calf, yearling, ʔinwí·me ʔínwim N
calf-deep, pé·pitpilu· pitpílu· N
calf elk, colt, qeʔéyix N
calico, sam̓qá·yn sam̓aq N
call, give a name, weʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
call, invite, summon, mú· VC
call, shout, holler, yell, tiyó·k VC
call names, wewkimí·timse tím VS
call names, offend, insult, (with prefix té·) lewleqi VS
call on, pay a visit, hekté·ce hekí VC
call on one's powers, (with a refexive prefix) tx̣iy̓ak VS
call out, call to locate someone ten̓ewí· VS
call someone a relative, himyú· VC
call someone inferior, wewiclé·mkse wiclé·m VC
call to locate someone, page, beg, ten̓ewí· VS
called, named, weʔnikí·n ʔinikí VS
calling out, asking for a favor, ten̓é·wit ten̓ewí· VS
calm, be, ʔé·yewi VS
calm, settled, tame, leq̓é·y̓ lé·q̓ey VC
calm, quiet, tálx̣talx̣ talaqí VC
calm, without wind, talí·x̣ P
calm (of waves), be, wáytalqsa talaqí VC
calm down, weaken, yoq̓óx̣ P
calm someone by talking, tatá·sksa ta·sí VC
calumniate, ʔinéhmisemse misemí VS
camas, qém̓es N
camas, go to dig, tukumné· VC
camas, rocks used to cook, té·mpiswe píswe N
camas, sun dried loaves of ground, ʔip̓áyn N
camas, sun-dried brick of ground, capk̓í·cay k̓í·cay N
camas digging for a few days, go, qem̓eyé·kse qém̓es N
camas digging place near Newsome Creek tukpemepí·nem pí·nem N
camas (roasting) pit, té·mekinwe·s té·mek VS, té·me·s N
camas root (Phinney), qá·msit N
camas season, about July, qam̓at̓á·l qém̓es N
camas soup, qem̓éssi·s sí·s N
camera, cepé·ʔletp̓eʔs ʔiletp̓é· VS
camomile, k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ k̓ú·sey̓n N, p̓alax̣ N
camp, camping trip, wis vtp
camp, deserted, ʔiní·te·s ʔiní·t N
camp, encamp, wispáyksa pá·y VC
camp, established, wispáyka·s pá·y VC
camp, go on a camping trip, wiskeʔéyce keʔéy VC
camp, make arrangements for a, wistamá·lwisa tamá·lwi VS
camp, move (as in house moving), wis vtp
camp, permanent; winter camp, ʔel̓wínikinwe·s ʔí VC
camp, residence, téw̓yenikt téw̓ye VC
camp, winter, lé·wike·s N
camp assembly, encampment, piwsaʔmókin ʔamokí VC
camp crier, announcer at a camp, tew̓yelenew̓é·t téw̓yele VC
camp chief, distributor of meat, ta·wtek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC
camp chief, leader, planner, wistamalwiy(aw̓)á·t tamá·lwi VS
camp cry, make a, téw̓yele VC
camp leader, supervisor, boss, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A

camp overnight, stay overnight, wéwtuk VS
camp robber, ʔispú·kux N
camp to dig roots, ʔimí VC
camp to hunt in the fall season, sex̣liwíce sex̣ním̓ N
camp together, piwsaʔmkcí·x ʔamokí VC
campfire, cú·yet̓et t̓e VS
campground, place to come to, wispáyka·s pá·y VC
campground, place to stay, tew̓yeniké·s téw̓ye VC
camping, wispáykt pá·y VC
camping ground, wispayká·s pá·y VC
campsite, lodging, hotel, wéwtuke·s wéwtuk VS
campsite, village, home, wic̓é·nwe·s wic̓é· VS
campsite which is deserted, ʔaláwta·s ʔá·la N
can, be able to, óʔqa vis
can, be capable, strong, qepsqéps qepisí A
can speak (a language), know, cú·kwe VC
Canadian, ki·ncó·c N
Canadian blanket, ki·nco·ccí·ckan ki·ncó·c N
Canadian goose EPW; white swan HW, yá·y̓ax N
canal, an artificial water-course, sú·le N
canaries, wild EPW, ʔawí·xno N
canary, yellow HW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
cancel, obliterate, lápc P
candle, capaʔlakáʔwit̓as kaʔáw VS
candy HW; marrow-like EPW, tepulwé·kuʔs té·pul N, we·kuʔs sts
cane, digging stick, tú·k̓es N
cane, limp with a, tú·k̓e vtp
cane, walk with a, tuk̓elí·kce lí·k VC
canine tooth, t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es N
cannibal (in Nez Perce folktale), pá·pspal̓o·papas N
cannibal: “self-eaten”, ʔipné·pin̓ hip̓í VS
cannibals: “mutual eater”, píhipitpel̓u· hipí VS
cannon, himé·q̓is tim̓ú·ni tim̓ú·ni N
cannot, not know how, wepsiméywise siméy VS
cannot remember, titó·la VS
canoe, líy̓es N
canoe, go across in a, ʔiyéhte VS
canoe, having to do with, hte VS
canoe of olden days, walí·mliy̓as or walí·m líy̓es líy̓es N
canon ball, cé·p N
cantaloupe, casaba melon, t̓ex̣t̓ex̣wé·kuʔs t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N, we·kuʔs sts
cantankerous, irritable, x̣ení·sx̣enis A
canteen, ʔacixwá·koʔs ʔá·cix N
canyon, bluff, rock shelter, cave, tóqox̣ N
canyon, ditch, hole in the ground, x̣aʔáwn x̣aʔáw VC
canyon, gorge, ravine, sáqan N
canyon, the head of a, líwam N
cap, hat, bandana, tá·qma·ł N
cap, percussion; flint, ʔáps N
cap made of basket, lí·ckaw̓ N
cap with a mother-of-pearl ornament, ʔistip̓í·ta·qm̓a·ł ʔistíp̓i N
capable, versatile, competent, qacanó A
capable, with supernatural power, tax̣á·m A
capacity to perform, doubt one’s, wepsiméywise siméy vsts
cape made from hide of young bison, ʔalwaʔálwa ʔaláwa N
caper, play around, scamper, waytayíca tayí VC
captivity, in, wele vtp
captivity, live in, weletéw̓yece téw̓ye VC
captivity, return home after, wetxú·wi VS
capture, lipí VS, ʔinipí VS
capture, grab, catch, cepé·qickse qick VS
car, automobile, ʔipnewlekeʔykeʔí keʔéy VC
car, railroad, ʔalá·nm séwlekeʔykeʔs keʔéy VC
cards, play, cexcemí·se cé·xcem N
cards, playing, cé·xcem N
care, not; be negligent, ʔá·k̓is VC
care for (e.g., a baby), wá·lwi VS
care for, like, (with directional suffix u·) nekí VS
care of, take; be attentive, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
care of, take; bother with, qí·c VC
care of, take; keep company, ʔiné·k̓nikse ʔinikí VS
care of, take; look after, qí·cq VC
care taking, ʔiné·k̓nikt ʔinikí VS
carefree, be, ʔé·yewi VS
careful, kiteʔkíteʔ kiteʔ A
careful, be (archaic), tililu· VS
careful, be; be devoted, serious, cepé·kteʔkse kiteʔ A
careful, be; look after, watch, (with wele) hekí VC
careful, be; stay away!, huhú·c P
careful, be; take care, qí·cq VC
careful, cautious, hehéynem P
careful, cautious (of 1sg), ʔinaʔyiyan̓ípac ʔiyíya VC
careful, cautious (of 2pl or 3pl), ʔimamaʔyiyán̓ípac ʔiyíya VC
careless, be; be half-hearted, misemí VS
careless, be; neglect, (with a reflexive prefix) ʔlis VC
careless, senseless, wild, peʔtú·qes A
carelessly, táy vtsc
carelessly, aimlessly, láw vtp
carelessly, indiscriminately, láwyix N

carelessly, obliviously, titolá·t titó·la VS
carelessly, quickly, hurriedly, tok̓ʷala vtp
carelessly, without planning, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
carelessly make a wrong statement, ˀimisq̓ulé·y VC
caress, pet, fondle, hamó·l VC
caretaker, a nurse, qicx̣new̓é·t qí·cq VC
carp, fish with scales, lixliksí·n lixlí·ks N
carpenter, wiwíceˀpu· wiwíceˀ N
carpenter, wisqawkaw̓á·t wisqáwk VS
carpenter ant, wiwíceˀpe támsoy wiwíceˀ N, támsoy N
carpenter's tool, a maul, wáwx̣ołkaˀs x̣ół V
carpentry work, do, wisqáwk VS
carpet, tuléhewsil̓ikt hé·wsil̓ik VS
carriage, séwlekeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
carried away, be, (with a reflexive prefix) tó·ˀyaq VC
carrot, cawitxwá·koˀs cawitak N
carrot, wild, cawí·tx cawitak N
carry, ˀinek vtp
carry, ˀinahpaykoísa pá·y VC
carry, lift something heavy, činín VC
carry, haul, transfer, ˀiné·kik VC
carry, hold, lipí VS
carry, hold and move, ˀinekí·kce lí·k VC
carry a baby, miyaˀsá·pta ˀisé·p V
carry along, transport, ˀinéhne VC
carry in, take something in, ˀiná·k̓acsa ˀá·c VS
carry (usually of food), move, ˀiptek vtp
carry on back, carry on shoulder ˀise·pí VS
carry out (food), ˀiptakáhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
carry over one's shoulder, té·mqi·pse qi·p VS
carry something around, ˀinaká·nx̣ lixnik VS
carry something down to the river, ˀinehwelú·y̓se wé·lu· VS
carry something following someone, ˀinéhtiwikce tiwí·k VC
carry something hanging over arm, tuké·pilpse lipí VS
carry something in arms, waqíkaˀyksa keˀéy VC
carry something to the top, ˀinahtoyá·misa tó·yam N
carry something out, ˀiná·k̓atsa ˀá·t VS
carry something over lower arm, tuké·pilpse lipí VS
carrying, be, wiyeˀénpse ˀinipí VS
carrying, in; while carrying, ˀinek vtp
carrying something on one's back, ˀisé·pt ˀise·pí VS
cart, séwlekeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
cartilage (e.g., of salmon), kú·mkum N
carve (meat), butcher (a game), ˀisíwe VC
carve (meat) off the bones, ˀick̓áwlapcksa láps V
carve with cutting edge, ˀisak̓íwkse k̓íw VC
carve out, dig out, wear out, x̣aˀáw VC
carved out, be, kí·w̓i· VC
casaba melon, cantaloupe, t̓ex̣t̓ex̣wé·kuˀs t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
cascade, waterfall, tíkem N
cascara sagrada (emetic/laxative), sálam N
cash in, trade, exchange, takalay VC
cask, wélkili·kin̓ likilí· VC
cast (rocks, dirt), tukwéyte VS
cast, té·m vtp, té·me vtp, tú·le vtp, yeq vtp
cast evil spell, hí·sq̓i VS
cast light on, capaˀlakaˀwiyó·sa kaˀáw VS
castrated, without testicles, talonó·t tá·lo N, nú·t sts
cat, pícpic pic N
cat, wild; bobcat, qéhep N
cataract, k̓ílt k̓ilit N
catastrophe, trouble, worry, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
catch (e.g., fish), lipí VS
catch, grab, (with cepé·) qick VS
catch, kill, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
catch, round up (e.g., horses), hiyá·la VC
catch, take hold of, ˀinipí VS
catch and take out of water, ˀinakáhtq̓ita·n̓ix láhtq̓i VS
catch by throwing a lasso, tamá·c̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
catch crayfish, tiˀlá·sa or tiˀlí·sa tiˀíla N
catch fish with a forked twig, láwcotayqsa tayaqí VS
catch fish with hook and line, wá·w̓alpsa wá·w̓a vtp, lipí VS
catch fish with net, teqí· VS
catch up, get ahead, ˀanó·q VS
catch up with someone, overtake, hewtuk̓í· VS
Catholic: "people of Mission Creek", ˀaysnimá·po· ˀayas N
Catholic Gulch, ID, pisx̣níme pisex̣ N
Catholic priest: "black shirt", sám̓x̣ cimú·xcimux sam̓aq N
cattail, múx̣s N
cattail, tule mat, tule, bulrush tók̓o N
cattle, bison, qoq̓á·lx̣ N
cattle, cow, mú· N
caught, be (e.g., in a tree), teqetu·leq̓í·kse q̓í· VC
cause, reason, origin, source, súqt suqut N
cause someone to die, sepé·tin̓kce tin̓ukí VC
caution, warn, taˀátk VS
cautious, alert, hehéynem P
cautious, watchful, ˀinu·le·xn̓ípec hekí VC
cautious, be; be careful, (with reflexive prefix) ˀiyíya VC
cautious, be; be distrustful, ˀipnáwyasy̓awna siy̓a·w VC

cavalryman, sik̓é·mpel̓u· sík̓em N, pel̓u· sts
cave, canyon, bluff, rock shelter, tóqox̣ N
cave, hole in the ground, x̣aˀáwn x̣aˀáw VC
cave in Lawyers Canyon, toqó·x̣pa tóqox̣ N
cave near Grangeville, ID, sapáˀca·s ˀá·c VS
caw, cry (of animals), hinimí· VS
caw (crowing of ravens), qó·x̣ P
Cayuse people, weyí·letpu· N
cease, stop, talaqí VC
cedar, big: "for shingles", hesí·sayn hé·sis N
cedar, Western red, talátat N
cedar bark basket (for huckleberries), wí·x̣aˀpt x̣aˀp VS
Cedar Flat: "coyote's raft place", ˀiceyé·yenm wit̓é·pe ˀice N, stp
celebrate the New Year, núye·hise núye· N
celebrate victory, (with we·) sawáya VC
celebration, festivities, ˀé·y̓sin ˀé·y̓s VC
celery, wew̓imnwé·kuˀs wew̓í·mn N
"celery, Indian", ˀí·c̓is N
celery, wild, wew̓í·mn N
Celilo, OR, siláylo· N
cellar, wiké·s N
cement, batter, dough, tuséqt tuséq VS
censure, damn, reproach, blame, tá·n̓ani VS
cent, penny, gambling chips, x̣óc̓ay N
center, middle, hé·pey N
center of tree, seed, heart, tim̓íne N
century, pú·teˀeptit ˀinmí·wit ˀinmí·wit N
cereal, mush for breakfast, sí·s mé·ytipeˀs sí·s N
ceremony, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
ceremony, memorial parade, ˀimamáhaˀoqsix hawáq VS
ceremony at end of mourning, sapá·sam̓qisa sam̓aq N
ceremony for widows, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
ceremony to start mourning, (with é·y̓) takalay VC
certain amount, kalá N
certain length, kahál hál N
certain size, kásl N
certain, be, mic̓kú·ynekse nekí VS
certain, certain one, ná·qc Num
certainly, definitely, I am sure, uˀ P
certainly, for sure, ˀé·te P, ˀé·tuˀ P
certainly, surely, qetkí· P
certainly, truly, ˀikú·yn ˀikú·y A
certificate, book, bible, tí·m̓es N
chaff, lex̣lé·qs N
chain, cu·yecítkt citk VS
chair, wix̣siˀliké·cet̓es liké·ce VS
chairman, wix̣siˀlikecew̓é·t liké·ce VS
challenge, (with suffix ú·) wá·wtalwi VS
challenge, (with prefix té·) hí·newi VS
challenge, have contempt, defy, ˀilatá·p VS
challenge someone, tax̣wáywisa wáywi VS
chance, time, season, opportunity, wiyé·wc̓et wic̓é· VS
chance, by; unexpectedly, cíckup VS
change, alter, weck̓ú· vtp
change (coins), laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
change (dress) for someone, (with é·y̓) takalay VC
change (e.g., tune of a song), weck̓ú·li·kse ck̓ú·li·k VS
change (clothes), dress up, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
change (clothes), exchange clothesˀiná·witkalayca takaláy VC
change color from green to yellow, tax̣aq VS
change location or position, keˀéy VC
change one's form by magic, ˀipnáhoxsca hoxs VC
changed, different, néx̣sep A
channel leading to a fish trap, tuqlí·ks or tú·qliks lí·k VS
chant, treat a sick person, tiwetiwí·se tiwé·t N
chapped skin, have, tikíkim VC
characteristic behavior, hiˀmetu N
charcoal, símux N
charge, make someone pay, sepú·cetise wé·ceti VS
charitable, generous, yiyéwyiyew yiyé·w VC
charm, bewitch, *wé·plehpse lehp VS
charm, cast evil, hí·sq̓i VS
charm, make someone happy, sepéˀey̓sce ˀé·y̓s VC
chase, tiw̓ekí·kce lí·k VC
chase (e.g., animals), tiw̓éhkeˀykse keˀéy VC
chase, follow, tiw̓ek vtp
chase, hunt, tukelí·kce lí·k VC
chase, run toward, teqekiyú·se kú· VS
chase around, tw̓ekíxnikse lixnik VS
chase away, hí·lusk VS
chasing, etwik vtsc
chasm (of earth), develop a, wayac̓áksa c̓ak VC
chaste, kayxkáyx kayk VS
chastise, punish, wé·psisuykse sisúy VC
chattel, belongings, equipage, wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
chatter (e.g., teeth), k̓ack̓acísa k̓ac N
cheap, inexpensive, easy to get, ˀé·lew̓ic ˀé·lew A
cheat, deceive, talwyá·x̣timsa wyá·x̣ vtp
cheat, play a trick on someone, (with cé·p) k̓ú·cwi VS
cheat grass HW, pípey N
check, forbid, taˀátk VS
check, in, wele vtp
check, reprimand, t̓aˀátk VS
check, stop, capá·talqsa talaqí VC

check up on someone, weyé·xneyikse hekí VC
checked (as by mountain), be, k̓ilíl VC
cheek, face, mástay N
cheek bone, mastáyk̓ocacin mástay N, k̓ócac N
cheer, encourage, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VC
cheer at victory dances, halálal VC
cheer someone up by singing, téˀey̓ckse ˀé·y̓s VC
cheer someone up by talking, tá·lloyksa ililó·y VC
cheerful, friendly, ˀayk̓áyx ˀáyk A
cheerful, be; be good, taˀcwísa táˀc A
cheerful, be; feel refreshed, hawlapí VC
cheese, cock; smegma, simqá·tasx̣ símqe N
cheese, cottage, sapá·macit má·ci VS
cherish, prize, value, hold deer q̓ú·m VC
cherished, hinke stp
cherry (chokecherry), walí·mtims timis N
cherry (in modern times), tíms timis N
cherry, wild, "qeqeˀéyx̣" N
cherry bush (egriot), qeqé·yux N
chest (body part), híni N
chest (container), ˀitétp̓es ˀíte VS
chest hair, hiní·setey híni N, sétey N
chestnut color (of horses), siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓íw A
chew, ké·cey̓kecey̓ce ké·cey̓ VC
chew tobacco, ken̓íxnik VS
chew making noise, ké·ˀlesece ˀilé·se VC
chew voraciously, sintsíntce sintí VC
chewing cud, sáx̣sin N
chewing tobacco, ken̓íxnikeˀs ken̓íxnik VS
chewy and hard (of food), kanánkanan kanán A
Cheyenne: "painted arrow", ce·ptitím̓enin̓, cé·p tití·m̓enin̓ tí·m̓e VC
chicken, prairie, q̓áx̣no N
chicken, ruffed grouse, waswásno N
chicken, small, pacó·paco N
chicken, wild, siy̓á·w̓aw waswásno siy̓a·w VC
chicken hawk, pí·tamyalon N
chicken meat, waswasnó·nm núkt waswásno N
chief, miyó·x̣at N
chief, camp, wistamalwiy(aw̓)á·t tamá·lwi VS
chief, camp (announcer), tew̓yelenew̓é·t téw̓yele VC
chief, camp (food distributer), ta·wtek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC
chief, head, wiyá·taq̓ismiyo·x̣at té·q A
chief of war dance, pá·x̣amnim hú·sus pá·x̣am VC
chieftainship, miyox̣ató·wit miyó·x̣at N
chilblain, yáwliwn líw VC
chilblain, have, yáwliwca líw VC
chilblains, have, k̓asasí VC
child, miyáˀc miya N and vtp
child, kúckuc kúc A
child, daughter (less often son), ˀísta K
child, adopt a, miyáˀc haní·sa miya N
child, deceased, ˀatayá·m̓yac miya N and vtp
child, mistreated, wé·p̓elwit̓et ˀelwít̓et N
child of walking age, ˀipsqilíxnikin̓ lixnik VS
child taken as result of a battle wá·txmiyaˀc miya N and vtp
child with food smeared at mouth, hímsk̓uye sk̓uye N
child with many relatives, ˀatakaˀám̓yac N
child's spouse's (grand)parent, pí·mneks K
child-in-law after death of kin, qeqé·y̓et K
childhood, kuckucé·peme kúc A
childish by old age, miyaˀcmiyáˀc miya N and vtp
childless, mim̓yá·snot miya N and vtp
children, mamáy̓ac miya N
children of Coyote, the five excrement, wix̣ck̓álk̓al k̓ál N
children of the same father, pictíwe· tó·t K
children of the same mother, piké·twe· ˀí·s K
chill up the spine, ˀisséx̣ ˀiseq VS
chilly, cold, ˀicwé·y̓s ˀicwé·y VC
chilly, feel, ˀissíx̣ P
chimney, stove pipe, ˀaló·yaˀskit ˀá·la N
chin, jawbone, tín N
chinaware, porcelain, dish, tilé·x̣ N
Chinese, waˀpilx̣tuˀúynu waˀ stp, vtp
Chinese language, celmentímt cím VS
Chinese person, célmen N
Chinese pheasant, cínk N
Chinese pheasant: "long tail", tuˀúynu kikú·het tuˀúynu N
chinook salmon, nacoˀox̣ N
chinook wind, tak̓ak̓ácya N
chip (something), táy V
chip, crumble, crack, ˀipt vtp
chip, break into pieces, tim̓ik VS
chip a rock to get thin edges, t̓eq VS
chip in gambling, penny, x̣óc̓ay N
chipmunk, mácqoy N
chipmunk, mountain, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC
chisel, wiyeˀpetuléhteˀs léht VS
chiselmouth, títeˀwxc N
chittam tree, cascara, sálam N
choice meat, fatty dried meat, wé·wqt N
choke, have difficulty breathing, katátam VC
choke (on fluid), wayá·yq VS
choke (on food), ˀé·x̣sk VS
choke (someone), smother, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
chokecherries or berries, pick, tima·ní· VS
chokecherry, tíms timis N
chokecherry: "old time cherry", walí·mtims timis N

chokecherry bush, timscáway timis N
choker, tight fitting necklace, wawáq̓aqt wáq̓aq VS
choose, like, be fond of, sayáq VC
choose, select, ce·pé·w̓i VS
choose, take, seize, ˀinipí VS
chop, cut, wek̓íwkse k̓íw VC
chop (wood, pitch), split, wáwc̓aksa c̓ak VC
chopping chips, saw dust, wéˀiks ˀí VC
Christmas, kísmes N
Christmas fern, teqsté·qs té·qs N
church, talapó·sanwa·s pó·sa VC
churn (e.g., of butter), có·yak̓papsa k̓apap VS
churn (e.g., of river water), mú·lli VS
chute leading to a fish trap, tuqlí·ks or tú·qliks lí·k VS
cicatrize, form a scar, k̓esk̓eswí·se k̓é·s N
cinch, saddle girth: “for belly”, ˀiló·t̓ayn ˀilú·t N
cinnamon, máq̓ic maq VC
circle, cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS
circle, be in a, cilí·lp VC
circle, move in a, likilí· VC
circle, stand things around in a, ˀipú·x̣elikili·kse ˀipú·x̣e VC
circle (e.g., of eagles), soar, saklálay VC
circle around, cuq̓ú·li· VC
circling (e.g., in the air), go, tiq̓e vtp
city, town, tew̓yeniké·s, téw̓yenike·s téw̓ye VC
city dump, hell, weqí·nwe·s, wiqí·nwe·s weqí· VC, wiqí· VC
city dump, junk yard, yeqéhnenwe·s léhne VC
civet cat, k̓alí·ctim̓ay̓ k̓alí·c A, tim̓á·y̓ N
claim innocence, deny guilt, (with a reflexive prefix) tawq VS
claim on, have a, (with n-p suffix on noun) wic̓é· VS
clamor, shout, tiyó·kin tiyó·k VC
clarify, explain, tamtá·yca lawwí·t tamtá·y VC
class, set, group, eˀéce sts
classify, separate, part, sort, wiyú·y VC
clavicle, collarbone, túhuc N
claw, paw, pincer, k̓ípcuc N
claw (dewclaw) of deer, lá·qat N
claw (e.g., of cat, dog, bear), ˀé·se N
claw of bear, hiyú·m̓ese hiyú·m N
claw bracelet, k̓ipcú·cnim wapk̓í·lk̓il k̓í·l N
clawed animal (usually bear), hiyú·m N
clay, a soft kind of earth, támlax̣ N
clay, dirt, soil, ˀítx̣ ˀituq N
clay, red colored face paint, ˀé·t̓is N
clay to clean hide or stiffen hair, ˀitqí·t̓es ˀituq N
clay-bottomed head of creek, túksuˀ N
clean, boil (washing) to, sapá·matca mát VC
clean, efface traces, scrub, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
clean, free of dirt, kayxkáyx kayk VS
clean, keep; be religious, há·wt VC
clean, sweep, cx̣ilayk VS
clean, wash, sapá·kayksa kayk VS
clean and pure, be, maq VC
clean (e.g., fish), cut open, ˀicet̓úxskse t̓úxs VC
clean (meat) off bones, ˀick̓áwlapsksa láps V
clean oneself spiritually before war, (with a reflexive prefix) waywi VS
cleaned of left over feathers, cepé·ˀlequpqupin̓ qú·p VC
cleaner of hides, té·tet̓es té·te VS
cleanliness, kayxkayxná·wit kayk VS
cleanly, kayaxkayáx kayák P
clear (a hurdle or an obstacle), yéwne VC
clear (e.g., forest), cut, wak̓íwksa k̓íw VC
clear (throat), waˀx̣í·nani VS
clear (of sky), hayká· A
clear (of space), hewlé·xhewlex hé·wlek VC
clear (of water), kayxkáyx kayk VS
clear, be; be serene, hayká·t VC
clear, be; be unobstructed, k̓ay̓ak VC
clear (of air), be, hé·wlek VC
clear (of vision), be, x̣aláp VS
clear, become, wiyé·cukwece cú·kwe VC
clear, distinct, obvious, lawwí·t A
clear a guilty charge, vindicate, (with prefix ˀilé·p) tawq VS
clear and plain (e.g., of speech), k̓ey̓ík A
Clear Creek, qémneqe N
clear one’s throat, waˀx̣í·nani VS
cleared off (e.g., of fog), k̓ay̓áx k̓ay̓ak VC
clearing (e.g., forest), act of, tamá·k̓ay̓kit k̓ay̓ak VC
clearing, cleared place, k̓áy̓kin k̓ay̓ak VC
clearly (see), láw P
clearsighted, haykát̓ic hayká·t VC
Clearwater River, area west of, wiwíceˀnime wiwíceˀ ·N
Clearwater River, middle fork, himeq̓isníme himé·q A
Clearwater River, south fork, léq̓ex̣c leq̓é·x̣ A
Clearwater River, south fork HW, mux̣níse N
“clement, merciful”, yiyew̓nípec yiyé·w VC
clever, smart, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
click-clack, q̓iq̓áw̓ P
cliff, “típ̓atx̣t” N
cliff (only in some compounds), tiléw N
cliff, bluff, tílel N
climb, hicilw vtp
climb (e.g., trees), hí·ca VS
climb (something) and go around, hicílkalayksa lakaláy VC
climb (tree, hill), go up, q̓uyím VC
climb, go up the side of a hill, tip̓é· VS
climb after, go after, hiciltiwí·kca tiwí·k VC

climb down, hiciltá·m̓iksa té·m̓ik VS
climb up (as on ladder), step up wiyó·tiksa watikí VS
climb up (e.g., a tree), wapaláhsasa láhsa VS
climb with one's hands and feet, hí·ca VS
cling (e.g., mosquitos), cóq̓op VS
cling, be attached to, tukwé·y VS
cling, hold on to, ˀineˀénp ˀinípi VS
cling to, bite on, wecúq̓up VS
cling to life, survive, live on, q̓í· VC
clip, cut off, wesúˀpsuˀpce suˀup VS
clip, make cuts, k̓át VC
"clitoris", *pé·ws wiyé·twe· pewis N
cloak, shirt, sám̓x̣ sam̓aq N
cloak, small buffalo robe, ˀalwaˀálwa ˀaláwa N
clock, liklí·n̓es likilí· VC
clod, hard soil, lámtax̣ N, támlax̣ N
clogged, be, k̓ilikí VC
close (as in 'close examination'), lawwí·t A
close (doors), cú·yek̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
close (eyes), wak̓álksa k̓alakí VC
close (mouth), him̓k̓ipíce k̓ipi VC
close (open and close mouth), yek̓é·p P
close (e.g., trap door), taqak̓álksa k̓alakí VC
close (someone) in, block, ˀipé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
close (someone) out, block, heal, yik̓í·pc P
close (e.g., top of basket), tie, niké·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
close, heal, yik̓í·pc P
close, near, q̓atát q̓atatí VC
close by pressing (e.g., a sack), cepé·yk̓ipckse yik̓í·pc P
close eyes, qéps VC
close friends, qúˀtiwe· qúˀ VS
close friends, cohabitant, mate, sí·kstiwa· sikis N
close off (e.g., building), wepé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
close to, very, kum stp
close to each other, paqq̓atát peH stp
close (near), be, q̓atatí VC
closed (of eyes), qépsnin̓ qéps VC
closed, be, k̓ilikí VC
closely (as in 'watch closely'), q̓apáp q̓apap VS
closer, qetu kumnú·kum kum stp
clot of blood, hardened blood, ˀaláptox N
cloth, (bed) sheet, hemp, qé·mu N
cloth, dress goods, sam̓qá·yn sam̓aq N
clothe, dress (someone) up, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
clothe, put shirt (or dress) on, sam̓qí·sa sam̓aq N
clothes, shirt, dress, ˀipná·sam̓qit sam̓aq N
clothing, dressing up, wepelí·kin lí·k VC
cloud, ˀipelí·kt N
cloud, dark, ˀipé·tehemkt tehém VC
cloud, fog, smoke, pertaining to, ˀipé· vtp
cloud, forming of, t̓i·pítin t̓i·pít N
cloud, thunderhead, hinmí·m ˀipelí·kt hinimí· VS
Cloud Blanket (man's name), tehémcickan tehém VC
cloudiness, forming of cloud, t̓i·pítin t̓i·pít N
clouds, in; in puffs, pay P
cloudy, be, hí·wes t̓i·pít t̓i·pít N, qú·x̣ VC
cloudy, becoming, t̓i·pítin t̓i·pít N
cloudy and dark, be, tehém VC
cloudy sky, overcast sky, t̓i·pít N
clown, be uncontrollably noisy, q̓eyé·y̓s VC
clowning, trick, joke, fun, q̓eyé·y̓sin q̓eyé·y̓s VC
club (or stick) for ball game, poxpok̓lí·sway poxpok̓alí· VS
club (someone) to death, wec̓ílli·kse c̓illí· VS
club, a stick, wec̓ílli·keˀs c̓illí· VS
club, war, k̓áplac N
club of pine wood, lé·qeyt N
clumsy, awkward, c̓élc̓el c̓él A
clumsy, incompetent, x̣ú·y̓emec A
cluster, bunch, pine cone, sex̣séqt N
clutch out aimlessly in the air, (with wé·p) sé·q VS
co- -er (as in co-worker), -mate, tiwé· sts ′
co-residents, be, pí·ˀnitwe·cix ˀiní·t N
co-wife, peˀéks ˀé·ks K
co-worker, a person to work with witití we· tiwé· VC
coagulate, freeze, síc̓e VS
coagulate, thicken, sileqí VC
coal, símux N
coal, live; ashes, ˀilé·pkuy pkuy N
coarse, unrefined, common, old, walí·m vtp, stp, N
coast, low area, ˀallá·y N
coat, kapó· N
coat, shirt, sám̓x̣ sam̓aq N
coax, force, sapaˀlwí·sa ˀlwí· VS
cobweb, teqéˀs teqí· VS
cock, pile (e.g., hay) in cocks, hí·l̓amksa hí·l vtp, ˀamokí VC
cock, rooster, há·ma waswásno waswásno N
cock cheese, smegma, simqá·tasx̣ símqe N
cockscomb, waˀpaliká·cat waˀ vtp, liké·ce VS
cocky, be, cíl̓i· VC
Coeur d'Alene, ˀiskí·cuˀmix N
coffee, lálx lalak N
coffee beans, cícqax̣ cícqaq N
coffee grinder, tú·tn̓es lalk̓áyn tú·t VC
coffin, ˀá·l̓as N
coffin, wooden, tu·leylé·keˀs hé·cu leylé·k VS
cohabitant, cimítwe· cimí vtp
cohabitant, mate, close friends, sí·kstiwa· sikis N
coil, c̓í·l VC

coil (as a snake), c̓í·lil VS
coil something up, capá·lk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
coil together, ʔino·k̓ápapsa k̓ápap VC
coiled, c̓í·lnin̓ c̓í·l VC
coitus, copulation, q̓im̓ú·yn q̓im̓ú·y VC
cold bath taken after sweat bath, hí·tewlelu·t hí·tewle vtp
cold water bath, teq̓elú·t lu· VS
cold (of weather), be, yáw VS
cold (infection), cough, ʔox̣oʔóx̣a N
cold (nursery), cicú·c A
cold, blowing of the nose due to a, nistekí VS
cold, chilly, ʔicwé·y̓s ʔicwé·y VC
cold, feel, ʔicwé·y VC
cold, freeze, te·x vtp
cold (of feet), get, k̓asasí VC
cold, severe; dreadful (weather), ʔalp̓íʔs P
cold, turn, ʔissíx̣ P
Coldweather, x̣álpx̣alp N
Coldweather people, yawnyá·ya yáw VS
collapse, be seriously ill, teqewqí·ce wiqí· VC
collar, necktie, necklace, wawáq̓aqt wáq̓aq VS
collarbone, qócqoc qoc N
collarbone, clavicle, matches, túhuc N
collect, ʔina·capáʔạmksa ʔamokí VC
collect, pile up, hí·l̓amksa hí·l vtp, ʔamokí VC
color (e.g., of paint), sepeliké·cet liké·ce VS
color, light bay or brown, pá·q VS
color, be of light (?), ú·p VC
color, rub off on something else tam̓takí· VS
colored (from contamination), tam̓takí·n̓ tam̓takí· VS
coloring for hide, alder bark, witíxnim pé·qt witix N
colt, calf elk, qeʔéyix N
colt, elk yearling, qé·tet N
Columbia hawthorn, té·lx̣ telex̣ N
Columbia River HW, x̣uyé·łp N
Columbia River (in Downriver use) ʔeteyé·ku·s kú·s N
columbine, yeqehteʔí léht VS
coma, trance, tó·ʔyaqin tó·ʔyaq VC
comb, qeqéʔt N
comb, shave, wisle vtp
come, arrive, pá·y VC
come, go, leave, (with suffix m) wéhye VC
come, go, move, (with suffix m) kú· VS ‘go’
come about (of a designated time) c̓áʔ VC
come across, discover, niká·payksa pá·y VC
come after, visit, hekté·wise hekí VC
come back, pá·ytoqsa pá·y VC, toq vtss
come back, return, ciklí·toqsa cikilí· VC, toq vtss
come back after being lost, ʔetweyé·wi VS
come back from digging roots, ʔimíwi ʔimí VC
come back to life, witaláhtoqsa léht VS
come down (e.g., rain, snow), teqí·k VS
come in, (with suffix m) ʔá·c VC
come in contact with, keʔéw VC
come into sight, emerge, (with kú· VS ‘do’) x̣uyí· P
come into view, weliké·cese liké·ce VS
come near, “kakámni” VS
come next in a series, ʔiná·ʔpac̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
come out, (with suffix m) ʔá·t VS
come out (e.g., of the forest), pin̓í· VS
come out (of flames), ʔilwéhtse léht VS
come out of the water, láhtq̓i VS, taq̓í· VS
come out of winter, ʔelwéhtse léht VS
come over (a hill), (with suffix m) yéwne VC
come to (e.g., after fainting), witeléhtse léht VS
come to a point, become pointed, k̓ít VS
come to be, be born, become, wic̓é· VS
come to have, wic̓é· VS
come to one’s senses, understand, p̓íł kú·se p̓íł VC
come to the door, k̓alakí VC
come to the shore, taq̓í· VS
come to the top, toyá·misa tó·yam N
come up unexpectedly, tohyáq VS
comfort under affliction, “pox̣s” VC
comfortable (in living), be, yaq VC
comfortable, pleasant, yáq̓ic yaq VC
comfortably, live, ʔatakaʔm̓yá·cwisa ʔatakaʔám̓yac A
coming, arrival, pá·yn pá·y VC
coming to one’s senses, witeléhtit léht VS
comitatus, trade partner, yelepit N
command, order, wé·y̓imte VS
commandment, constitution, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
commands, give hunting, toká·ltamalwisa tuk^{w}é·l V, vtp
commence, begin, start, ʔú·yi VS
commiserate, feel pity for, tim̓né·yyewce yiyé·w VC
commissioner, tamá·lwin tamá·lwi VS
commit adultery, ʔinpé·y̓se ʔiwé·pne ʔinipí VS
common, belonging to all, ʔóykalaʔayn ʔóykala N
common, come out of the same one, naqsnipá·ma ná·qc Nu
common, ordinary, walí·m stp
common chokecherry, tíms timis N
common small fir, pá·toy N
common snowberry, cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N
communicate, give news, tamtá·y VC
communicate, inform, sepé·cukwece cú·kwe VC
communicate in sign language, sepú·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
companion, wiyé·twe· tiwé· VC

companion, friend, láwtiwa· láw N, tiwé· sts
companion in incompetency, wet̓uníxtiwe· wé·t̓u A
company, in keeping, ˀinek vtp
company, keep, ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
company, visitor, guest, ˀistúk̓es N
company of, in habitual, ˀípec sts
comparison with, in, ki sis
compel, insist, q̓usísim VC
compensation, remuneration, pí·wacatitoqt wé·ceti VS
compete, (with prefix wilé·) lwiqí VC
competent, capable, versatile, qacanó A
competent: "sweat-bathed", hí·tem̓yekin̓ hí·tem̓yek VS
competition, contest, piwlalwíqin lwiqí VC
competitor, rival, lem̓tú·s N
complain, *ˀine·tetim̓né·nekse nekí VS
complain, grumble, ˀile vtp
complete, finish, hí·naq̓isa hí· VC
complete, whole, not cut-up, all wilwílp A
complete arrow making, (with té·lc(?)) k̓oyá·pc A
completely, qaw vtsc, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
completely, wholly, fully, wilwílp A
completely severed (of head), qullíl P
complicated, be, hat̓okí VC
compress, squeeze, block, tiyá·k̓alksa k̓alakí VC
compressed, be, qatat VC
compulsive talker, paypayló·ya páy P
comrade, "tiwíyec" N
comrade, co-worker, wititíwe· tiwé· VC
concave, be, kí·w̓i· VC
concave, be, q̓ispeˀ VC
conceal, hide (something), ˀistekí VS
concealed, be, lų́·k VS
conceited, be, cíl̓i· VC
conceive, become pregnant, wic̓é·se ˀilú·tpe wic̓é· VS, ˀilú·t N
conceived, with foal, ˀiyé·x A
concentrate, be absorbed, (with reflexive prefix) hil̓í·q VC
concentrate, pay attention, qí·twe VC
concern oneself with, bother with, qí·cq VC
concerned, be; be apprehensive, ˀiyíya VC
concerned, be; be repentent, q̓é·seˀ VC
concerned, be; worry, tim̓né·nek tim̓né· vtp
concur, be of one mind, wisí·x naqsníx tim̓íne tim̓íne N
condemn, bring bad luck, doom, qitíwi VS
condemn, blame, tá·n̓ani VS
condiment, seasoning, salt, ké·twen̓es tiwé· VC
cindition, train, ˀipnó·ywit waywi VS
condor, qúˀnes N
conduct, behavior, kú·t kú· VS
conduct, lead, guide, invite, ˀinéhne VC
cone of pine or fir, lálx lalak N
cone, pine, lálx lá·qanm lá·qa N
cone, pine, síway N
cone, pine, sex̣séqt N
conference, tú·qit tú·qi VS
conference, have a, tú·qi VS
confession, tamá·paykt pá·y VC
confide, rely on, titm̓íne VC
confide in someone, tamá·x̣alpsa tim̓íne x̣aláp VS
confidence in, not to have, yalwá· VC
confident, be, keˀéw VC
confident, be, wá·wtalwi VS
confident, be; be brave, kiceysí·mey kicé·y VC
confined, incarcerated, sé·ktiˀspe sé·kti VS
confined/sick in bed, be, wé·w̓ne VC
conflagration, setting fire, tukú·pt tukwé·p VS
conflict, fight, pí·wapciy̓awn ciy̓aw VC
confluence, fork of river, simí·nekem N
confront, argue heatedly, piwyaˀpaˀptámisix ˀaptámi VS
confuse, mix, cover (ground), tó·la VS
confuse oneself in talking, ˀipná·tattolasa titó·la VS
confused, be; be lost, pe·lé·y VC
confused, be; be perplexed, wiy̓uwíy̓u VC
confused by talking too much, be, ˀipnétepeleykse pe·lé·y VC
confused by what one is seeing, silímpeleykse pe·lé·y VC
confused or ignorant person, misé·mi misemí VS
congested, be, tú·xtuk VC
congestion of the lung, have, tel̓ú·x̣wi VS
conical, coqóycoqoy cóqoy N
connect (e.g., a story to another), watí·qahalksa tí·qahalk VS
connection by blood or marriage, himiyuné·wit himíyu N
conquer, subjugate, overpower, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
conquer, win (in a game), hí·s VS
conscious, ˀiné·cukwenin̓ cú·kwe VC
consent, agree, wiyé·ˀnpse ˀinipí VS
consent, respond, pí·msteqeˀnpse ˀinipí VS
consequently, for that reason, konwacá·n wecé·n P
conserve, protect, ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
conserve, save things, ˀistoqí VC
conserving, saving, frugal, ˀistox̣n̓ípac ˀistoqí VC
consider A as B, nekí VS
consider someone a friend, láwtiwa·naksa nekí VS
consider someone as accomplice, k̓uyk̓úytiwe·nekse nekí VS

consider someone as an enemy, tiwelqené·nekse tiwélqe N
consider someone as friend, lawtiwa·ná·nakt láw N
considerate, hamqaqáyc A
console, comfort under affliction, "pox̣s" VC
console oneself by talking, ʔipneyyé·wtimse yiyé·w VC
constipated, be, toʔón VC
constipated, be, wicx̣k̓alálca k̓alál VC
constipated, be; be hardened, qatat VC
constipated, be; not to move, wé·t̓u luk̓ú·pce luk̓ú·p VC
constipation HW, toʔón toʔón VC
constitution, government, law, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
constricted, k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
construct, create, lewéhtse léht VS
construction, le·w vtp
consultant, timmiyunew̓é·t timmíyu VC
consultation, pitimmíyun timmíyu VC
consume (food), t̓aʔáw VC
consume, exhaust, laʔám VC
contact, come in contact with, keʔéw VC
contagion, piteykipté·t teykipté· VS
contained, be; be in a container, ʔíte VS
container, pocket, ʔitétp̓es ʔíte VS
container, root bag, envelope, ʔítet̓es ʔíte VS
container of raw hide; parfleche, ʔisá·ptakay ʔisá·pa VC
container of red clay paint, ʔet̓í·sʔip̓a·lx̣ ʔisp̓á·lx̣ N
container of water, mó·lmol N
container to boil things in, sapá·matn̓as mát VC
contaminate, transmit disease, teykipté· VS
contaminated, soiled, lilú·yin̓ líluy N
contempt, have, ʔilatá·p VS
contender, rival, lem̓tú·s N
content, be, hipst̓ú·y VC
contented (e.g., of horses), leq̓éyleq̓ey lé·q̓ey VC
contented, be; be peaceful, ʔé·yewi VS
contented, be; be relaxed, cok̓ʷáy VC
contest, pitalawí·x̣ca wiqí· VC
contest, competition, piwlalwíqin lwiqí VC
contest of wits, have a, pí·tku·pse tukʷé·p VS
contiguous, be, pí·keʔewcix keʔéw VC
continually, caʔwi vtss
continuing on, further on, ʔí·tukuʔnu P
continuously, without stopping, talax̣n̓á·y̓ talaqí VC
contract, agreement, pí·weyeʔnpt ʔinipí VS
contradict, argue against, tiw̓ené·p VS
contradict, correct, tó·ynap VS
contrite, be, tá·n̓ani VS
contrite, be, k̓ó·may VC
control, rule over, ʔiné·p V
control, set something straight, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
contuse, bruise, (with teqe) lam VC(?)
convalesce, regain health, wiq̓iswí·sa wá·q A
convention, hínaq̓it hí· VC
conversation, pí·ten̓wet ten̓iwé· VS
convulsion, ʔilo·tkolíxnikt lixnik VS
convulsion, epileptic fit, wí·k̓papt k̓ápap VS
cook, a, hípt haniyaw̓á·t haní· VS
cook, boil, cilú· VS
cook, prepare food, hípt haní·sa haní· VS
cook something, cepéʔtise ʔé·ti VS
cooked, be; be ripe, ʔé·ti VS
cooked, over done, "pikékspikeks" "pikéks" A
cooked, ripe, ʔé·tin̓ ʔé·ti VS
cookie, cake, cicyuk̓í·snin̓ ʔipé·x̣ ʔipé·x̣ N
cooking, hiptá·nit hipí VS
cooking basket, cilú·t̓es cilú· VS
cooking pot, cilú·t̓es cilú· VS
cool, be, yáw VS
cool down, weaken, calm down, yoq̓óx̣ P
cool oneself, take a rest, ʔipná·sapayawca yáw VS
cool something by blowing on it, sapó·yawksa yáw VS
cooperate, mutually assist, pí·wapayatasa yá·ta VS
coot, wáwn N
copper, walí·m maqsmáqs máqas N
copulate, q̓im̓ú·y VC
copulate, piʔínpsix ʔinipí VS
copulate, wiyé·twe·ce tiwé· VC
copulate, caʔqí·qawtam seʔeq N
copulate (e.g., dogs), be stuck, q̓í· VC
copulate (of animals), flirt, kit̓ú·y VC
copulate, sleep with, téwtiwe·ce tiwe· VC
copulate, take hold of, hold, ʔinipí VS
copulation, coitus, q̓im̓ú·yn q̓im̓ú·y VC
copy, mimic, imitate, suquʔyé· VS
copycat, misqúʔyet suquʔyé· VS
cord (as a unit of volume), sepí·newit hí·newi VS
cord, rope (of hemp), qé·mu N
cord on a gaff, walaʔláwas N
core (e.g., of apple), ʔalaps N
core (e.g., of wood), tim̓íne N
co-resident, nest-mate, sí·kstiwa· sí·ks N
cork, stopper, *cu·c̓éʔkeʔs c̓éʔ V
cork, stopper, cú·k̓ilkeʔs k̓ilikí VC
corn, cát̓ox̣c N
corn husk bag, qeqépeʔ N
corn husk bag, finish weaving a, ké·y̓e VS
corn husk bags, make, ken̓iwí· VS
corn mush, cat̓óx̣csi·s cát̓ox̣c N

corner, cam̓óqam N
corner of hide, séqep N
corner of the eye, cilímk̓ocacin or silímk̓ocacin k̓ócac N
corner of the mouth, hímk̓ocacin k̓ócac N
corral, catch (e.g., horses), hiyalanwá·s hiyá·la VC
corral, enclose, pen, sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
corral, enclose, sú·x̣ vtp
Corral Creek near Lenore, wiséhe N
correct, (with met) kuˀúsmet kuˀús N
correct (e.g., of an answer), c̓áˀ VC
correct, be, tuk̓ukí VC
correct, contradict, tó·ynap VS
correct, repair, láwlimqsa limq VS
correct, reprimand, lecture, taˀátk VS
correct, right, all right, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
correct, sure, (it is) true, ˀikú·yn ˀikú·y A
correct, that is right, yóq̓o yoq N
correct, torment, punish, wé·psisuykse sisúy VC
correct oneself, sisúy VC
correct(ly), c̓aˀá c̓áˀ VC
correctly, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
correctly, well, táˀc A
correctly guess, tá·c̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
correctly guess in a stick game, hiyú·m VC
correctness, straightness, tuk̓uxné·wit tuk̓ukí VC
corrector, one who reprimands, *taˀatkaw̓á·t taˀátk VS
corrode, rust, (with a reflexive prefix) tí·c̓e VS
corrosion, ˀipné·ti·c̓et tí·c̓e VS
corruption, ciw̓at̓í·swit cí·w̓at VC
cost, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
costly, be, hat̓okí VC
costly, expensive, weˀnikí·n ˀinikí VS
cottage cheese, sapá·macit má·ci VS
cottontail (big), jack rabbit HW, wilá·lix N
Cottontail Boy, hay̓ó·xchacwal hé·y̓uxc N
cottontail, small, hé·y̓uxc N
Cottonwood, ID, qapqapí·n qáp N
Cottonwood Cr. below Lenore, ID, má·qa N
Cottonwood Cr. near Stites, ID, pí·te N
cottonwood tree, qápqap qáp N
cougar, k̓oy̓am̓á N
cough, “expectorate”, ˀox̣oˀóx̣a VC
council, discussion, pí·ten̓wet ten̓iwé· VS
Council, ID, piwsaˀmkná·si·n ˀamokí VC
council, meeting, assembly, píˀamkin ˀamokí VC
council, opinion, sentence, timmíyun timmíyu VC
council smoke, have a, tu·qitet̓esí·x tú·qi VS
counseling, instruction, lesson, tiwíyekt tiwíyek VS
counselor, consultant, timmiyunew̓é·t timmíyu VC
count, read, hité·me VC
count on, depend on, titm̓íne VC
counterweight, temí·newit hí·newi VS
country, land, wé·tes N
courage, lose; give up hope, ˀiná·yalwaca yalwá· VC
courageous, hamaníx há·ma N
courageously, with strength, qepisíki qepisí VC
court, propose (marriage), ten̓iwé· VS
court, tribunal, wek̓itkinwé·s k̓ít VC
court, woo, ˀimelé·yeq VS
courthouse, pí·ten̓wenwe·s ten̓iwé· VS
cous, “laqáptat” N
cous, fresh, qá·msit N
cous, peeled and dried, qá·ws qawas N
cousin, older female, né·n K
cousin, older male, yá·s K
cousin, man’s younger female, qánis K
cousin, man’s younger male, ˀásqap K
cousin, woman’s younger female, ˀácip K
cousin, woman’s younger male, nípe K
cousin, second, lepítipx péhet né·n K
cousin, younger male (of women), nípe K
cover, tip vtp
cover (e.g., a camas pit), té·mi·kteˀkse kiteˀ A
cover (e.g., a hole), cepé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
cover (e.g., a wound with cloth) temé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
cover (e.g., one’s head w/ cloth) way̓mi VS
cover (e.g., with basket), sáwqoc̓mísa wqoc̓mí VS
cover (e.g., with bedding), hí·cp̓i VS
cover (e.g., with canoe), wqu vtp
cover (ground), tó·la VS
cover (something), wak̓álksa k̓alakí VC
cover, draw (e.g., curtain), niká·yapsa yap VS
cover, obstruct (view), partition yap VS
cover, overpower, blot out, lápc P, láps VC
cover oneself, ˀipnéhikteˀke kiteˀ A
cover sky (e.g., cloud), lililápc P
cover something with one’s foot, tulé·lp̓i·kse lip̓í· VC
cover something from (e.g., rain), hí·kteˀkse kiteˀ A
covered from (rain, snow, etc.), kiteˀkíteˀ kiteˀ A
covered with unwanted plants, tawtó·lin̓ tawtó·la VS
covered, be, k̓ilikí VC
covered (e.g., with dirt), be, lip̓í· VC
covet, desire, want, wéwluq VS
cow, cattle, mú· N
cow calf, ˀickum̓kum̓é·lx N

cow elk, tasí·px tasí·pk N
cow parsnip, *Ligusticum canbyi*, qawsqá·ws qawas N
cow parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum*, ˀáys ˀayas N
cow without calf, ˀistá·not ˀísta K
cowardly, be, siy̓a·w VC
cowardly, fearful, ciká·w̓aw ciká·w VC
cowardly, shy, timid, wild, tame siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
cowhide moccasins/shoes, mú·hˀlepqet mú· N, ˀilé·pqet N
co-wife, peˀéks ˀé·ks K
cowslip, American, qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓ lí·ckaw̓ N
coyote, (Canidae) *Canis latrans*, ˀiceyé·ye ˀice N, stp
coyote (prefix), ˀisti stp, ˀisé· stp
Coyote (in stories; normal), nisé·w̓eynu· N
Coyote (in stories; pejorative), lisé·w̓eylu· N
Coyote Creek near Kooskia, ID, ˀiceyé·yenme ˀice N, stp
coyote guest, guest who is Coyote, ˀiceyeyeˀstúk̓es ˀistúk̓es N
coyote story, folktale, titwatiná·wit titwatí· VS
Coyote's excrement children, wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw k̓áw N
coyote's fur, ˀicé·setey or ˀisé·setey sétey N
Coyote-with-Flint (man's name), ˀiceyé·ye ˀapsí·n ˀáps N
crack, tí·m̓e VC
crack, q̓ał V
crack, break, split, péˀq VS
crack, chip a rock, t̓eq VS
crack, chip, crumble, ˀipt vtp
crack (intransitive), c̓ax̣ VC
crack (e.g., bone to get marrow), ˀipt̓áp VS
crack (e.g., eggs, shells), tuké·pq̓ełks q̓éł V
crack (e.g., nuts), ˀiptq̓áłksa q̓áł V
crack (of earth), wayac̓áksa c̓ak VC
crack something open, paˀak VS
crack to pieces with one's foot, toláˀptlaˀqsa laˀq VS
crack up in fire, ˀilapáˀkoˀ paˀak VS
crackers, saltine, q̓ełq̓éł q̓éł V, k̓ałk̓áł N
cracking open (e.g., of ground), weypéˀqse péˀq VS
cracking sound, make, weyetí·m̓ece tí·m̓e VC
crackle, explode, pop, tóq VC
crackle, make noise in burning, ˀileˀlésece ˀilé·se VC
cracklingly, t̓áqaqaq P
cradle, "itípes" N
cradle board, tikéˀs N
crafty, capable, tax̣á·m A
crag, bluff, tílel N
Craig Mountain, wá·y̓atinwa·s wá·y̓at VS
Craig Mountain, ID, ˀeteyemé·x̣s ˀeteyé· stp, mé·x̣sem N
cram full, c̓ó·l̓a VC
cramps, get, mim̓á·s VC
cramps, have, wayak̓ápapsa k̓ápap VC
crane: "with (long) neck", yehtí·n yéhet N
Crane-Dipped-in-Charcoal (name), yehtí·n simú·x tú·lu·yin̓ yéhet N, lu· VS
cranky, hawál̓is hawál A
crash (e.g., lightning), t̓ó·x̣ P
crassly mischievous, ˀoqsó·qs A
crave, yoqó·p VC
crave for meat, pasaqí VC
craw, hiptipéˀs hipí VS
crawfish, tiˀíla N
Crawfish Place in Kamiah, ID, tiˀlá·pa tiˀíla N
crawfish's pincers, tiˀlá·nm k̓ípcuc tiˀíla N
crawl (like a baby), ceptuktekeˀéykse keˀéy VC
crawl (like a baby), ceptuktí·kce lí·k VC
crawl (like a snake), tuk̓mé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
crawl (like a snake), tuk̓melí·kce or tuk̓emelí·kce lí·k VC
crawl (like a spider or a lizard) wilé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
crawl on one's belly, tuk̓weme vtp
crawl on one's hands and knees, ceptukte vtp
crawl under, go under(neath), x̣eˀepí VC
crawling around, sneaky, furtive, x̣eˀpx̣éˀp x̣eˀepí VC
craze, make someone insane, ˀé·t̓ilp VS
crazy, ˀé·t̓ilpin̓ ˀé·t̓ilp VS
crazy, become, pé·ley VC
crazy, berserk, peˀtú·qes A
cream, wé·ˀikt qahásnim wé·ˀikt N, qáhas N
create, haní· VS
create, construct, lewéhtse léht VS
create false impression, flatter, tel̓é·ptey VC
creator, haniyaw̓á·t haní· VS
creature, haní·t haní· VS
credit, buy on, waq̓í·ski ˀinpíse wá·q A
credulous, anxious to believe, mic̓ku·ynekt̓ípec nekí VS
credulous, not bright, peléypeley pé·ley VC
creek, dry, wé·le·s wé·le VC
creek, go up, toláy VC
creek, go down, wewí·ti VS
creek, gully with water in it HW, póhol N
creek, head of a, wá·w̓am N
creek above Clear Cr (place name), tatp̓áypa tatáp̓ay N
creek near Coyote Grade, ˀiceyé·yenme ˀice N, stp
creep (e.g., plant), wind around, wesítsitce sitk VS

creep (e.g., snake), slither, tuk̓melí·kce or tuk̓emelí·kce lí·k VC
creep up, sneak up, tax̣tó· VC
crest (of hill), likó·lam N
crest (of rooster), cockscomb, waˀpaliká·cat liké·ce VS
crevice, čičáx čak VC
crevice in the earth, big, tipaˀax̣ N
cricket, black, cálxcalx N
cricket, large and green cricket sa·x̣áx̣ano N
cricket, "locust", t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
crier, announcer at a camp, tew̓yelenew̓é·t téw̓yele VC
crime, act of hurting, k̓om̓yí·cwit k̓om̓yic A
crime, (wrong) doing, kú·t, wiyé·kut kú· VS 'do'
criminal tendency, with, kut̓ípec or ku·t̓ípec kú· VS 'do'
crippled, be; limp, ˀá·lwa VS
crisis, catastrophe, trouble, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
criticism, finding fault, talawyá·x̣timt wyá·x̣ vtp
croak, hinimí· VS
crooked, k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
crooked, become, k̓icwí· VC
crop (e.g., tail of horses), ˀicesílkse síl V
crop, fruit, food stuff, tima·ní·twit tima·ní· VS
crop of a bird, hiptipéˀs hipí VS
cropped (e.g., of tail), ˀicesílkin̓ síl V
cropping horse's tail, ˀistú·ptupin tú·ptup VC
cross (Catholic translation), watkaláykin takalay VC
cross (Presbyterian translation), niká·tpilit̓as tpili VS
cross, place (sticks) across, watkaláyksa takalay VC
cross in a canoe, ˀiyéhtse léht VS
cross (hill) to the other side, yéwne VC
cross (river) to the other side, wé·yik VS
crossbill (bird name), pálpal N
crossing, place to cross over, wé·yike·s wé·yik VS
crossroad, ˀeqtéx̣px hí·wes ˀískit ˀeqtéx̣px P
crosswise, carrying, tuké·ṗilpt ˀilpí VS
crotch, sístex̣s N
crotch, thigh, groin, top of leg ˀíspex̣s N
crow, a, ˀá·ˀa N
crow, make a shrill cry, hinmí·se hinimí· VS
Crow Indians, ˀisú·x̣e N
Crow Youth (man's name), ˀaˀátaˀqanin̓ ˀá·ˀa N
crowd, flock, swarm, gather, súkkum VC
crowd, press, push, tiyé· vtp
crowd, be in a, ˀípe VS
crowd, form a; be gathered, wit̓é· VC
crowd one another out, pí·tiyelehtse léht VS
crowd something into something, septiyeylé·kse leylé·k VS
crowded, k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
crowded, be, tehém VC
crowding, tiyá·k̓alkt k̓alakí VC
crown, head-ornament, head dress ˀisú·s N
crown, top of head, sá·q̇an N
crucifix, stretched, niká·tpolin̓ tpoli VS
cruel, hawál A
crumble, ceyk VC
crumble, apt to, sitex̣sitéx̣ sitéq P
crumble, break into small pieces, yá·q̇aq VS
crumble, crack, chip, ˀipt vtp
crumble into embers (of firewood), hiˀyá·q̇aqsa yá·q̇aq VS
crumbled to pieces, reduced to pulp, sitéq P
crumbly, laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
crumbly, easy to break, sitex̣sitéx̣ sitéq P
crumpled, wrinkled (of one's face), yuk̓ú·myuk̓um yuk̓ú·m A
crupper, toˀynóˀayn tuˀúynu N
crush, sepé·sitqse sitéq P
crush, pulverize, granulate, laˀq VS
crush something, lie on something, simíce VS
crushed (e.g., ice), toláˀqin̓ laˀq VS
cry (of a baby), laklálayca lakalálay VC
cry, make a war cry, hayaytám VS
cry, make a war cry, ˀiwé·ltimse ˀiwé·l vtp
cry, make noise, hinimí· VS
cry, shout, tiyó·k VC
cry, scream, (with ˀil) wá·x̣waq VC
cry, sing, ˀilelím vtp
cry, talk, té· vtp
cry, weep, ˀile vtp
cry, weep, moan, wail, wí· VC
cry after, hiyémqe VC
cry baby, wi·new̓é·t wí· VC
cry of animals, hinímit hinimí· VS
cry of owls, pitpílu· N
cry oneself to sleep, ˀiné·tepinmikse piním VS
crying, by, té· vtp
crying, in, we vtp
cud chewing, sáx̣sin N
cultivate, niktaláˀqsa laˀq VS
cultivate, loosen dirt, ˀipk VS
cultivator (a person), cu·yeˀipkew̓é·t ˀipk VS
cultivator (machine), cú·yeˀipkeˀs ˀipk VS
cunning, deceiving, talawyax̣timt̓ípac wyá·x̣ vtp
cunning, dishonest, misé·mi misemí VS
cunning, skillful, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
cup, hí·k̓ay N
cup of china, tilé·x̣nim hí·k̓ay tilé·x̣ N
cup of horn, mó·lmol N
cup with a handle, drinking glass, ˀinpeˀí ˀinipí VS

cupboard, hik̓á·y̓ayn hí·k̓ay N
cupboard, place to put things, ʔinikinwé·s ʔinikí VS
cup-like shape, make a, hí·k̓ay VS
curdle, freeze, coagulate, síc̓e VS
curdle, thicken, coagulate, sileqí VC
cure, administer medicine, sáykipta VS
cure, heal, yá·m̓ot VC
cure, make a person healthy, wá·q̓is haní·sa wá·q A
cure, treatment, seqú·weqi·n weqí· VC
cure sickness as medicine men do, sepú·weqi·ce weqí· VC
curious, anxious to ask, se·p̓n̓it̓ípec pin̓í· VS
curious, anxious to know, cukwen̓ípec cú·kwe VC
curious, searching, inquisitive, ʔipew̓it̓ípec ʔipé·w̓i VS
curl (hair), capác̓x̣ax̣sa c̓áx̣ax̣ A
curl up, roll up, wrap up, lok̓ó·li· VC
curl up (like a shrimp), wuq̓umí VC
curl up (like a snake), c̓í·lil VS
curled up, k̓apá·p k̓ápap VC
curlew (little grey ones), ciyí·titit N
curlew, Oregon towhee, ʔawí·xno N
curly, c̓ax̣ax̣c̓áx̣ax̣ c̓áx̣ax̣ A, cax̣ax̣cáx̣ax̣ cax̣ax̣ A
currant, kalwá·koʔs káł N
currant, wild; golden currant, káł N
currency, paper money, x̣éx̣us kícuy x̣éx̣us N
curse, spell, wé·yweʔnikt ʔinikí VS
curse, use abusive language, ʔoqsoqstímsa ʔoqsó·qs A
curse, yell, wé·txtimse wé·tx vtp
curse on, put a, wé·yweʔnikse ʔinikí VS
cursed, predestined, wé·yweʔnikin̓ ʔinikí VS
curved, be; be bent, be concave, kí·w̓i· VC
curved, be; be stooping, k̓illí· VC
curved, become; become warped, k̓ic̦wí· VC
cushion, bedding, hé·wsil̓iks hé·wsil̓ik VS
custodian, keeper, ʔinek̓inikew̓é·t ʔinikí VS
custom, kú·t kú· VS ‘do’
custom, law, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
custom, tradition, cé·nekin cé·nek VC
custom, the way it is done, hínaq̓it hí· VC
custom, way, tradition (suffix), né·wit sts, wí·tki sts
custom of taking gift from in-law, coqoy̓ní·wit cóqoy N
cut, hiwí·w VC
cut, k̓áw V
cut (?), hitum V
cut (by sharp edge), gashed, xiwíwxiwiw xiwíw A
cut (e.g., a tree), wak̓íwksa k̓íw VC
cut (e.g., fish) to dry, (with ʔis) wí·si VS
cut (e.g., hair), (with ʔis ‘with knife’) tú·ptup VC
cut (e.g., hoof of a horse), niká·k̓iwkin̓ k̓íw VC
cut (e.g., meat), butcher (game), ʔisíwe VC
cut (e.g., meat) into thin strips, ʔicpítpitin ʔic vtp
cut (e.g., tules and cattails), ʔisk̓íwksa k̓íw VC
cut (e.g., tepee pole), go to, nó· VC
cut (grass), qíwtk VS
cut (hair), trim, x̣ú·p VS
cut (in two), kawsát P
cut (meat) into thin strips, ʔicpítpitce pít VC
cut (something) out, ʔiceléhte léht VS
cut, break, sever, k̓íw VC
cut, chop, wek̓íwkse k̓íw VC
cut, break, split, k̓ít VC
cut, scratch (from bushes), wí·samk VS
cut, thin (e.g., hair) out, niká·calkt cal VS
cut, wound, incision, ʔisewé·yn wé·y VC
cut across (of river), hiwé·lk̓itk̓itse k̓ít VC
cut by burning, ʔilck̓íwksa k̓íw VC
cut deep, c̓ak VC
cut down the size, k̓í·m̓ P
cut easily (e.g., of wood), hé·y A
cut grass or wood, ná· V
cut grass, harvest, reap, mow, tuʔpí VC
cut in half, ʔicac̓áksa c̓ak VC
cut in the embankment, make a, pilíwt̓ip VS
cut into pieces and put on a stick, ʔicatayqíca tayaqí VS
cut meat from the bones, ʔickawlápcksa k̓áw V
cut meat into thin sheets to dry, hiwikí VS
cut nervously, nikeʔcpéʔqse péʔq VS
cut off (e.g., someone’s entry), weyk̓í·pckse yik̓í·pc V
cut off (e.g., the side of fish) wáw̓t̓atksa t̓át VC
cut off, clip, wesúʔpsuʔpce suʔup VS
cut off, remove, (with ʔice) lam VC(?)
cut off, sever, (with ʔise) wé·y VC
cut off, sever with knife, ʔicesúʔpse suʔup VS
cut off a chunk with a knife, ʔiselpíse lipí VS
cut off head, decapitate, qú·l V
cut oneself, ʔinéʔselpe lipí VS
cut open, puncture, break open, t̓úxs VC
cut open an animal and cut out the fat, ʔicet̓úxskt t̓úxs VC
cut salmon ready for drying, ʔiswí·si VS
cut straight (e.g., logs), ʔiclúkuykt lukúy A
cut the end of a stick, wiclacálkt cal VS
cut the jugular vein (of deer), cúʔx̣teylekse leylé·k VS
cut things up, break things up, (with duplication) sáyk VS
cut throat, decapitate, qú·l V
cut up (as of children), clown, q̓eyé·y̓s VC

cut with a knife, saw, scissors, ˀisak̓íwksa or ˀisak̓í·wksa k̓íw VC
cut with a knife and remove, ˀicacálkt cal VS
Cut-out-of-Belly Boy, ˀicat̓oxchacwal t̓úxs VC
cute, hamó·l̓ic hamó·l VC
cuts in the buckskin, make, k̓át VC
cutters, pincers, capá·kak̓iwkaˀs k̓íw VC
cutthroat trout, waw̓á·łam N
cutting or hitting, wew̓ vtp
cyclone, strong wind, ˀelelímye N
cyclone, whirlwind, sáplis N
cylindrical, lukúy A
cynic, picepinmit̓ípec hinimí· VS

D

daddy longlegs, wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn c̓áy VC
daily, as each day dawns, wiyá·ka·ˀawpa ká·ˀaw VC
daily, as each day passes, wiyé·le·heype lé·hey VC
daily, every morning, pé·nmey mé·y N
dairy, qahásnim ˀiní·t qáhas N
daisies, Alpine HW, táyx N
dam (a river), cú·lk̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
dam, waterfall, fish-ladder, tíkem N
dam, fish trap, leqé·les leqelí· VS
dam, make a, (with the stem k̓ilikí VC) lx vtp
dam a river to fish, leqelí· VS
dam by throwing (rocks), make a, yex̣k̓ílkse k̓ilikí VC
damage, c̓í·ˀ P
damage, inflict; hurt someone, kal̓ay VC
damage, injure, impair, debauch, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
damn, reproach, blame, censure, tá·n̓ani VS
damp, be; be moist, siléq̓is sileqí VC
dampen, cepé·mluykse milú·y V
dance (prefix), hí·tem vtp, ˀí·tem vtp
dance (noun), weyé·cet weyé·ce VS
dance (verb), we·cé· VS
dance, circle, k̓uppípk̓uppip wé·cet k̓upíp P
dance, guardian dance, ˀipná·tx̣iy̓akt tx̣iy̓ak VS
dance, medicine dance, wé·yekwe·cet wé·yek VC
dance, owl dance (new from Plains), palx̣ó·ckin̓ weyé·cet weyé·ce VS
dance, owl dance HW, huluhú·lu· N
dance, rabbit dance, hey̓ú·x̣c wé·cet we·cé· VS
dance, square dance, tiw̓iwá·s we·cet tiw̓í·wa VS
dance, swan dance, cilé·cit cilé·ci VS
dance, victory/scalp dance, ˀiwé·lwe·cet ˀiwé·l vtp
dance, war dance, pá·x̣am VC
dance, wedding/proposing dance, tukʷéywe VC
dance along a line, ˀí·tamcaptksa capatí VC
Dance Competition (man's name), pí·tamwacaqawn we·cé· VS
dance floor kept sacred, wé·ye·s N
dance ground, dancing place, we·cénwe·s we·cé· VS
dance performed by bears, hiyú·we·ce hiyú· vtp
dance performed by forming a circle, k̓uppípk̓uppip wé·cet k̓upíp P
dance to solemnize marriage HW, pí·ˀnehwe·cet we·cé· VS
dandruff, qulusqú·lus qú·lus N
danger, be in no, ˀé·yewi VS
danger, fear of, ˀiyíya VC
dangerous, hazardous, risky, ˀayyíˀc ˀayyí A
dangle, swing, hang, sú·lke vtp
dapple gray, roan, qa·sqá·s qá·s A
dark (lack of light), ta·stá·s tá·s A
dark, be, sé·kti VS
dark (e.g., from smoke, fog), be tehém VC
dark, become, siw̓wé·t hí·kus siw̓wé·t P
dark, empty (e.g., of a house), tehé·m tehém VC
dark, empty (e.g., of eye socket), timkí·t P
dark, get, cehém VC
dark, twilight, siw̓é·tsiw̓et siw̓é·t A
dark buckskin horse, taqowá·koˀs tá·qoˀ N, we·kuˀs sts
dark colored (of people, horses), suk̓úysuk̓uy suk̓úy A
dark in the evening, be, cik̓é·t VC
dark pink color EPW, dark red HW lemlé·mt N
dark spots, with, sipéx̣ A
dark yellow, chestnut color, siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓íw A
darken (e.g., buckskin by smoking), q̓ulq̓uli VS
darkening from fog or storm, ˀipé·tehemkt tehém VC
darker, get, kulewewí·t kulé·wit N
darling (term of affection), (used as a vocative) sí·kstiwa· sikis N
darling, lovely, hetéˀew hé·tewi VS
darn (interjection), ˀi·xyá·ta P
dart, send (letters), tukʷéyte VS
dash for, ceptuk̓ukú·se tuk̓ukí VC
dash forward (to meet), (with weye) wkuni VS
dash into something, weyeletp̓é·ye letp̓é· VS
dash one's nose against something, toká·ynasksa nas V
dash out, ˀá·tqawca ˀá·t VS
dash to some place, teqekeˀéykse keˀéy VC
date or appointment, make, tamá·lwi VS
daughter, pit̓in̓í·m̓yac pit̓í·n̓ N, miya N and vtp

daughter (in reference to father) páhap K
daughter (in reference to mother) ʔísta K
daughter, adult/married, ʔayató·m̓yac ʔá·yat N, miya N and vtp
daughter, unmarried, tim̓ayí·m̓yac tim̓á·y̓ N
daughter-child, nícu K
daughter-in-law (son's wife), piné·xsin K
daughter-in-law (late son's wife) qeqé·y̓et K
dawn, hahalx̣pá·wisa haláx̣ N
dawn, be; be faintly light, x̣eʔéw VC
dawn, be; be light, ká·ʔaw VC
day, a, lé·heyn lé·hey VC
day, all day, halx̣píʔs haláx̣ N
day, be, lé·hey VC
day, every day, pa·halx̣píʔs haláx̣ N
day (24 hours), night, wéwtukt wéwtuk VS
day after day, wiyá·ka·ʔawn ká·ʔaw VC
day after day, live, wiyé·leheyce or wiyé·le·hey lé·hey VC
day after tomorrow, kumkun̓í·x kum stp
day before yesterday, kumkun̓í·x kum stp
day(s), cík̓iw N
daybreak, be; be faintly light, x̣eʔéw VC
daylight, be, ká·ʔaw VC
daylight hours, during, halx̣pá haláx̣ N
days, spend, wiyé·leheyce or wiyé·le·hey lé·hey VC
daytime, haláx̣p haláx̣ N
dead: "gone", cáʔyaw cáʔya P
dead: "killed", tin̓xní·n tin̓ukí VC
dead (prefix), ʔe·t P, stp
dead, be, wiyó·s VC
dead, killed, muʔúy P
dead, putting things with the, ʔiniké·twikin ʔinikí VS
dead as a coffin nail, very dead, tin̓úxleʔckin tin̓ukí VC
dead end, be, ʔiláp VC
dead salmon after spawning, ʔeyex̣ N
dead timber, héqt heqet N
dead timber HW, ʔax̣táqt N
dead timber whisting in the wind, tiyé·pu P, tiyá·po· N
deaf (because of ear wax), macq̓alí·n mácq̓al N
deaf, be, mastapwí·sa mastáps N
deaf, unable to hear, mic̓isí·may mic̓í· VS, siméy vsts
deaf person, mástaps N
deal with, handle, treat, kú· VS 'do'
dear (as in 'dear child'), hinke stp
dear, expensive, hatók̓ic hat̓okí VC
dear, hold; cherish, q̓ú·m VC
dear, lovely, hetéʔew hé·tewi VS
dear, valuable, q̓ú·m̓ic q̓ú·m VC
dearest, darling, (used as a vocative) sí·kstiwa·sikis N
death, tin̓úkin tin̓ukí VC
death, rise from, sepé·wtelehtse léht VS
death song: "song at death", tin̓kípe weʔnípt tin̓ukí VC
death departure, make after-, "ʔatqmí" VC
death-spirit, "péyewit" N
debate, make strategy, timmíyu VC
debate, question, not believe, talawiqíca wiqí· VC
debate, talk, ten̓íwet ten̓iwé· VS
debauch, waste, ravage, mar, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
debt (not paying), in, wecetiy̓é·y̓ wé·ceti VS
debt (on credit), in, wá·q̓is wá·q A
decamp, break up a camp and move, wiskeʔéyce keʔéy VC
decapitate, cut off head, ʔisequ·lkse qú·l V
decay, spoil (e.g., of meat), má·ci VS
deceased, cáʔyaw cáʔya P
deceased (prefix), ʔeteyé· stp
deceased child, ʔatayá·m̓yac miya N and vtp
deceased father, ʔeteyé·pist tó·t K
deceitful, cunning, talawyax̣timt̓ípac wyá·x̣ vtp
deceive, cheat, cepk̓ú·cwise k̓ú·cwi VS
deceive, give misleading information, (with tala and before tim VS) wyá·x̣ vtp
deceive, lie, misemí VS
deceive, trick, té·lk VS
December, time of elk calf, heʔúquy N
December, time of bison calf, ʔalwac̓á·l N
deception, lie, falsehood, talawyá·x̣timt wyá·x̣ vtp
decide, judge, give verdict, wek̓ítkse k̓ít VC
decide, make a resolution, ʔipná·tamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
decide, plan, timmíyu VC
decide, think, nekí VS
decision, wek̓ítkt k̓ít VC
decisions, make, wí·tamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
declare, tamtá·y VC
decline, avoid, tamo·lá·mi VS
decorate, dress up, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
decorate with porcupine quills, sác̓asa sá· VS
decorate with shells or beads, cáwtiwa· VC
decorated mittens, wepelí·xnin̓ pálqallay pálq̓allay P
decrease, become exhausted, laʔám VC
decrease, become insufficient, wiyé·wiclemce wiclé·m VC
decree, tamá·lwi VS
deed, action, kú·t kú· VS
deem, think, plan, nekí VS
deep (hole), wáy̓at A
deep (water, snow), liméq̓is liméq A
deep freeze (a loan translation?), liméq̓is sic̓enwé·s liméq A

deer (general term), ˀímes N
deer (black-tailed buck), té·wisi·n té·wis N
deer (black-tailed doe), yeˀémes N
deer (white-tailed buck), tap̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
deer (white-tailed doe), tatáp̓ay N
deer, mule, té·wisi·n té·wis N
deer, spike deer, tú·k̓ec N
deer, young, “cíclux̣” N
deer fly, cí·lyexci·lyex cí·lyex N
deer with branchless antlers, tú·k̓ec N
deer yearling, múˀpic N
deer’s hoof, lá·qat N
defeat, subjugate, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
defeat, win, be ahead, wey̓ehné· VC
defeated, the, haswaláya N
defecate (prefix), wicx̣ vtp, stp
defecate, c̓áy VC
defecate, ˀá·t VS
defecation, having to do with, hé·le·kipx hé·lek N
defect, evil, qepsiˀíswit siméy VS
defect, mistake, wepsiméywit siméy VS
defend, protect oneself, taplíwi VS
defend, protect with words, (with ˀile ‘talk’) payo VC
defend, vindicate, (with prefix ˀilé·p) tawq VS
defender, patron, mediator, ˀilapayonaw̓á·t payo VC
deficient, be, wiclé·m VC
deficient in political strength, tuˀúntuˀun tuˀún VC
defiled, soiled, dirty, lilú·yin̓ líluy VS
definitely, I am sure, certainly, uˀ P
define, make a mark, tí·m̓e VC
define, measure, sepí·newise hí·newi VS
definitely, soon, now, tax̣c P
definitely, truly, ˀu P
defraud, cheat, cepk̓ú·cwi k̓ú·cwi VS
defy, be not afraid, challenge, ˀilatá·p VS
dejected, feel; give up, ˀiná·yalwaca yalwá· VC
delay by bracing with a pole, ˀipná·cotalqsa talaqí VC
delayed, be, sisásawca sáw VC
deliberate, make plans, timmíyu VC
deliberate, stingy, timmíyunin̓ timmíyu VC
deliberately, with premeditation, timmíyuki timmíyu VC
deliberating, without, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
deliberating together, pitimmíyun timmíyu VC
deliberation, timmíyun timmíyu VC
delicate, fine, good, táˀc A
delicious, yoqó·p̓ic yoqó·p VC
delighted, be; be happy, ˀé·y̓s VC
delirious, be, qeqé·wi VS
delirious, make someone, ˀé·t̓ilp VS
deliver, hand smthng to someone, ˀipselí· VS
deluge, “lipac” V
demand, insist, q̓usísim VC
demanding, irksome, tiring, ˀilatwí·t̓ic ˀilá·twi VS
demolish, break, cik̓í·l VC
demolish, flatten (e.g., wheat), q̓uyyí P
demolish, ravage, sack, laˀám̓ kú·se laˀám VC
demon, devil, ˀenímkin̓iku· ˀé·nim N
den (e.g., of gopher) HW, piqí·x N
den, dwelling plave, téw̓yenike·s téw̓ye VC
den, stable, tent, house, lodge, ˀiní·t N
den of bear, hiyú·m̓ini·t hiyú·m N
denounce someone, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
dent, make a, xic̓ú·y VC
dentalium, ˀéx̣sex̣s N
dented, kí·w̓i·nin̓ kí·w̓i· VC
dentist plant, ˀáys ˀayas N
denunciation, tamá·paykṭ pá·y VC
deny (someone) food, kal̓amkacá·sa laˀám VC
deny guilt, claim innocence, (with a reflexive prefix) tawq VS
depart, wiséhtse léht VS
depart, go, kú· VS
depart, go on a trip, wis vtp
departing song for the warriors, qilló·wawya qilílu N, wáwya VC
departure, make after-death, “atqmi” VC
depend on, believe in, hope, titm̓íne VC
depend on, confide in, keˀéw VC
depend on, rely on, hiˀnéhi VS
dependable, careful, kiteˀkíteˀ kiteˀ A
dependable, honest, lawwí·t A
dependable, reliable, titm̓ínenin̓ titm̓íne VC
dependable, trustworthy, lawí·lawit A
deplete (resource, supplies), t̓aˀáw VC
deposit, lay down, set down, put, ˀinikí VS
deposit something for someone, ˀew̓niké·y̓se ˀinikí VS
depot, station, airport, wayapáykinwa·s pá·y VC
depressed, saddened, ˀé·tx̣ewnin̓ ˀé·tx̣ew VC
deprive, á·ca vtss, á·pi· vtss
deprive, eat everything up, kal̓amkacá·sa laˀám VC
deprive, exclude in eating, kitíwi VS
deranged, be, ˀé·t̓ilp VS
dermatological disorder, red spot, ˀílp ˀilp VS
dermatological disorder, white, x̣ápx̣ap x̣áp N
descend (e.g., elk), land, teqí·k VS
descend, go downhill, té·m̓ik VS
descendant, konqaqán kon N
descendants, wiwáykoˀ N
descendants, children, mamáy̓ac miya N
descendants, family, tribe, yé·ye sts

desert: “dry land”, qiy̓á·w̓is wé·tes qiy̓á·w VC
desert: “waterless”, ku·snú·t kú·s N
desert, forsake, weqí· VC
desert, get separated from, wiyú·y VC
desert, leave, teqel̓we vtp
desert, leave someone stranded, septeqel̓wetíyekse tíyek VS
desert, run away, wilelí·kce lí·k VC
desert, wilderness, deserted land, tito·qanó·t wé·tes titó·qan N
deserted, left (behind), tequ·pé·ʔnikin̓ ʔinikí VS
deserted camp, house site, ʔiní·te·s ʔiní·t N
deserted camp, site of campfire, ʔaláwta·s ʔá·la N
deserted land, desert, wilderness, tito·qanó·t wé·tes titó·qan N
desertion, wisláwit lawí· VS
deserves, give someone what (s)he (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
design (e.g., on parfleche), tílewtim̓e tílew vtp(?)
desire, ʔalamtí·twit ʔalá·mtit N
desire, want, covet, wéwluq VS
desirous of, ʔípec vts
desirous to listen, mic̓it̓ípec mic̓í· VS
desk, writing desk, table, tí·m̓enwe·s tí·m̓e VC
desolate, forlorn, tito·qanó·t titó·qan N
despair, give up, yalwá· VC
despair or terror, raise arms in, (with wé·p) sé·q VS
desperately in need of water, be, ʔiló·yaqiʔyawksa qiʔyáw VC
despise, dislike, p̓á·la VC
despise, have contempt, ʔilatá·p VS
despondent, be, ʔé·tx̣ew VC
dessert, tuxk̓ípickeʔs k̓ipíc V
destitute, be, yiyewicwí· VS
destitute, without..., -less, nu·t sts
destitution, hiw̓í·twet hiw̓í·twe VS
destroy, annihilate, hí·cy̓awksa ciy̓aw VC
destroy, break, x̣it̓íl V
destroy, damage, c̓í·ʔ P
destroy, demolish, cik̓í·l VC
destroy, exhaust, sapálaʔamca laʔám VC
destroy, ruin, hí·twiyawqca wiyá·wq VC
destroy someone’s reputation, wap̓á·laksa p̓á·l̓a VC
destroyed, be, yox̣ox̣í VC
detach, himik VS
details, tell, tamtá·y VC
detain, take up (someone’s) time, wé·px̣e·leykse x̣e·ley VC
detect, find out, ʔiyá·q VC
deter, tell someone to be careful, tá·ckawksa ciká·w VC
deter, tell someone to give up, tá·yalwaksa yalwá· VC
deterioration, ciw̓at̓í·swit cí·w̓at VC
determine, lay down the law, tamá·lwi VS
determined, ʔipná·tamawin̓ tamá·lwi VS
determined, be, (with reflexive prefix) hiyá·la VC
determined, be; persist, urge, q̓usísim VC
detest, be dissatisfied, cí·w̓atca cí·w̓at VC
detest, hate, find repulsive, p̓á·l̓a VC
detest, reject, cí·mkce cimik VC
detour, tamo·lá·mit tamo·lá·mi VS
devastate, wiqí· VC
develop a chasm, wayac̓áksa c̓ak VC
deviate, cikilí· VC
devil (translation), ʔenímkin̓iku· ʔé·nim N
devil’s club (huckleberry sp.), ʔalaʔá·la ʔá·la N
devious, sneaky, cepé·x̣eʔpin̓ x̣eʔepí VC
devise, timmíyu VC
“devote time to women”, cemek VS
devoted, be, cepé·kteʔkse kiteʔ A
devour, eat everything up, ká·l̓amksa laʔám VC
devour, eat too much, hiptamáwca hipí VS
devour, gobble up, sintí VC
dew, hínis N
dew, water, kú·s N
dew, frozen, “ipéskep” N
dewclaw, a false hoof of deer, lá·qat N
dewclaw bells, c̓il̓á·kstin, c̓al̓á·kstin N
dewlap, céhen N
diaper, niká·k̓ollit̓as k̓o·lli VS
diaper for senior people, niké·cepeleht léht VS
diarrhea, have, q̓óy VC
diarrhea, have, wiyáʔtsa hé·lekipx ʔá·t VS
dictate, boss around, subjugate, wetx̣wé·yimte VS
dictionary: “book of words”, c̓í·qpeme tí·m̓es tí·m̓es N
die, tin̓ukí VC
die (leaving someone behind), tin̓xná·pi·ksa tin̓ukí VC
die (of trees), heqtí·se heqet N
die down (of fire), tohosí VC
die from cold, liqú·kelik VS
die of hunger, starve to death, ʔelíwtin̓kce tin̓ukí VC
die of thirst, ʔilú·yetin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
die on the road, wé·tin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
die out completely (of fire), ta·sí VC
die suddenly, be suddenly ill, (with teqe) wiqí· VC
different, altered, changed, néx̣sep A
difficult, hatók̓ic hat̓okí VC
difficult, be, hat̓okí VC
difficulty, hatk̓iná·wit hat̓okí VC
diffident, suspicious, talawix̣n̓ípac wiqí· VC
diffident, timid, ciká·w̓aw ciká·w VC

dig (a hole), piʔlí· VS, piʔlá· VS
dig (open a pit), wikáya VC
dig (e.g., with a shovel), tulélp̓eqse lip̓eqí VC
dig (edible roots), qiʔní· VS
dig (roots) (prefix), ʔimle vtp
dig (something) out, timikéhtse léht VS
dig, camp to dig roots, ʔimí· VC
dig camas, go to, tukumné· VC
dig camas, go to, qem̓eyé·kse qém̓es N
dig into (to get something out), wiclé·pin̓ise pin̓í· VS
dig roots other than camas, go to, ʔimínise ʔimí VC
dig oneself out, ʔipnetemikéhte léht VS
dig out, wear out, carve out, x̣aʔáw VC
digging, qíʔnit qiʔní· VS
digging, grave, hole, píʔlat or piʔlá·t piʔlá· VS
digging bag, bag to put roots in, ʔimáʔsp̓alx̣ ʔisp̓á·lx̣ N
digging stick, cane, tú·k̓es N
dignity, seniority, high rank, teq̓isné·wit té·q A
digress, detour, cikilí· VC
digress, waste time in talking, té·x̣e·leykse x̣e·ley VC
digression, té·x̣e·leykt x̣e·ley VC
diligence, ʔiw̓ewné·wit ʔíw̓ew A
diligent, lóxc A
diligent, be not, hil̓áy VC
dim (of fire), not bright, tohó·s tohosí VC
dim, be; be dusk, cehém VC
dim from smoke, be, tehém VC
dim sighted before time, get, titawiná·pi·ksa tité·wi VS
diminish, become insufficient, wiyé·wiclemce wiclé·m VC
din, burst into a, t̓úk VC
dining hall, restaurant, hipínwe·s nwe·s vsts
dining table, hipinwé·s hipí VS
dinner: "evening meal", kulewí·tipt kulé·wit N, típ VS
dinner: "noon meal", halx̣patípt típ VS
dip (e.g., finger, pole), culú·se lu· VS
dip net, net, teqéʔs teqí· VS
dip net pole HW, tiwé·nu N
dip out (water), tekpí VS
dips on highways, we·leylé·kt l̓eylé·k VS
dipper, ʔinpeʔí ʔinipí VS
direct, counsel, ʔinehtimmíyuce timmíyu VC
direct, straight, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
direct, teach, hí·mteʔk VS
direct a hunt, organize a hunt, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
directed at, lic̓é· VS
directed at, c̓é· vtss or VS
directed in certain way, ú· vtss
direction of, in the, kek sis, nepi sis
directly, at that very time, konmayníx ko D
directly, quickly, há·mtiʔc há·mti A
dirt, filth, líluy N
dirt, land, ground, wé·tes N
dirt, mud, sítx̣ siteq N
dirt, soil, clay, ʔítx̣ ʔituq N
dirt (?), in, temik vtp
dirt, acting on a pile of, temc vtp
dirt, hard, taʔax̣ N
dirt, loose, ʔipk̓ípx ʔipk N
dirt, loose; dust, qúx̣ qúq VS
dirt pile, be a, k̓ú·xs VC
dirty (nursery), x̣éx̣c P, x̣é· P
dirty, be, łí·k VC
dirty, become, sux̣ vtp
dirty, filthy, unclean, lilú·yin̓ líluy N
dirty, smeared with clay, ʔitqí·n ʔituq N
dirty, smeared with food/feces, sk̓uye N
dirty, splattered with mud, sipx̣sípx̣ sipéx̣ A
disagree, cí·w̓at VC
detest, be dissatisfied, cí·w̓atca cí·w̓at VC
disagree: "be of a different mind", wé·s néx̣sep tim̓íne néx̣sep A
disagreeable, cimík̓is cimik VC
disappear (of snow), hilamlí·sa lamalí· VS
disappear, be lost, vanish, pe·lé·y VC
disappear, be missing, sáw VC
disappear, become lost, x̣ím V
disappear, make someone, teqel̓wetíyekse tíyek VS
disappear, make something, t̓aʔáw VS
disappear after being used up, laʔám VC
disappear into thin air, hé·wlek VC
disappear out of sight, lik̓ípc P
disappoint someone, fail someone, misemú·se misemí VS
disappointed, be, q̓é·seʔ VC
disapprove, cí·w̓at VC
disapprove, be not pleased, wé·t̓u sayqíca sayaqí VC
disapprove, be not right, wé·t̓u tuk̓ukíce tuk̓ukí VC
disaster, crisis, catastrophe, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
disband, disperse, púq VC
disband, run away, wilelí·kce lí·k VC
disbelieve, talawiqísa wiqí· VC
discard, put down, release, weqí· VC, wiqí· VC
discern, foresee, nimé·kunise kuni VS
discern, recognize, sukí VS
discern, see clearly, hekíce lawwí·t lawwí·t A
discharge, make someone go back, sepé·ckili·kce cikilí· VC
discharge, make someone go out, tu·léhtse léht VS

discharge, shoot, throw (rocks), tukéytese tukʷéyte VS
discharge bad smell (e.g., skunk) tí· VS
disclose, reveal, report, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
disclosed, temscú·kwenin̓ cú·kwe VC
disclosure, discovery, niká·paykt pá·y VC
discomfort (e.g., of a child), show, qisí·sq VC
discontinue, abate, taqatálqsa talaqí VC
discourage, tell someone to give up, tá·yalwaksa yalwá· VC
discourage, tell someone not to, yew̓í· VS
discouraging, incurable, hopeless, yalwíʔc yalwá· VC
discover, find, ʔiyá·q VC
discover, look for, ʔipé·w̓i VS
discover, reveal, niká·payksa pá·y VC
discover, uncover, niká·x̣alpsa x̣aláp VS
discreet, clear, lawwí·t A
discuss what to do, timmíyu VC
discussion, council, pí·ten̓wet ten̓iwé· VS
disdain, p̓á·l̓a VC
disease, k̓omáyn k̓ó·may VC
disease, transmit, teykipté· VS
disembark, come to the shore, taq̓í· VS
disentangle, disengage, unfasten, niké·k̓pickse k̓ipíc V
disentangle, unwrap, (with k) pukúy VS
disgusting (sarcastically), táʔc A
disgusting, unpleasant, terrible, tux̣tuq̓ét̓ic tux̣tuq̓ét A
disgusting taste, have, himketí·wece tí·we VC
dish, chinaware, porcelain, tilé·x̣ N
dish, flat (thing), t̓ayct̓á·yc N
dish, flat plate, t̓ayct̓áyc kiwewtek̓eʔí té·k̓e VC
dish of china, tilé·x̣nim kiwewtek̓eʔí té·k̓e VC
dish pan, wal̓ataqá·y N
dishearten, discourage, tá·yalwaksa yalwá· VC
dishonest, k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
dishonor, slander, wap̓á·l̓aksa p̓á·l̓a VC
disinterested, be, cok̓ʷáy VC
disinterested, indifferent, cok̓áycok̓ay cok̓wáy VC
dislike, be dissatisfied, cí·w̓at VC
"dislike", be offended, wiwlaqí VC
dislike, hate, find repulsive, p̓á·l̓a VC
dislike, pout, sí·mk VC
dislike, reject, cí·mkce cimik VC
dislike the taste of, himkap̓ál̓aca p̓á·l̓a VC
dislocate, get out of joint, k̓ú·xstey VC
dislocate, sprain, x̣ox̣st̓áy VC
dislodge, get things off, ʔisepí·k VS
dislodge, loosen, láps V
dislodge, remove, hiyá·la VC
dislodge, separate, sever, suʔup VS
dislodge by applying pressure, capá·x̣aʔpsa x̣aʔp VS
dislodge with a stick, cú·tqew̓ise teqé·w̓i VS
disloyalty, misé·mi misemí VS
dismantle, ʔinekéhnece léhne VC
dismiss, discharge, tu·léhtse léht VS
dismount, ʔiné·tu·lehnene léhne VC
disobedient, mic̓í·tpas mic̓í· VS
disobey, mic̓itpá·swisa mic̓í· VS
disparage, telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
dispense, distribute food, té·k̓e VC
dispense, as with a law, yiyé·w VC
dispensing, being free with, ʔá·l̓isin ʔá·l̓is VC
disperse, disband, púq VC
disperse, let someone run away, sé·wlelikce lí·k VC
dispose of, put away, táwta VC
disposed, be, ʔípec sts
dispute, timmíyu VC
disregard, ʔilatá·p VS
disrelish, himkap̓ál̓aca p̓á·l̓a VC
disreputable, keyké·ywin̓ keyké·ywi VS
dissatisfied, be, cí·w̓at VC
dissatisfied because of lack, feel lamtí VC
detest, be dissatisfied, cí·w̓atca cí·w̓at VC
dissent, argue, wix̣wiqí VC
dissent, think differently, timmíyuce néx̣sep timmíyu VC
dissolve, melt (e.g., snow), lamlí·sa lamalí· VS
dissolve, break, póq VS
dissolve, scatter, spread, púq VC
dissuade, té·nekse néx̣sep nekí VS
dissuade, discourage, yew̓í· VS
dissuade, forbid, taʔátk VS
distance, length (of time), wayl N
distance away, short, kí·mtem̓ P
distance, extend over a great, lehém VC
distant (prefix), ʔeteyé· stp
distant, far, wáy̓at A
distantly (of noise or voice), leyké·t P
distend (of vulva), teqemú·leyk VS
distinct, clear, obvious, lawwí·t A
distinct, different, néx̣sep A
distinct, separate, ʔoyniwá P
distinguished, good, outstanding, tó·sx tó·sk A
distinguished, important, nekéʔs nekí VS
distract, tattó·lasa titó·la VS
distracted, be; be lost, pe·lé·y VC
distressed, be; be in misery, yiyewicwí· VS
distressed, be; be sad, ʔé·tx̣ew VC
distribute (food), give (food), té·k̓e VC
distribute (property of deceased), wí·puqse púq VC
distribute fish, lé·wtek̓ece té·k̓e VC
distribute meat, tawtá·k̓aca té·k̓e VC
distributor (of food), tek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC
distributor of fish (esp. salmon), lewtek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC

distributor of meat, camp chief, ta·wtek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC
distrust, feel apprehensive, ʔallawí· VS
distrust, not to believe, talawiq̓íce wiqí· VC
distrustful, suspicious, talawix̣n̓ípac wiqí· VC
distrustful, be, siy̓a·w VC
disturb, tó·q VS
disturb (e.g., a game animal), likíp P
disturb (e.g. eel) and chase away, hí·lusk VS
disturbed, be, tex̣téqet VC
ditch, flood channel, wayax̣áʔawkin̓ x̣aʔáw VC
dive (swim underwater), tukelú·se lu· VS
dive down (into water), tuqeylé·kse leylé·k VS
dive in, culeylé·kse leylé·k VS
diver, tukelu·ʔé·t or tukelu·yew̓é·t lu· VS
diverse, néx̣sep A
diversity, variety, nex̣sepné·wit néx̣sep A
divide, portion, share, give, té·k̓e VC
divided be; get separated, pí·wyu·yce wiyú·y VC
divided into branches, be, peʔx̣selí· VS
divine, correctly guess, tá·c̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
divine, predict, temé·kce hekí VC
divorced man, há·matnon tinú·n N
divorcee, grass widow, tinú·n N
dizzy, be, cikilwé·t VC
dizzy (from height), become, sismatí VC
do, kú· VS ‘do’
do, act, lí·k VS
do (something), have to, hal̓wí· VS
do (something) all day long, lé·hey VC
do (something) as one passes by, ták VS
do (something) for someone, é·y̓ vts
do not (prohibition), wé·tmet P
do that, do it, do you-know-what, t̓awani VS
do what a noun indicates, hí· svtss
doctor, medicine man, tiwé·t N
doctor, medicine woman, tiwataʔá·t tiwé·t N
doctor (white man’s medicine), saykiptaw̓á·t sáykipta VS
doctor, treat (a sick person), sáykipta VS
doctrine, hí·mteʔkt hí·mteʔk VS
document, certificate, book, tí·m̓es N
dodecatheon (plant name), qocqócnim lí·ckaw̓ lí·ckaw̓ N
dodge, jump, we·c̓éy VC
dodge, shy away, avoid, ʔilwá·paʔ VS
doe, black-tailed, yeʔémes N
doe, white-tailed, tatáp̓ay N
doff, hoł VS
dog, ciq̓á·mqal cíq̓am N
dog (nursery), cíq̓am N
dog salmon, k̓állay N
dog sled, ciq̓á·mqal̓ayn ʔayn sts
dogma, doctrine, hí·mteʔkt hí·mteʔk VS
dogwood, p̓ip̓lá·c N
doing something else, while, wite vtp, witi vtp
doll, ʔistaʔí·sta ʔísta K
dollar, money, kícuy N
dollar, silver dollar, wiya·swalá·wit kícuy swalá· N
Dolly Varden trout, ʔí·sl̓am N
dome-shaped, k̓apapk̓ápap k̓ápap VC
domesticated, leq̓éyleq̓ey lé·q̓ey VC
domesticated, be, lé·q̓ey VC
donkey, kúckuc molá· molá· N
don’t mention it, you’re welcome, ʔehé P
doom, decide, sentence, wek̓ítkse k̓ít VC
doomed, wiqí·nin̓ wiqí· VC
door, gate, entrance, pískis N
dormitory, inn, pinmí·ke·s or pinmí·kinwe·s piním VS
doting, miyaʔcmiyáʔc miya N and vtp
double, become twice as much, lepéhemx lep Nu
double, twofold, lepé·let lep Nu, é·let sts
double up knees, bend knees, toʔpáhsasa láhsa VS
doubled up, be, ʔiná·qqoc̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
doubt, be in; be undecided, hepeyepeyce hé·pey N
doubt, be suspicious, siy̓á·w VC
doubt, not believe, talawiqíca wiqí· VC
doubt one’s capacity to do things, wepsiméywise siméy vsts
doubting, questioning, talawí·qin wiqí· VC
dough, cement, batter, tuséqt tuséq VS
dough, make, tuséq VS
dough, sour, sapá·macit má·ci VS
Douglas fir, pá·ps papas N
dove, qú·ynu N
dove, wild, wí·tel̓u· N
down (myth word), cilípetis P
down (prefix), wa vtp
down, downward, downhill, léhne VC
down, feather, qó·tqot N
down, go; come down, land, teqí·k VS
down, go; go downhill, té·m̓ik VS
down the middle (e.g., of river), pepp̓éqe·y p̓éq VC
down the river, downstream, wik VS
down the side of a mountain, go, ci·wi·k VS
down to the river, go, wé·lu· VS
down to the river, go, ʔallá·yisa ʔallá·y N
downhearted, be, ʔé·tx̣ew VC
downhill, down, downward, léhne VC
downhill, downwards, ʔehtíkex ʔehtíkek P
downhill, go, té·m̓ik VS
downhill, go; travel downhill, wiséhnece léhne VC
downriver, go, wik VS
downriver people, mut̓eléyme mú·t̓e N

downriver people (non-Nez Perce), sisulí·pu· sú·li· VC
downriver region, ʔallá·y N, ʔé·nim N
downstream, mú·t̓e N
downstream, down the river, wik VS
downstream, go, wewí·ti VS, witi VS
downward, ʔehtíkex ʔehtíkek P
downward, downhill, down, léhne VC
downward, toward the sea, ʔalláykax or ʔallá·ykax ʔallá·y N
downward slope, be a, t̓íp VC
drag, niktéh nikit vtp
drag (something), niktéhkeʔykse keʔéy VC
drag (something) into the river, niktéhwelu·se wé·lu· VS
drag (something) up, niktáhsasa láhsa VS
drag around, niktá·nx̣ lixnik VS
drag down, niktéhnece léhne VC
dragging (of horses), c̓élc̓el c̓él A
dragging (something), move, tuk̓ʷeme vtp
dragonfly, simqasimqayá·ya or simqesimqeyé·ye símqe N
drain, a water-course, canal, sú·le N
drained, be, p̓áy VC
draining, wringing, p̓áyn p̓áy VC
draw (e.g., a picture), tí·m̓e VC
draw (e.g., a sword), niktéhtse léht VS
draw (e.g., curtain), niká·yapsa yap VS
draw (e.g., water), tekpí VS
draw, a gully, a ravine, a valley, teqéynekt N
dread, be afraid, ciká·w VC
dread, be timid, siy̓á·w VC
dreadful, fear producing, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
dreadful (weather), hazardous, ʔalpíʔs P
dreadful to behold, sisexpí·t A
dream, hiwé·k VS
dream, nightmare, tewqeqé·wit qeqé·wi VS
dreamer religion, tiwetí·timt tiwé·t N
dregs, *ʔiyé·ʔniks ʔinikí VS
dress (prefix), wepe vtp
dress (wounds), sáykipta VS
dress, shirt, clothes, sám̓x̣ sam̓aq N
dress goods, material for clothes, sam̓q̓á·yn sam̓aq N
dress someone, put clothes on, sapá·sam̓qisa sam̓aq N
dress up (someone), decorate, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
dressed elaborately, cáwtiwa·nin̓ cáwtiwa· VC
Dressed Grizzly (man's name), x̣áx̣a·c sam̓qí·n sam̓aq N
dressed in fur, tehéysam̓qin̓ téhey N
dressed up, ʔipnú·pelixnin̓ lí·k VC
dressing an animal or fish, ʔicet̓úxskt t̓úxs VC
dressing up the dead, wepelí·kin lí·k VC
dried, t̓aʔáwnin̓ t̓aʔáw VC
dried and hard, q̓asasq̓ásas q̓asasí VC
drift (prefix), ʔiyé· vtp
drift (e.g., of cloud), ʔiyé·keʔykse keʔéy VC
drift around, ʔiyelíxnikse lixnik VS
drift ashore, ʔiyelí·kse lí·k VS
drift ashore and go out of water, ʔiyaláhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
driftwood, pile of, tipl̓é N
drill (a hole), wep̓íłkse p̓íł VC
drink (water), (with reflexive or causative prefix) kú· VS
drink (liquid other than water), ʔi·qcú·p VC
drink (soup, porridge), sú·p VC
drink (prefix), yex̣ vtp
drink, bend down to, quqlú·se lú· VS
drink, (thing) to drink, ʔi·qcú·pn̓es ʔi·qcú·p VC
drink up, ká·t̓aʔwksa t̓aʔáw VC
drinking glass, cup with handle, ʔinpeʔí ʔinipí VS
drip, bleed, leak, sisé·w VC
drip fat from being heated, ʔilemú·łmułce mú·łmuł VC
drive (e.g., a car), séwlekeʔykse or sé·wlekeʔykse keʔéy VC
drive (e.g., horses), septiyelí·kce lí·k VC
drive (e.g., horses) in, saptiyapáykay̓sa pá·y VC
drive (someone) out, septiyeléhtse léht VS
drive, push, sú·ye vtp
drive away (as by whip), hí·lusk VS
drive or lead (e.g., animals), té·lke vtp
drive someone into a stream, septiyelú·se lu· VS
drive something into something, septiyeylé·kse leylé·k VS
driving (a car), reining, wiyé·nikeʔnikt ʔinikí VS
drizzle, rain mistily, pís VC
drop, (suddenness is expressed by) teqe vtp
drop, fall, yoqox̣ P
drop, release, free, untie, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
drop (something), septeqé·w̓ise teqé·w̓i VS
drop and shatter (something), teqetím̓kse tim̓ik VS
drop blood from nose, nosebleed, ʔilpsú·s VC
drop dead, teqeʔíce ʔí VC, teqewqí·ce wiqí· VC
drop in (for a brief visit), taqapáyca pá·y VC
drop (something) into (somethimg), sepé·tu·leylekse leylé·k VS
drops, in, c̓isc̓is c̓is P
drops, leak in; drip, sisé·w VC
dropsy, ʔiyé·p̓ul̓emkt p̓ú·l̓em VC
droves, in, sukkúm súkkum VC
droves, move in; be in groups, wit̓é· VC
drown (and die), ʔiyé·tin̓kse tin̓ukí VC

drown (someone), septeqú·se teqú· VS
drown, be drowned, teqú· VS
drowsiness, stretch out from, pat̓óx kú·se pat̓ók VS
drowsy, be, ʔe·wí· VC
drum (noun), kiwkiwíl̓ec kíw VC
drum (verb), wekíwkiwce kíw VC
drunk, be; be intoxicated, qeqé·wi VS
drunk, be a bit, x̣é·luy VC
drunkard, qeqewiyew̓é·t qeqé·wi VS
drunkard, ʔipné·ku·y̓n kú· VS ‘drink’
dry (archaic), tam̓al VS
dry (e.g., meat, salmon), capá·ʔlaqy̓awisa qiy̓á·w VC
dry, absorbent, waterless, qat̓áw A
dry (e.g., in rain), be, (with prefix tiw̓ele) wé·k VS
dry (of clothes), be, p̓áy VC
dry (of meat), be, qiy̓á·w VC
dry (of meat), get, wceʔé VC
dry (tears), clean, efface traces, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
dry, evaporate, wither, qat̓áw VC
dry, hang or lay (e.g., meat) to, ʔitiyé·k VS
dry, spread (e.g., camas) to, wité· VC
dry and hard (of soil), get, q̓asasí VC
dry gully, té·qin N
dry up (of grass), ʔileqé·mkse qé·m V
dry up (of wells), t̓aʔáw VC
drying place, a dryer, capá·ʔlaqy̓awina·s qiy̓á·w VC
drying racks (for meat or fish), ʔitiyekscáway ʔitiyé·k VS
duck, qé·tqet N
duck, male (myth), qi·qí·nu N
duck, white female, tá·stas tá·s N
duck, white male, huyqúyx̣ N
dull (e.g., of ax), yeʔéwyeʔew yeʔéw A
dull (not bright in color), tu·stú·s tú·s A
dull, blunt, not sharp, timlukstímluks timluks V
dull, mentally slow, peléypeley pé·ley VC
dull gray, qux̣ú·s P
dumb, ignorant, mimílu· A
dumb, one who does not understand, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
dumb, stupid, c̓epemú·ye A
dumb, with speech handicap, c̓ix̣sí·mey c̓í·q VC, siméy vsts
dump into something, yeqéynekse leylé·k VS
dump, city, weqí·nwe·s weqí· VC
dump, city; junkyard, yeqéhnenwe·s léhne VC
dung, excrement, ʔá·t N, c̓áyn c̓áy VC
dungeon, prison, jail, sé·ktit sé·kti VS
during daylight hours, halx̣pá haláx̣ N
during the time which, ke kahál or kakahál hál N
during this time, then, next, qin̓é·m P
dusk, siw̓wé·t P
dusk, be, cehém VC
dust, púxpux pux N
dust, dirt, qúx̣ qúq VS
dust, raise, qúq VS
dust, rise; rise in puffs, payí· páy P
dust, soil, ʔítx̣ ʔituq N
dust-like, laʔx̣láʔx̣ laʔq VS
dusty because of wind, be, wilé·quqse qúq VS
dutiful, obedient, mic̓it̓ípec, mic̓íy̓aw mic̓í· VS
duty, eʔs vsts
dwarf, a short person, waqimá·l̓ac N
dwarfish, kasallíx P
dwell, reside, téw̓ye VC
dwelling, ʔiní·t N
dwelling, home, tew̓yeniké·s or téw̓yenike·s téw̓ye VC
dwindle, become exhausted, laʔám VC
dwindle, become insufficient, wiyé·wiclemce wiclé·m VC
dye (blue dye), capá·kayo·skaʔs yo·s A
dye (green dye), cepé·x̣ex̣uskeʔs x̣éx̣us N
dye (red dye), cepé·keʔilpeʔs ʔilp VS
dye (from river grass), green, x̣éx̣us wé·kuʔs x̣éx̣us N
dye hide yellow by smoking, capá·ʔlamqasksa máqas N

E

each, pakk̓o P
each (prefix), peH stp
each, every, wí· vtp
each day, every day, pé·lleheype peH stp
each group, pennex̣ceʔéce ná·qc Nu
each in different ways, pennex̣sepneʔí néx̣sep A
each month, every month, péhi·semtukspe peH stp
each morning, wiyá·ka·ʔawn ká·ʔaw VC
each other, pi· vtp, stp
eager, be; be anxious to, ʔípec sts, vts
eager to fight, pugnacious, piʔyeq̓iswit̓ípec ʔiyéq A
eagle, bald, saq̓antá·yx̣ sá·q̓an N
eagle, common brown, té·qt teqet N
eagle (in folktales and names), tipiyeléhne N
Eagle Blanket (man’s name), tipiyeléhne cí·ckan tipiyeléhne N
Eagle from Flight (man’s name), tipiyeléhne qá·ʔawpo· tipiyeléhne N
Eagle Making Sound (man’s name), tipiyeléhne ʔilé·senin̓ tipiyeléhne N
eagle with white tipped wings, wé·ptes N
eaglet, young eagle, wá·pta·cqan wé·ptes N
ear, mac̓áyo N

ear EPW, mác̓ax̣s N
ear, hurt, kót V
ear, with the, mic vtp, mis vtp
ear hair, mac̓yó·satay mac̓áyo N
ear opening, mac̓yó·p̓iłin p̓íł VC
ear ornaments, wear, ʔeqí·wi VS
earache, otalgia, mac̓yók̓omayn mac̓áyo N
earlier, first thing, ʔanó·qtkin̓ika or ʔanó·qtkin̓ika·y ʔanó·qt N
early, mé·y or mé· vtp
early example, mentioned earlier, ʔanoqónma N
early in spring, wewex̣pníx wewé·x̣ N
earphone, mic̓í·t̓as mic̓í· VS
earphone, mac̓yóʔayn mac̓áyo N
earring, ʔeqí·wit ʔeqí·wi VS
earring of mother-of-pearl, ʔistíp̓i N
earring of white seashell, ʔícwes N
earth, ground, land, wé·tes N
earth, a soft kind of, támlax̣ N
earth, reddish, ʔaytíwam N
earthquake, buck fever, shaking, x̣ipípipin x̣ipípip VC
earthquake, have, luk̓ú·pce luk̓ú·p VC
earwax, mácq̓al N
easily, sít P
easily, ʔé·lew̓ic ʔé·lew A
easily frightened, haʔcná·yox̣ A
east, tin̓éhtit, tin̓éhtitkin̓ike léht VS
East Kamiah (place name), taq̓íta·s taq̓í· VS
East Kamiah, ID, tisayax̣ N
East Kooskia Bluff, cik̓é·mpe sík̓em N
Easter Sunday, witeléhtinm halx̣pá·wit léht VS
easy, ʔé·lew̓ic ʔé·lew A
easy to break (e.g., food), sim̓éy̓ P
easy to break (e.g., glass), tim̓ixtím̓ix tim̓ik VS
easy to break, apt to crumble, sitex̣sitéx̣ sitéq P
easy to crack open, paʔxpáʔx paʔak VS
easy to cut, hé·y A
easy to get (of girls), ʔé·lew A
easy to peel EPW, x̣aʔpx̣áʔp x̣aʔp VS
easy to split, c̓axc̓áx c̓ak VC
easy to stretch (e.g., of hide), wiyó·swiyos wiyó·s VC
easy to tear, k̓ipick̓ipíc k̓ipíc V
easy to tear off (e.g., branches), sakáʔsakaʔ sakáʔ V
easy to tear, soft, sum̓é·y P
eat, hipí VS
eat (prefix), kiwéw vtp
eat (as a grizzly bear does), hiyú·mtipse típ VS
eat (e.g., porridge, soup), sú·p VC
eat (something) up, ká·lamksa laʔám VC
eat, devour, gobble up, sintí VC
eat a meal, típ VS
eat berries off the branches, (with a reflexive prefix) ke VC
eat depriving others of meat, ké·tin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
eat directly from the bones, k̓alapskí VS
eat dreaming (archaic), qoqó·p VS
eat full, eat too much, teqelé·k VS
eat grass, (with wé·w vtp) k̓ú·p VS
eat marrow by breaking bones, ʔipt̓áp VS
eat something raw, qá·msk VS
eat to go to sleep, (with prefix ké·) táwta VC
eat too much, become satiated, teqelé·k VS
eat too much, gorge oneself, glut, ʔex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
eat too much fat and want fruit, saʔáy VC
eat very little, qáy̓c N
eat while others are starving, ké·tin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
eat with someone, kiwéwtiwe·ce tiwé· VC
eat (voraciously)(archaic), limtíx P
eat, not get enough to, ʔiná·kalamtkoʔ lamtí VC
eating (nursery word), papá·c P
eating, pertaining to, ké· vtp, stp
eating with someone, kiwéwtiwe·ce té·k̓e VC
echo, tex̣ vtp
echo, tune, noise, tax̣sáwkt sáw VC
"echo", distantly (of noise), leyké·t P
echo of spirits, wé·pe·s N
eclipse, be an, ʔipné·culeylekse leylé·k VS
economize, save things, conserve, ʔistoqí VC
eddy, tukéylikli·kinwe·s likilí· VC
eddy, be, sú·li· VC
edge, k̓apác N
edge on, put an; border, hem, welé·mi VS
edge of a (not rocky) cliff, tiláwtoyam tiléw N
edge of a cliff, tiláwtoyam tó·yam N
edge of dress made of cut fringes, ʔick̓átk̓atin ʔic vtp
edge of, on the, laykin sis
edible, root, qíʔnit qiʔní· VS
educate, sepe·piʔímc táʔc piʔím VC
educated, tí·m̓esnim hí·naq̓in̓ hí· VC
educated, learned, schooled, tí·m̓esin̓ tí·m̓es N
education, cukwené·wit cú·kwe VC
education, hité·me hité·me VC
education, talent, know-how, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
eel, lamprey, hé·su N
efface, blot out, lápc P
efface traces, scrub, clean, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
efficient, strong, qepsqéps qepisí VC
effort to get results, make an, tiyí· VC
effort, make an, hí·newi VS
effort, make an, qepisí VC
egg, tá·m̓am N
egg of the louse, há·sas N
egg of salmon, dried fish roe, qáqil N

egg of worms, tamsoywá·koʔs támsoy N
egg hunter, egg gatherer, tam̓amyaw̓á·t tam̓á·mi VS
egg hunting, go, tam̓á·mi VS
egg white, tamá·mx̣ayqin x̣ayaq A
egg yolk, sí·lo N, tam̓á·mnim siló·silo· tá·m̓am N
eggs, go around looking for, tam̓á·myayiksa tam̓á·mi VS
eggshell, ʔá·l̓as N
egotistic, be, cíl̓i· VC
egriot (bush), mountain ash, qeqé·yux N
eight, ʔoymátat ʔoymata Nu
eight days before or after, ʔoymitá·ck̓iwpa ʔoymata Nu
eight hundred, ʔoymitó·sos ʔoymata Nu
eight pairs, ʔoymitaʔála ʔoymata Nu
eight people, ʔoymáto· ʔoymata Nu
eight times, ʔoymitáham ʔoymata Nu
eighth, ʔoymátatipx ʔoymata Nu
eighty, ʔoymitaʔáptit ʔoymata Nu
either ... or, ʔí·tq̓o P, kuʔ P
eject (someone), sú·yelehtse léht VS
elastic something, wik̓é·twik̓et N
elated, happily, gladly, ʔé·y̓snin̓ ʔé·y̓s VC
elbow, k̓assáyno N
Elbow-Child, k̓accaynó·m̓yac k̓assáyno N
elder, senior, superior, boss, té·q̓is té·q A
elders, ancestors, titílu A
elderberry, mít̓ip N
elderberry, sepú·nmeʔs mít̓ip sepú·nmi VS
elderberry stalk, sapo·nmaʔsáyn hinimí· VS
elect, ce·pé·w̓i VS
electric storm, hinmé·t N
electricity, lightning, taqasaʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
elevate, ʔinakáhsasa láhsa VS
eleven, pú·timt wax̣ ná·qc pú·tim Nu
eleven (people), pú·timt wax̣ ná·qcwa pú·tim Nu
eleventh, pú·timt wax̣ ná·qcipx pú·tim Nu
elk, a kind of HW, wisé·w N
elk, bull elk EPW, wewúkiye N
elk, cow, tasí·px tasí·pk N
elk calf, qeʔéyix N
Elk City, ID, tátlohi·snima tátlo N
Elk Creek (place name) HW, yú·hse N
elk fly, lex̣luyléx̣luy léx̣luy N
elk horn made of elderberry stalk, sepú·nmeʔs sepú·nmi VS
Elk Mountain, ID, wix̣ciʔlétp̓et letp̓é· VS
elk thistle, títux N
Elk Water, Wyoming?, *wewúkiyeku·s wewúkiye N
elk with one horn, spike deer, tú·k̓ec N
elk with one horn, spike elk, wicx̣emé·mkt N
elk yearling, qé·tet N
elk yearling, yearling, ʔinwí·me ʔínwim N
elk's canine teeth bracelet, t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es N
elope, wey̓néhkeʔyke keʔéy VC
else (as in 'something else'), néx̣sep A
else (as in 'who else'), hé·nek̓e P
elusive, quick, hard to catch, tax̣á·m A
emaciate, get thin, niktí·k V
embankment, súqu N
embarrass someone, say something and, té·peleykse pe·lé·y VC
embrace, hug, waqalpísa lipí VS
emerge, appear, xuyyí· P
emerge, come into sight, (with kú· VS 'do') x̣uyí· P
emerge from timber, cú·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
emetic stick, ʔipné·cuwew̓u·qeʔs wé·w̓u·q VS
emigrate, wiséhtse léht VS
eminent, distinguished, tó·sx tó·sk A
emit rays of light, ʔilapáyksa pá·y VC
emit smoke (e.g., of tepee), qí·t VC
emperor, president, king, monarch, miyó·x̣at N
employ someone, sapacapalá·nx̣ lixnik VS
employer, supervisor, sepex̣eleleynew̓é·t x̣elé·ley VC
empty, taʔáw̓ t̓aʔáw VC
empty (e.g., a plot of land), ʔinpey̓é·y̓ ʔinipí VS
empty (e.g., of a house), dark, tehé·m tehém VC
empty (e.g., of eye socket), pik̓í·x A
empty (e.g., of springs), dry up, t̓aʔáw VC
empty, be; be open, unobstructed, k̓ay̓ak VC
empty, throw down, dump, yeqéhnece léhne VC
empty, unoccupied, kaʔáwkaʔaw kaʔáw A
empty and dark (of eye socket), timkí·t P
empty dry creek, wé·le·s wé·le N
empty-handed, k̓iyú·pc P
empty-handed (archaic), tú·mk̓ipsnin̓ P
empty shell of bullets, ʔá·l̓as N
encampment, camp assembly, piwsaʔmókin ʔamokí VC
encampment, coming to camp, wispáykt pá·y VC
encampment, settling in a circle, temé·ci·lpt cí·lp VS
encircle, cilí·lp VC
encircle, cí·lp VS
encircle, temé·hpeyise hé·pey N
encircle, temé·lkili·kse likilí· VC
enclose (e.g., in a pen), sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
enclose, corral, sú·x̣ vtp
enclosure, place in an, sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
encounter, meet, pí·wewkunisix kuni VS
encounter, meet in battle, pí·wapciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC

encourage, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VC
encourage, support, có·tx̣amak VS
encourage someone to come along, wáywi VS
encourage someone to leave, céwyu·y̓eqse wiyú·y VC
end, kalóˀ kalá N
end (e.g., a speech), wasáwksa saw VC
end (e.g., of trail), be, ˀiláp VC
end (e.g., of trail), come to the, k̓ilíl VC
end (of supply), come to the, laˀám VC
end (e.g., of leaf), point, tip, tá·lam N
end (e.g., of roots), stump, súqt suqut N
end (word to mark end of story), kalóˀ kalá N
end, be the last, lamt̓áy VC
end, bottom (e.g., of bag), stern ˀí·t̓it N
end, finish, complete, hí·naq̓i hí· VC, naq̓i vts
end, stop, talaqí VC
end, terminate, lamt̓áy VC
end of ribs (archaic), taháwt N
end of ridge, bench, coqó·toyam súqu N
endeavor, exert strength, qepisí VC
endeavor, make an effort, hí·newi VS
enemy, tiwélqe N
enemy, become an, lem̓tu·sné·nekse lem̓tú·s N
enemy, opponent (as in gambling), lem̓tú·s N
energetic, lóxc A
energetic, be, qitti VS
energetic, spirited, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
enforcer of law, tamalwiyaw̓á·t tamá·lwi VS
engaged in work, be, x̣elé·ley VC
Engelmann spruce, heslíps N
English language, so·yapo·tímt so·yá·po· N
enjoy, be fascinated, cicéqe VC
enjoy, be happy, ˀé·y̓s VC
enjoy, be thankful, l̦iló·y VC
enjoy, be thrilled, hil̓í·q VC
enjoy (food or drink), relish, yoqó·p VC
enjoy the warmth of fire, ˀilayqó·pt yoqó·p VC
enjoyable, hil̓í·q̓ic hil̓í·q VC
enjoying the taste of something, hímkayqopt yoqó·p VC
enjoyment, hil̓í·qin hil̓í·q VC
enjoyment, yoqó·pin yoqó·p VC
enlarge, himé·q̓is haní·sa himé·q A
enmity, hatred, tiwelqewiyú·t tiwélqe N
enormous, himeq̓isníx himé·q A
enough, hipst̓ú·y̓ hipst̓ú·y VC
enough! all right!, maˀx̣ P
enough, so much, end (of a story), kalóˀ kalá N
enraged, being, x̣ic̓amtamá·win x̣í·c̓em VC
enslave, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
entangle, tie, wind, tp̓e VS
entangled, be, sitk VS
enter, be about to, k̓alakí VC
enter, go in, ˀá·c VS
enter, unable to, k̓ilíl VC
enter again, go back in, reenter, ˀá·ctoqsa ˀá·c VS
entertain (e.g., a baby), wé·pcicqece cicéqe VC
entertain, make someone happy, sapalló·yca liló·y VC
entertain, play with someone, ˀinex̣e·lé·wise x̣e·lé·wi VS
entice, (with sepé·) l̓wí VS
entirely, without cutting up, wilwílp P
entrails, guts, intestines, máymay N
entrance, door, gate, pískis N
envelope, capá·lk̓oli·kaˀs lok̓ó·li· VC
envelope, container, root bag, ˀítet̓es ˀíte VS
envious, keˀté·m̓ew keˀté·m VC
envious, be; admire, k̓é·s VC
envious, be; be hurt, keˀté·m VC
envy, keˀté·mn keˀté·m VC
epileptic fit, convulsion, wí·k̓papt k̓ápap VC
equal, same amount, kalatí·ta kalá N, tí·te sts
equal, same kind, kuˀscí·m kuˀús N
equipage, furniture, utensil, wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
equipped above what is sufficient, tó·sk A
equipped with supernatural power, tax̣á·m A
-er (as in larger, smaller), qetu P
-er (animate as in singer, dancer), ew̓é·t vsts
-er (inanimate as in scraper), eˀs vsts
erase, clean, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
erase the trace of, obliterate, lápc P
erect, be, c̓iwéy VC
erect, put up (e.g., a tepee), sé·wsekeˀykse keˀéy VC
erect, stiff, tukúx A
erection, have an, ˀalá·mtitwisa ˀalá·mtit N
err, go astray, pe·lé·y VC
err, make mistakes, wí·kuse kú· VS
erring, mistaken, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
error, wepsiméywit siméy VS
escape, wilelí·kce lí·k VC
escape, run away, wú·y VC
escort, accompany, wiyé·twe·ce tiwe· VC
escort someone, ˀiniké·twikce ˀinikí VS
escort someone, ˀinek vtp
esophagus, qolosqó·los N
esteem, admire, hé·tewi VS
esteem, have feeling toward, (with directional suffix u·) nekí VS
esteem, have respect for, qaˀán VC
estuary, mouth of a creek, ˀiyíwewiy N
eternally, kúnk̓u P
evaporate, dry up, qat̓áw VC
evaporate, rise (of steam), mú·y VC
even, smooth, level, ti·pití·pit tí·pit A

even (as in 'even I ate X'), hí·nek sts
even (as in 'I ate even X'), nik̓ey̓ sts
even, get: "overtake oneself", (with reflexive prefix) hewtuk̓í· VS
even, get; repay, ʔipnú·cetise wé·ceti VS
even, get; revenge, wiyé·k̓uykse k̓uyk VS
even though, even, although, ʔinekí·k P, ʔiné·k P
even when, qece P
even with, get; avenge, wá·ptaqisa taqi VS
even-tempered, hamqaqáyc A
evening, kulé·wit N
evening, be, siw̓wé·t hí·kus siw̓wé·t P
evening meal, supper, kulewí·tipt kulé·wit N, típ VS
eventually, finally, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ P
ever (as in 'don't you ever do it'), (with wé·tmet) ʔetiye P
every, peH stp
every day, pé·lleheype lé·hey VC
every day, pé·mmey or pemmé·y̓ mé·y N
every day, pa·halx̣píʔs haláx̣ N
every day, each day, pé·lleheype peH stp
every month, péhi·semtukspe hí·semtuks N
every morning, pé·mmey or pemmé·y̓ mé·y N
every now and then, pammí·w̓acpa mí·w̓ac N
every now and then, often, pe·ʔec̓í·c ʔec̓í·c N
every single one, laʔʔám̓ laʔám VC
every Sunday, pá·halx̣pawitpa haláx̣ N
every year, peʔinmí·witpe ʔinmí·wit N
every year, pé·ʔinwim or péʔinwim ʔínwim N
every, each, wí· vtp
everyone, all, ʔóykala kalá N
everyone, everything, laʔám laʔám VC
everything, just, laʔam̓laʔám̓ laʔám VC
everywhere, all over, ʔóykaslix kásl N
evident, clear, lawwí·t A
evil, bad, qepsíʔs qepsí A
evil, cause someone to do, sepeqepsiʔswí·t qepsí A
evil, sin, qepsiʔíswit qepsí A
evil looking, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
eviscerate, bite something open, ké·t̓uxskse t̓úxs VC
ex- (as in ex-husband), wité·s sts
exact (as in 'exact fit'), c̓aʔá c̓áʔ VC
exact, correct, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VS
exact, take away by force, wé·tkuy̓k VS
exactly, c̓aʔá c̓áʔ VC
exactly in this way, (with ki and ník) kuʔskinníx kuʔús N
exactly the time to do (something), be, c̓áʔ VC
exalt, wehimeq̓í·skse himé·q A
exalt, praise, wató·sksa tó·sk A
exalted, ʔipné·nin̓ hí VC
examine (as medical examination), sepeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
examine, ask questions, sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
examine, figure (things) out, timmíyu VC
examine, turn things over and over, ceptemelíxnikse lixnik VS
example, sepe·ceʔí hé·ce VS
exceed, pass, (followed by qaw) qo· VS
excel (e.g., in reading), ká·tosksa tó·sk A
excel, move ahead, ʔinó·qti VS
excel, surpass, outdo, overtake, wá·w VC
excel, win against (someone), wey̓ehné· VC
excellent, taʔsníx táʔc A
except, cim sts
excess, in, hé·lt P
excessively, caʔwi vtss
excessively, hé·lt P
excessively, too much, tamawín̓ P
exchange, trade, cash in, takalay VC
exchange, trade, sell, buy, ʔitam̓ayá· VS
exchange gifts between in-laws HW, tá·mya VC
exchange of derogatory remarks, pí·wemceʔkt wemceʔk VS
exchange of gifts at wedding, misqoyí· VS
exchange of gifts between in-laws, picqoy̓ní·wit cóqoy N
exchange teeth (and identity), tittakláyca takalay VC
exciting, enjoyable, hil̓í·q̓ic hil̓í·q VC
excite by words, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VC
excrement, c̓áyn c̓áy VC
excrement HW, toʔóntoʔon toʔón VC
excrement (archaic), wicx̣laq̓alá·q̓it laq̓alá·q̓i VS
excrement, dung, ʔá·t N
excrement smeared (as bears), wix̣sémsk̓uye msk̓uye N
excrement when one has diarrhea, q̓oyn q̓óy VC
excrement-children of Coyote, wicx̣k̓áwk̓aw k̓áw N
excuse, forgive, wawnáy̓sa wá·w VS
excuse oneself, claim innocence, ʔipná·tawqsa tawq VS
exempt, yiyé·w VC
exercise, hoy VC
exercise, run for, ʔináwlahaywaksa haywá· VC
exercise, swim for, ʔináswihaywaksa haywá· VC
exert strength, make an effort, qepisí VC
exhaust, wear out, laʔám VC
exhausted, be, sit̓úx VC
exhausted, be; fall down, tuké·yc̓illi·kse c̓illí· VS
exhausted, tired out, worn out, ʔilá·twin̓ ʔilá·twi VS
exhausted, worn out, laʔámnin̓ laʔám VC
exhausted from hunger, be, wiyé·nkitidse niktí·k VS

exhort, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VC
exhume, temikéhtse léht VS
exhume oneself, ʔipnetemikéhte léht VS
ex-husband, hamawtá·s há·ma N
exile, make someone go, banish, sepewíhnece wíhne VC
exodus to the mountains, general, wisní· VC
exist, be, wé· VS
exonerate, forgive, pardon, (often with benefactive é·y̓) wá·w VC
expand, inflate, stretch, extend, tpoli VS
expand, open up, unfold, stretch, tpili VS
expect, depend on, believe in, titm̓íne VC
expect, wait for, (w/reflexive prefix + wé·p) ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
expectorate, tulc̓é·se lic̓é· VS
expectorate, cough, ʔox̣oʔóx̣a VC
expectorate, spit, tul vtp
expectorate (phonosymbolic word) túx P
expel (someone), sú·yelehtse léht VS
expensive, be, hat̓okí VC
expensive, costly, weʔnikí·n ʔinikí VS
experience, knowledge, cukwené·wit cú·kwe VC
experience, personally feel, téwyek VS
expert, intelligent, skillful, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
explain, té·cukwece cú·kwe VC
explain: "straighten by talking", té·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
explain, clarify, tamtá·yca lawwí·t tamtá·y VC
explained, temscú·kwenin̓ cú·kwe VC
explanation, té·tk̓ukt tuk̓ukí VC
explode, tóqla VS
explode, t̓úks V
explode (something), sapatx̣lic̓á·sa lic̓é· VS
explode, pop, crackle, tóq VC
explore, look for, hunt, ʔipé·w̓i VS
explosion, t̓úxsin t̓úxs VC
explosive, likely to explode, tox̣n̓ípac tóq VC
expose, show, sepé·kce hekí VC
expose buttocks and adjacent area, p̓is VC
expose oneself indecently, k̓ú·ys P
express grief or distress, *ʔine·tetim̓né·nekse nekí VS
express oneself, make a report, (with reflexive prefix) wektí· VS
express sympathy in words, té·yyewkse yiyé·w VC
extend, ʔí·k VS
extend (of elastic things), niká·tpilise tpili VS
extend (of mountain range), laq̓í· VS
extend, expand, inflate, stretch, tpoli VS
extend, join, add, tí·qahalk VS
extent of, be the, ʔilaq̓í· VS
extend arms, reach out, tukepelí·kse lí·k VS
extend over a great distance, lehém VC
exterior, outside, tú·skin̓ike tú·s N
exterminate, annihilate, (with a causative prefix) laʔám VC
exterminate, exhaust, sapá·laʔamca laʔám VC
exterminate, kill, hí·c̓y̓awksa ciy̓aw VC
extermination, hí·c̓y̓awkt ciy̓aw VC
extinguish, sapá·laʔamca laʔám VC
extinguish, put out (fire), hí·to·sksa tó·sk VS
extinguished, become; die (of fire), tohosí VC
extol, praise, wató·sksa tó·sk A
extra big, hiyú·mliks liks sts
extra flap on (tepee when cold), nikó·yaqʔnit yaqʔni VS
extra thing you get in trading HW, ʔiniké·twikin ʔinikí VS
extra time, mácicimk̓ay̓ k̓éy̓ sts
extract, let something out, sapáʔt ʔá·t VS
extract, remove by pulling (hair), niké·tuqse tuq VS
extract, remove by pulling (teeth), niká·calksa cal VS
extract, remove by pulling (tree), niké·quʔx̣skse quʔx̣s V
extravagant, be, ʔá·l̓is VC
extreme, go to an, tamáw VC
extremely, hé·lt P
extremely, very, ník sts
extremely, láhwatx̣ sts
extremity, tá·lam N
extricate oneself, ʔimaco·yahółkt hoł VS
ex-wife, ʔiwepnewté·s wité·s sts
eye, sílu N
eye, bag under the, cilímsip̓e·wn sip̓é·w VC
eye, concerning the, sité· vtp
eye, matter of the, silméqs heqes N
eye, outside corner of the, cilimk̓ócacin k̓ócac N
eye, pupil of the, cilímcamokin cámok A
eye, redness of the, silíwetet silíwete VS
eye, whites of the, cilímx̣ayqin x̣ayaq A
eye fat, fat over the eye, cilímtasx̣ or silímtasx̣ sílu N
eye fold, cilímq̓upin q̓úp VC
Eye Necklace, sílu wehéyqt sílu N
eye, being blinded in one, toq̓ó·x̣nin̓ toq̓ó·x̣ VC
eyebrow, cilímtex̣tey tex̣tey N
eyelash, cilímyokpaʔc sílu N, yokpáʔc N
eyeless, blind, silú·nut or sílunu·t sílu N
eyeless, make someone, toq̓ó·x̣ VC
eyes, sil vtp
eyes, close one's, qéps VC
eyes, have red, silíwete VS
eyes, open one's, (with prefix wéw̓) qisé·q VC
eyes, pertaining to the, we vtp
eyes, smoke gets in one's, qilú· VS
eyes, with the, nimé·, nim, silím, silé·w vtp

eyes get tired, silím̓latwisa ʔilá·twi VS
eyesight, saʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
eyesight, with sharp, haykát̓ic hayká·t VC

F

fabricate, build, make, haní· VS
fabricate, make up a lie, misemí VS
face, cheek, mástay N
face, fall flat on one's, tuké·ytiq̓elikse tiq̓é· VC
face (prefix), sité vtp
face (something), sité·keʔykse keʔéy VC
face down, be dying flat, ʔilíwsteq̓e VC
face painting, make-up, ʔipná·siwit sí·wi VS
face up, sitaláhsasa láhsa VS
facial paint, yellow, siló·silo· sí·lo N
fact, in, ʔé·te P
faculty, ability, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
fade, wither, change color, tax̣aq VS
faded, of light color, pa·x̣pá·x̣ pá·q A
fading, changing color, tax̣ax̣táx̣ax̣ tax̣aq VS
fail, fall short, wiclé·m VC
fail, make a mistake, wepsiméywise siméy VS
fail, miss, not to do something, siméy VS
fail, without, wé·t̓u manmaʔí wé·t̓u P
fail someone, disappoint someone, misemú·se misemí VS
fail to return, sisásawca sáw VC
fail to return from (e.g., trip) sáw VC
fail to satisfy hunger, ʔipná·kalamtksa lamtí VC
failing, be, wiclé·m VC
failing health, ʔilaʔat A
failing health, be of, ʔilaʔtwí·sa ʔilaʔat A
failure to operate (of machines), wilé·msemt misemí VS
faint (e.g., of perfume), paʔámpaʔam paʔám VC
faint sound, lilé·y P
faintly, ʔiʔyéwki P
faintly light (as at daybreak), x̣eʔéw̓ x̣eʔéw VC
faith, belief, mic̓kú·ynekt nekí VS
faith, hope, reliance, titm̓íne titm̓íne VC
faith in, have no, ʔallawí· VS
fall (adverb), yoqox̣ P
fall (e.g., rain, hail, snow), teqí·k VS
fall (in wrestling), make someone, wetkúytese tukʷéyte VS
fall (of evergreen needles), hú·p VC
fall (of leaves), yeq vtp
fall (of person), wilí·k VS
fall (of rain), wé·qi VS
fall (of snow), hiweyéhnece léhne VC
fall (of trees), wiwí VC
fall, drop, teqé·w̓i VS
fall asleep, go to sleep, (with lí·k vtss) piním VS
fall asleep while sitting down, wix̣cʔúpinmikse piním VS
fall back in the same sickness, "limúk" VC
fall backward, be surprised, wayaʔqá·kayksa ʔiqá· VC
fall behind in a race, ʔiyeléhtse léht VS
fall (season) camp, sex̣liweté·s sex̣ním̓ N
fall dead, c̓illí· VS
fall down, keyk VS
fall down, c̓illí· VS
fall flat on one's face, tuké·ytiq̓elikse tiq̓é· VC
fall for, ʔiné·mc̓ukuynekse nekí VS
fall into water, teqetu·lú·se lu· VS
fall on one's face, tukéytiq̓elikse tiq̓é· VC
fall out (of teeth), yeq vtp
fall season, autumn, sex̣ním̓ N
fall season, late; ca. Novemver, sex̣liw̓á·l sex̣ním̓ N
fall season, go into, sex̣liweyné·kse leylé·k VS
fall season hunt, camp for, sex̣liwíce sex̣ním̓ N
fall short, fail, wiclé·m VC
fall to pieces, ditéx̣ hií·kse sitéq P
fall upon something, teqeliké·cese liké·ce VS
fall upon one another, pí·tqeliké·cesix liké·ce VS
fallen tree, wiwlí·kt wiwí VC
false, be; be lacking, wiclé·m VC
false doctor, quack, wiclé·m tiwé·t wiclé·m VC
falsehood, deception, lie, talawyá·x̣timt wyá·x̣ vtp
falsehood, lie, misé·mt misemí VS
falsely speak, lie, misemí VS
falsely, wrongly, unsuccessfully, (with another root preceding) qeqé·wi VS
fame, pitamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
family, one, nex̣ceʔéce, nax̣csimé·s ná·qc Nu
family, tribe, descendants, yé·ye sts
famine, heyé·qin heyé·q VC
famished, heyé·x̣nin̓ heyé·q VC
famous, ʔóykalo·nm sukín̓ sukí VS
famous, be, tequ·yí·k VC
fan, wayáwyaw̓nas yáw VS
far (as in 'far more'), (with qetu) q̓oʔ P
far (as in 'this far'), length, kiwáyl wayl N
far, distant, wáy̓at A
far away, kik vts
far end, yon side; foothills HW, teqé·kex N
far from each other, very, pawway̓atníx wáy̓at A
farewell, leave-taking, piwsteqn̓é·mit teqin̓é·mi VS
farm (noun), field, farmland, temeniké·s temenikí VS
farm (verb), cultivate, temenikí VS
farmer, planter, grower, temenikew̓é·t temenikí VS
farsighted, be, way̓á·tkax saʔyó·x̣oʔsa wáy̓at A
farther, qetu wáy̓at wáy̓at A

farther and farther, way̓ay̓á·t wáy̓at A
fascinated by, be, cicéqe VC
fast (in running), pá·yo A
fast, firm, rigid, c̓eˀé P
fast, go, cepenmí·k VS, weyeqíttise qitti VS
fast, speedy, rapid, há·mtiˀc há·mti A
fast, quickly, tok̓wala vtp
fast as possible, let me run as, tiw̓í·wac wex̣ít̓ilx tiw̓í·wac N
fasten, (with some suffixes) q̓í· VC
fasten, attach, tayaqí VS
fasten, close (e.g., door), wak̓álksa k̓alakí VC
fasten, nail down, wec̓éˀkse c̓eˀ V
fasten, put together, insert, séˀpete VS
fasten, stick things together, cepé·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
fasten, tie, stak VS
fasten, tie up, moor, té·lkeq̓í·kse q̓í· VC
fasten, tighten, q̓ipíp VS
fasten around neck or shoulders, ˀaqt̓ó· VC
fasten around one's ankle, tu·q̓í·k VS
fasten together, wal̓á·tiqahalksa tí·qahalk VS
fasten together (with a needle), cú·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
fastidious, difficult, hatík̓ic hat̓okí VC
fastidious, particular, haˀcná·yox̣ A
fasting, ˀipné·sepehyeqin heyé·q VC
"fat" (archaic), "cácpo" N
fat, be, tisqáˀaw VS
fat, become, tisqaˀwí·sa tisqáˀaw VS
fat, good, sawáyno N
fat, grease, lard, wé·ˀikt N
fat, grease, suet, tásx̣ tasaq N
fat, soft, thick (of lips, bags), sal̓áysal̓ay sá·l̓ay VC
fat, with too much rich (of meat), saˀáy̓s saˀáy VC
fat and awkward, c̓élc̓el c̓él A
fat and soft (as lips), be, sá·l̓ay VC
fat covering heart or kidney, súhuy N
fat of mountain sheep, hípex̣ N
fat of salmon, súhuy N
fat over the ribs, wé·wqt N
father, tó·t K
father-in-law (wife's father), píses K
father-in-law (husband's father), piné·xsin K
fatherless, pisnú·t tó·t K
fathers, forefathers, pisítme tó·t K
fatigue, being tired, ˀilá·twit ˀilá·twi VS
fatten, sapatisqaˀwí·sa tisqáˀaw VS
fatty dried meat, choice meat, wé·wqt N
fault with, find, cí·w̓at VC
faux pas, make a verbal, ˀimisq̓ulé·y VC
favor, a generous act, yiyé·wn yiyé·w VC
favor, asking for a, ten̓é·wit ten̓ewí· VS
favor, help someone, wapá·yatasa yá·ta VS
favorite, kek̓etye N
favorite, ˀeheté·ˀew hé·tewi VS
favorite(?), cnin̓ sts
favors, yiyé·wn yiyé·w VC
fawn (one year old), múˀpc múˀpic N
fawn with its mother, pikí·n ˀí·s K
fawn with spots, tátx tatok N
fear, be afraid, ciká·w VC
fear, be scared, be untamed, siy̓á·w VC
fear, learn one's lesson, sisúy VC
fear, worry about, ˀiyíya VC
fear for oneself, ˀiná·sy̓awca siy̓a·w VC
fearless, brave, cikawsí·may ciká·w VC
fearless, capable, versatile, qacanó A
feast, big meal, himé·q̓is hípt hipí VS
feast, gathering to eat, pikaˀámkt ˀamokí VC
feast, periodic celebration, c̓áˀin c̓áˀ VC
feast, preparation of food, hiptá·nit haní· VS
feather (e.g., of eagles), tail, tuˀúynu N
feather, long feather, wing, wé·ptes N
feather, short feather, down, qó·tqot N
feather head ornament, ˀipé·tes N
Feather Necklace (man's name), wepté·sweheyqt wé·ptes N
feathers on arrows, put, wepté· VS
features (as in 'human features'), wic̓ené·wit N
February, ˀalatam̓á·l ˀá·la N
feces, c̓áyn c̓áy VC
feces smeared around its buttocks, wix̣sémsk̓uye sk̓uye N
fee, payment, temé·tk̓ut temé·tk̓u VS
fee, reward, wé·cetit wé·ceti VS
feeble, of failing health, ˀilaˀat A
feed (e.g., baby), sepé·pse hipí VS
feed (e.g., cattle), kíwyek VS
feed for cattle, sepé·peˀs hipí VS
feed for horses, sik̓á·m̓ayn sík̓em N
feel (as in 'feel friendly'), né·nek svtss
feel, sense, téwyek VS
feel, touch, handle, wepé·ce VS
feel against, wepeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
feel all alone, ˀinciwatx̣nó·twisa nú·twi svtss
feel around, fool around, ˀinaká·nx̣ lixnik VS
feel around, grope, sé·pe·w̓i VS
feel strange presence of someone, setúx kúye setúx P
feel that silent person is around, xú·l P
feel the hardness of bed at night, táwpaq̓awtato paq̓áw A
feel with hand and recognize, tuké·psukse sukí VS
feeling around with hand, tuké·ptewyekt téwyek VS
feeling of someone's presence, setúx P
feeling toward, have; esteem, (with directional suffix u·) nekí VS

feet of frogs, ʔé·se N
feign, ʔinú·misemse misemí VS
fellow bum, wet̓uníxtiwe· wé·t̓u A
fellow hunter, hunting partner, tukelí·ktiwe· lí·k VC
fellow wrong-doer, consider as a, k̓uyk̓úytiwe·nekse k̓uy A(?)
felt, téhey N
female, woman, ʔá·yat N
female (suffix), aʔá·t sts
female medicine person, tiwataʔá·t tiwé·t N
female reindeer, white-tailed doe, tatáp̓ay N
female salmon, law̓áyat or lá·w̓ayat ʔá·yat N
fence, corral, hiyalanwá·s hiyá·la VC
fence, enclosure, ʔipé·lkili·kt likilí· VC
fern EPW, balsam root, pigweed HW, telesté·les N
fern, lady fern, tekin̓mé teqsté·qs té·kin N, teqsté·qs N
fern, mountain, mex̣sem̓é teqsté·qs mé·x̣sem N, teqsté·qs N
fern, Western bracken, teqsté·qs N
ferocious, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
ferry, (with wise) lipí VS
fester, become filled with pus, heqsí heqes N
fester, boil, sore, másqoy N
festival of spring, root festival, kéʔuyit ʔú·yi VS
festivities, celebration, ʔé·y̓sin ʔé·y̓s VC
fetch, carry, ʔinéhne VC
fetch, go away to get something, ʔinpté· ʔinipí VS
fetch, go to get (e.g., firewood), nó· VC
fetid; rotten, má·cin̓ má·ci VS
fetid, be; be smelly, tí·we VC
fetish, talisman, amulet, ʔipé·tes N
feud with, have a running, pitwelqewisí·x tiwélqe N
fever, have, ʔilaʔyqtamáwca ʔiyéq A
fever, have; become hot, ʔilé·yq VS
few, a, mací·x P
few, little, mí·l̓ac A
few people, mí·l̓acwa mí·l̓ac A
fiancé, bedfellow, téwtiwe· tiwé· VC
fiddle, play the violin, tiw̓iwá·sisa tiw̓í·wa VS
fiddle, violin, tiw̓í·was tiw̓í·wa VS
fiddler, violinist, tiw̓iwasaw̓á·t tiw̓í·wa VS
fiddler's dance, square dance, tiw̓iwá·s we·cet tiw̓í·wa VS
field, farmland, temeniké·s temenikí VS
field, prairie, tex̣péʔm N
field mouse, temeniké·speme lá·qac temenikí VS
field of battle, pí·wapciy̓awniwa·s ciy̓aw VC
fierce, ferocious, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
fierce, wild, untamed, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓á·w VC
fifteen, pú·timt wax̣ pá·x̣at paq Nu
fifth, pá·x̣atipx paq Nu
fifty, pá·qaʔptit or pa·qáʔptit paq Nu
fight, wepé·wewkunise kuni VS
fight (rarely used), pí·wepekeʔykse keʔéy VC
fight, boxing, ʔiyeq̓í·swit ʔiyéq A
fight, fight over someone, peʔékswise ʔé·ks K
fight, go to, teqekeʔéykse keʔéy VC
fight, heat, téx̣ vtp
fight, kill each other, pí·wapciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
fight (a war), have skirmish, tu·qéle VC
fight over someone, fight, peʔékswise ʔé·ks K
fight with someone, box with, ʔiyeq̓iswí·se ʔiyéq A
fighter, piwapciy̓aw̓nípac ciy̓aw CV
fighters, leading, tiwí· vtp, stp
figure (things) out, plan, timmíyu VC
file, in single, peʔwyelé·x P
file, in single (prefix), cú· vtp
file, whetstone, rasp, sá·pi·kaʔs sá·pi·k VS
fill, kakmám VC
fill (a space or receptacle), c̓ó·l̓a VC
fill, pack (a bag), stuff, ʔíte VS
fill up space, overpower, cover, láps VC
filled up, be; be satiated, teqelé·k VS
filled with meat, be, (with reflexive prefix and ke·) tuq^{w}ełuk VS
fillet (e.g., salmon) for drying ʔiswí·si VS
filth, líluy N
filthy, lilú·yin̓ líluy N
filthy, splattered with mud, sipx̣síp x̣ sipéx̣ A
filthy, ugly, foul, loathsome, qepsíʔs qepsí A
fin (of fish), séqen N
finally, (with suffix kin̓ix) kuʔskin̓í·x kuʔús N
finally, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ P
finally, lastly, lamt̓áy̓ lamt̓áy VC
find, discover, ʔiyá·q VC
find, know, recognize, sukí VS
find fault with, (with tala and before tim VS) wyá·x̣ vtp
find fault with, cí·w̓at VC
find repulsive, hil̓qí VC
find out, cú·kwe VC
find, not; miss (something), hawáq VS
fine (as in 'doing fine'), táʔc A
fine (e.g., of snow, sand), laʔx̣láʔx̣ laʔq VS
finger (in compounds), ʔípsus N
finger, index, tuké·pkeʔykeʔs keʔéy VC
finger, little, ʔípsusláymiwt or ʔipcocláymiwt laymíwt N
finger, middle, hé·peyme hé·pey N
finger, ring HW; index finger EPW, temelú·kt N
finger, thumb, ʔipsusté·q̓is ʔípsus N
fingernail, with one's, tukwé·p vtp
fingertip, ʔipsustá·lam ʔípsus N, tá·lam N
fingertip, claw, talon, ʔé·se N
fingertips, pick with one's, ʔipselpíse lipí VS

finish, hí·naq̓i hí· VC
finish (completive), naq̓i vts
finish a song, walámt̓ayksa lamt̓áy VC
finish all, sapá·laˀamca laˀám VC
finish arrow making, (with té·lc(?)) k̓oyá·pc A
finish weaving a corn husk bag, ké·y̓e VS
fir, Balsam, pató·sway N
fir, common small, pá·toy N
fir, Douglas, pá·ps papas N
fir, grand; white fir, pícpic N, pítx̣pitx̣ N
fir, hardwood, támqay N
fir, subalpine, lálx lalak N
fir needle, cickaxcíckax cakák VS
fir pitch, very pure pitch, papcˀícqi or papc̓ícqi papas N
fir resin, papásnim sáx̣sin sáx̣sin N
fire, ˀá·la N
fire, build a, ˀá·lik VS
fire, by the, latáq VS, taq VS
fire, flame, ˀilw vtp
fire, into the, latáq VS
fire (e.g., with a match), light tu·hní· VS
fire, light, heat, ˀile vtp
fire, make, tukwelwek VS
fire, set, tukwé·p VS
fire, sit to warm one's back by, tamtiq̓á·pa VS
fireberry, ˀalaˀá·la N
firecracker, sapá·tox̣n̓as tóq VC
fire drill, matches, túhuc N
fire dust, coarse ashes, ˀalá·poxpoxs poxpoxs N
firefighter, ˀá·la hito·skaw̓á·t tó·sk VS
fire-making tools, matches, túhuc N
fire-making tools, traditional, wiwaqitúhuc wiwaqi stp, túhuc N
fireplace, ˀá·likinwa·s ˀá·lik VS
fireplace (e.g., in a sweat house), ˀaláwta·s ˀá·la VS
firewood, hé·cu N
firewood, ˀé·k̓petis pé·tis N
firm, rigid, c̓eˀé c̓éˀ V
firm, secure, solid (of house), tiyá·w A
firm, strong, qepsqéps qepisí VC
firm, tough to break, kanánkanan kanán A
firmly, sikk̓íp P
first (as in 'first son'), té·q̓is té·q A
first (as in 'you first'), q̓oˀc sts
first, ahead, ˀanó·qt P
first, be; be in front, lead, ˀinó·qti VS
first, beginning, ˀú·yit ˀú·yi VS
first, prior to that, weye P
first-comers, ancestors, ˀanoqónma N
first fruits ceremony, kéˀuyit ˀú·yi VS
first of all, yox̣niq̓óˀc yoq N
first thing (as in a meal), ˀanó·qtkin̓ika or ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y ˀanó·qt N

fish (as food), seafood, lé·wtips típ VS
fish (general word), cú·y̓em N
fish (inhabitants of water), tukíwtelikin lí·k VC
fish (prefix), lé·w vtp and stp
fish, catch fish (general word), cuy̓é·mise cú·y̓em N
fish, catch, ˀinakáhtq̓ita·n̓ix láhtq̓i VS
fish, distribute, lé·wtek̓ece té·k̓e VC
fish, locate, (with lé·w) táy VC
fish, salmon, lé·wliks lí·k VS
fish, ca. 1/4 inch long, minnow, calocálo N
fish, ca. 1.5 inches long, múxmukt N
fish by damming a river, leqelí· VS
fish by throwing a net, teqí· VS
fish egg dried for food or bait, qáqil N
fish hawk, sá·x̣sax̣ N
fish headman, lewtek̓enew̓é·t té·k̓e VC
fish hook, large; gaff hook, k̓iˀí·la N
fish hook, small, wá·w̓a N
Fish Lake, ID, ˀiwetemkuhét ˀiwé·tem N
fish trap, "tamaxqalíxt" N
fish trap, "waláhtq̓inwas" láhtq̓i VS
fish trap, frame of, tuqlí·ks or tú·qliks lí·k VS
fish trap for a large stream, tuqlí·ks N
fish trap for a small stream, leqé·les leqelí· VS
fish with a gaff hook or a spear láwyala VC
fish with a hook, k̓iˀlipí VS
fish with a net, teqí· VS, teqilpíse lipí VS
fish with a spear, ˀiptqiyú·se ˀiptqi vtp
fish with a spear at night, te·pí VS
fish with hook and line, wá·w̓a VS, wá·w̓alpsa lipí VS
fish with scales (e.g., bass), lixl̓iksí·n lixlí·ks N
fish-ladder, dam, waterfall, tíkem N
fisher (a bird), bobolink, tim̓úytim̓uy N
fisherman, waw̓ay̓á·t wá·w̓a VS, waw̓alpaw̓á·t lipí VS
fisherman, a good fisherman, láwap̓tis hapát VS
fishhook, wá·w̓a N
fishing, skilled in, láwap̓tis hapát A
fishing line, túxit túxi VS
fishing net, teqéˀs teqí· VS
fishing pole, waw̓alpsáway wá·w̓a vtp
fishing pole, gaff hook, k̓iˀí·la N
fishing pole, lift a, waw̓alqíkaˀyksa lqí vtp
fishing spear pole, lá·pay N
fishing stick to catch trout, katická·tic ká·tic N
fishing torch for night fishing, té·p̓es te·pí VS
fist, make, ˀípsus capá·k̓papsa k̓ápap VC
fist, hit with one's, wetkúytese tukʷéyte VS
fist, with one's, we vtp
fist or a blunt object, with one's ˀip vtp, ˀipé· vtp
fit (the pattern), c̓áˀ VC

fit, epileptic, wí·k̓papt k̓ápap VS
fit, not; be not the right size, k̓alál VC
fit, slip in, sú·yeylekse sú·ye vtp
five, pá·x̣at paq Nu
five (in numbers 6, 7, and 8), (without stress) ʔúy stp
five (people), pá·x̣lo· paq Nu
Five Crows (man's name), pá·x̣at qoqó·x̣nim qó·qox̣ N
five days after, five days before, pá·qack̓iwpa paq Nu
Five Ears, mac̓áyo pá·x̣at mac̓áyo N
five excrement children of Coyote, wix̣ck̓álk̓al k̓ál N
five hundred, pá·qo·sos paq Nu
Five Mile Creek below Kamiah, ID wí·nke·kinme N
five pairs, paqaʔála paq Nu
five times, pa·qáham paq Nu
five winters, paqaʔalwayná·kt leylé·k VS
five years, paqaʔínwi·ma ʔínwim N
fix (e.g., date/price in trading), weʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
fix, fasten, tighten, q̓ipíp VS
fix, make a plan, tamá·lwi VS
fix, repair, (with prefix le·w) limq VS
fix or repair to add, láwtiqahalksa tí·qahalk VS
fix or repair to make something better, láwtaʔcksa táʔc A
flag, banner, téhey N
flame (in reference to brightness), ʔilakáʔawit kaʔáw VS
flame (in reference to burning), líwn líw VC
flame, fire, ʔá·la N
flame, fire (prefix), ʔilw vtp
flank, c̓í·x̣c̓ix̣ N
flannel goods, té·qey N
flapping, moving (archaic), yawányawan N
flash, flicker, shine, kaʔáw VS
flash, lightning, taqasaʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
flashlight, capaʔlakáʔwit̓as kaʔáw VS
flask for gunpowder, mó·lmol N
flat, łit̓éʔ A
flat (the way a person lies down), soʔóysoʔoy soʔóy A
flat, be, t̓eyí· VC
flat, flat pint bottle of liquor, t̓eyí·t̓eyi· t̓eyí· VC
flat, level, pitáx̣pitax̣ pitax̣ N
flat, shallow, t̓ayct̓á·yc A
flat, smooth, pat̓xpát̓x pat̓ók VS
flat land, level land, pitax̣ N
flat nose, nú·snu t̓eyí·t̓eyi· t̓eyí· VC
flat on Palouse R., WA, ʔalamóta N
flat part at lower back EPW, páʔx̣paʔx̣ N
flat part made on a slope, pilíwt̓ipt pilíwt̓ip VS
Flathead people, sé·lix N
Flathead style baby board, selixtikéʔs tikéʔs N
flatten (e.g., wheat), demolish, q̓uyyí P
flatten by pressing, cú·yet̓eyi·kse t̓eyí· VC
flatten by shaving, wislet̓é·yi·kse t̓eyí· VC
flatten something, cepé·łt̓eʔkse łit̓éʔ A
flatten with one's foot, tulé·t̓eyi·kse t̓eyí· VC
flatten with one's hand, cepé·t̓eyi·kse t̓eyí· VC
flattened out, be, pat̓ók VS
flatter, create false impression tel̓é·ptey VC
flatter, make someone proud, té·cl̓i·kse cíl̓i· VC
flattered into doing something, be, ʔiné·mc̓ukuynekse nekí VS
flatus, musk sac, tí·t tí· VS
flavor in cooking, a thing to add, wetwé·n̓es tiwé· VC
flavor, lose, paʔám VC
flavor, smell, odor, tí·we tí·we VC
flea, há·slam N
flee, run away, wilelí·kce lí·k VC
flesh, meat, núkt nukut N
flesher, scraper, tiw̓alpáʔs lipí VS
fletch, fit a feather on an arrow wepté· VS
flexible (e.g., tree branch), sip̓í·tsip̓it sip̓í·t A
flexible (e.g., hide), soft, ham̓ó·y A
flicker, flash, shine, kaʔáw VS
flicker, Northwestern, teqet N
flickering of light, (with reduplication) láw P
flight, put (someone) into, sé·wlelikce lí·k VC
flight of birds, (with reduplication) láw P
flimsy, easily bent, łat̓ápłat̓ap A
flint, ʔáps N
flint, obsidian HW, sharp grass, súxs N
Flint-Necklace (man's name), ʔapáswahayqt ʔáps N
flip, walláps P
flirt, copulate (of animals), kit̓ú·y VC
flirt with someone, ʔey̓snú·se ʔé·y̓s VC
float, ʔiy vtp
float, ʔiyelí·kce lí·k VC
float (e.g., of cloud), ʔiyé·keʔykse keʔéy VC
floating or circling in the air, tiq̓e vtp
floating rib: "youngest rib", tupeʔcláymiwt tupeʔec N
Floating-Quickly (man's name), ʔiyaló·qawn lu· VS
Floating-With-Stops (man's name), wiyá·ʔyatalqt talaqí VC
flock, swarm, gather, crowd, súkkum VC
flog, switch, beat, whip, wet̓é· VS
flood, "lipac" V
flood, flow high and fast, té·le VC
flour, something ground, tú·tnin̓ tú·t VC
flood channel, ditch, wayax̣áʔawkin̓ x̣aʔáw VC
flooring, floor mat, hé·wisil̓iks hé·wsil̓ik VS
flow, (with wé·le) táy VC
flow (e.g., of river, blood), wé·l or wé·le vtp

flow high and fast, flood, té·le VC
flow out, teqepn̓í·se pin̓í· VS
flow swollen, rise (of river), welí·kce lí·k VC
flow together, form a fork, simineké·mise simí·nekem N
flow, fly (in a group), ʔiyele vtp
flow, run (of river), wé·le VC
flower (noun), lá·tis latí· VS
flower (verb), produce blossoms, latí· VS
flush, blush, ʔalálp VS
flute, trumpet, elk horn, sepú·nmeʔs sepú·nmi VS
flutter, paspasí VC
flutter, writhe, ʔilo·tkolíxnikse lixnik VS
fly (deerfly), cí·lyexci·lyex cí·lyex N
fly (elkfly), lex̣luyléx̣luy léx̣luy N
fly (horsefly), léx̣luy N
fly (housefly), cí·lyex N
fly (verb), we·keʔéykse keʔéy VC, weyí·kce lí·k VC
fly (verb prefix), we· vtp, wey vtp
fly, circle in the air, tiq̓e vtp
fly, jump wide, move quickly, weye vtp
fly along the top, wa·toyá·misa tó·yam N
fly around, wayá·nx̣ lixnik VS
fly by, go past, wayawáwca wá·w VC
fly down to the river, weyewé·lu·se wé·lu· VS
fly in a group, flow (prefix), ʔiyele vtp
fly up and light on something, we·letíyekse tíyek VS
flycatcher, kingbird, pipicí·x̣ N
flycatcher, yellow, wí·cketet N
flying being, birds, weyixniké·t lixnik VS
flying object, káyayayaya N
foal, with; pregnant, ʔiyé·x A
foal of elk, qeʔéyix N
foaling season, heʔúquy N
foam, tí·pip tipí·pi VS
focus one's eyes intently on something, silímqepsce qepisí VC
fog (heavy fog), ʔipé·tehemkt tehém VC
fog (scattered fog), mist, ʔipé·cet ʔipé·ce VS
fog, smoke, cloud, pertaining to ʔipé· vtp
foggy, be, ʔipé·ce VS
fold, q̓úp VC
fold and close, cepé·yk̓ipckse yik̓í·pc P
fold one's arms, ʔipnó·qalpt lipí VS
fold something in, cú·yeqquleylekse leylé·k VS
fold something up, wrap up things, capá·lk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
folds, layers, é·let sts
follow, chase, tiw̓ek vtp
follow, go after, kiyé·twikse kú· VS, etwik vtsc
follow, go with, accompany, tiwí·k VC
follow, imitate, suquʔyé· VS
follow (closely), keep up with, tiwení·k VC
follow tracks, kipi vtp
follow tracks, wiskipileylé·kse leylé·k VS
following, be, etwik vtsc, ʔetwik vtsc
fond of, be, sayaqí VC
fond of, be; value, love, hé·tewi VS
fondle, hamó·l VC
food, hípt hipí VS
food, beg for, wiʔyá·c VS
food, get free: invite oneself in wiʔyá·c VS
food, meal, tips típ VS
food, pertaining to, ké· vtp, stp
food, prepare, kaʔáy VC
food into mouth, stuff, mú·c̓ey VC
food smeared around mouth, hímsk̓uye msk̓uye N
food stuff, crop, fruit, tima·ní·twit tima·ní· VS
fool around, (with nocturnal prefix té·w) yá·la VC
fool hen, ʔé·ni N
fool with, (with a benefactive suffix é·y̓) kú· VS 'do'
fool with, take care of, qí·c VC
fooling, joking, wey̓í·q A
foolish, ignorant, mimílu· A
foolish, odd, abnormal, peléypeley pé·ley VC
foolish, reckless, foolhardy, láwyix N
foolish, silly, unthinking, peʔtú·qes A
foot (of frogs), ʔé·se N
foot (of humans, animals, birds), ʔéx̣we N
foot, hind foot, helekínme hé·lek N
foot, have a blister on one's, ʔipsqiteplú·skse teplú·sk VS
foot, on; by walking, ʔipsqí vtp
foot, with one's, tú· vtp, tulé· vtp, wet vtp
foot or base of standing object, súqt suqut, N
foot or hoof, with the, tú·c vtp
foothills HW, far end, yon side, teqé·kex N
footprint, track (of animals), té·mux N
footsteps (in reference to sound), tulé·ʔlese ʔilé·se VC
footsteps, trace, wet̓ú·mk VS
for, because, as, ʔetke P
for, because of, wecé·n, wecet sis
for, for the purpose of, ʔayn sts
for, therefore, ʔetke P
for ...'s sake, for, yawa sis
for doing something, eʔs vsts
for reason of, because of, wecé·n sis
forbear, abstain from, há·wt VC
forbid, warn, taʔátk VS
force, push, tiyé· vtp
force, strength, power, qepsqepsné·wit qepisí A
force, with, qitti VS
force someone to do something, (with a causative prefix) l̓awí· VS

force something open, wahiyá·laca hiyá·la VC
forcefully, hard, qepisí P
ford, cross at a ford, wade, wató· VS
Ford’s Creek, mí·se N
fording place, watá·s wató· VS
forefather, ancestor, relative, himíyu N
forefathers, ancestors, titílu N
forefathers, fathers, pisítme tó·t K
forego, pass, wá·w VC
forehead, síwe N
forehead, pertaining to the, tukʷé·y vtp
foreign, different, néx̣sep A
foreigner, néx̣sep tító·qan néx̣sep A
foreleg of animals, arm of humans, ʔá·tim N
foresee, see what is coming, (with prefix nimé·) kuni VS
foresee, know what is to happen, ʔipné·wyecukwece cú·kwe VC
foreseeing, sharp-eyed, haykát̓ic hayká·t VC
foreskin, roll back one’s, q̓otít hitqeʔénpe q̓otít N
forest, come out of the, pin̓í· VS
forest, go into the, wé·pe VS
forest, small; bushes, pátan N
forest, tree, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
forest, timber, lé·qew N
forever, kúnk̓u P
forever (implying disapproval), (often with náma) ʔetiye P
forge, falsify, misemí VS
forge, hammer, pound, c̓ó·q VS
forget, leave things behind, titó·la VS
forget to mention, omit, wá·w VC
forget what one is talking about, ʔipná·tattolasa titó·la VS
forgetful, tito·lat̓ípac titó·la VS
forgetfully, titolá·t titó·la VS
forgive, pardon, exonerate, (often with benefactive é·y̓) wá·w VC
forgive someone, misyiyé·wkse yiyé·w VC
forgiveness, wáwn wá·w VC
forgotten, titó·lin̓ titó·la VS
fork: “something to stick with”, có·ckakaʔs cakák VS
fork, needle, awl, ʔástay N
fork, pitch, shock (e.g., hay), cóʔomksa ʔamokí VC
fork of river, confluence, simí·nekem N
fork, be, peʔx̣selí· VS
fork, three way, sismí·nekem simí·nekem N
forked (e.g. of a stick), peʔx̣selí·n peʔx̣selí· VS
forked twig used in sweat house, tiw̓aʔámkaʔs ʔamokí VC
forlorn, desolate, tito·qanó·t titó·qan N
form (of ice), freeze, become icy, tehsí·se téhes N
form a fork, flow together, simineké·mise simí·nekem N
form a fringe by cutting, k̓át VC
form a meadow, té·kin̓ise té·kin N
form a plateau, tekiké·cese té·kin N
form a ridge, hil̓am VC
form an inverted V-shape, wasqí VC
former, ex- (as in ‘ex-husband’), wité·s sts
formerly, in the olden days, waqí·pa waqí· N
forming of clouds, becoming cloudy, t̓i·pítin t̓i·pít N
forsake, desert, weqí· VC
forth, from here, kínix kí· D
fortieth, pí·leptitx or pileʔéptitx pí·lep Nu
fortification, tiyé·kt tiyekí VS
fortify, barricade, tiyekí VS
fortunately, helpfully, luckily, ʔá·cqaw̓ P
forty, pileʔéptit pí·lep Nu
forward, beforehand, frontward, ʔanó·qtipx ʔanó·qt N
foster, raise, let grow, sepe·piʔímce piʔím VC
foul (in smell or taste), tu·xtú·x tú·x A
foul, loathsome, filthy, bad, qepsíʔs qepsí A
foul, soiled, dirty, lilú·yin̓ líluy VS
foundation, without, lilk̓úx P
fountain, spring, páp̓a N
four, pí·lep Nu
four (people), pí·lepuʔ or pi·lepúʔ pí·lep Nu
four days before, four days later, pilepíck̓iw pí·lep Nu
four hundred, pilepú·sus pí·lep Nu
four-legged animals, tukpíwtelikin lí·k VC
four-legged animals, walking being, wú·lewtelikin lí·k VC
fours, go on all, ceptuktí·kce lí·k VC
fourteen, pú·timt wax̣ pí·lept pí·lep Nu
fourth, pí·leptipx pí·lep Nu
fourth, one; one quarter, ná·qc pí·leptipeme pí·lep Nu
fowl: “one that flies around”, weyixniké·t or weyíxnike·t lixnik VS
fowl, flying being, weyíwtelikin lí·k VC
fox, tilípeʔ N
fox (legend), tilípcxiʔ N
fraction, (with pe and numerals) me sts
fragile, c̓axc̓áx c̓ak VC
fragrant, be, máq̓ic maq VC
frail, weak, invalid, ʔiláʔt ʔilaʔat A
frame of sweat house, wí·c̓i·lkt c̓í·l VC
framework, le·w vtp
French people, ʔalláyma ʔallá·y N
frasera, k̓ú·y̓e N
fraternize, be friendly to, lawtiwa·ná·naksa láwtiwa· N
fraternize, regard as relatives, pihimyú·ce himyú· VC

fraud, cheating, cepk̓ú·cwit k̓ú·cwi VS
free, be, haywá· VC
free, try to get, weleqíttise qitti VS
free, let go, release, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
free, untie, unlace, niké·pkuykse pukúy P
free food, get; invite oneself in wiˀyá·c VS
free from obstructions, be, k̓ay̓ak VC
free from worry, be, haywá· VC
free oneself, ˀipné·nkepkuykse pukúy VS
free with, be; be extravagant, ˀá·l̓is VC
freely, k̓u vts
Freeman’s Lookout nr Coolwater, se·xníme sé·x N
freeway (translation), haywá·nin̓ haywá· VC
freeze, become icy, form (of ice) tehsí·se téhes N
freeze, coagulate, curdle, síc̓e VS
freeze (of feet), q̓asasí VC
freeze (of hand), wá·pk̓asasca k̓asasí VC
freeze (of humans and animals), liqú·ke vtp
freeze to death, te·xtín̓kse tin̓ukí VC
freezer, sepé·sc̓et̓es síc̓e VS
freezing, be, luqú·ke vtp
freezing, frozen ground, frost, síc̓et síc̓e VS
freezing/cold (prerfix), te·x vtp
freight, pack, sepéˀse·pt ˀise·pí VS
freight train, pack saddle, sepéˀse·peˀs ˀise·pí VS
French language, ˀallaymatímt ˀallá·y N
Frenchman, ˀalláyma ˀallá·y N
frequently, pe·ˀec̓í·c ˀec̓í·c N
frequently, every little while, pammí·w̓acpa mí·w̓ac N
fresh (not dried, smoked), moist, siléq̓is sileqí VC
fresh, new, kímti A
fresh, of recent origin, ˀec̓í·cpeme ˀec̓í·c N
fresh, vigorous, strong, qepsqéps qepisí VC
fresh air, get, ˀiná·sapahaywaca haywá· VC
fresh meat, siléq̓is núkt sileqí VC
fresh root of cous, qá·msit N
fresh untanned hide, meˀéqes N
freshness, freedom, haywá haywá· VC
fret, be irritated, qisí·sq VC
friable, powdery, laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
friction, sú·yestikt sitk VS
Friday, pa·x̣atiká·ˀawn paq Nu
friend, láwtiwa· láw N
friend (arcaic), kúti N
friend, -mate, co- -er, tiwé· sts
friendly, himyu·n̓ípec himyú· VC
friendly, lawtiwanakt̓ípac láwtiwa· N
friendly, pleasant (personality), ˀayk̓áyx ˀáyk A
friendly to someone, be, himyú· VC
friends: “nursed by same person”, qúˀtiwe· qúˀ VS
friends sworn to die together, yelépt yelepit N
frighten, cause to be afraid, ˀináhsiy̓awca siy̓a·w VC
frighten, warn, tá·ckawksa ciká·w VC
frightened, be, ˀiseq VS
frightening, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
frightful, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
frightful moments, recollect, sisyukí VC
fringe of dresses or shirts, ˀick̓átk̓atin k̓át VC
frog, wex̣wéqt N
frog (rare word), waq̓waq̓ló·sa N
frog, bull, k̓úpk̓up seqex̣séqex̣ k̓up N
from, me sts
from (in time or space), kin̓ik sis
from above, tú·skin̓ix tú·s N
from here, kínix kí· D
from over there, kú·pkin̓ix kú·p N
from sleepiness, té·w vtp, stp
from the time, kawamá kawá N
from then on, kawapkin̓í·k̓o kawá N
from this time on, kínik̓uˀ wiyéwc̓etkin̓ix wic̓é· VS
from where, mínix mi D
from which of the two, míniku·pkin̓ix mi D
from yesterday, one day old, watí·skinma watí·sk P
front, ˀanó·qtkin̓ika ˀanó·qt N
front, be in, ˀinó·qti VS, ˀaptámi VS
front, in, ˀanó·qt N
front door, ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y̓ayn ˀanó·qt N
front line, be in the, tu·qélece tu·qéle VC
front ones (such as teeth, hoofs), ˀanoqónma N
frontward, forward, beforehand, ˀanó·qtipx ˀanó·qt N
frost, ˀísqep N
frost, freezing, frozen ground, síc̓et síc̓e VS
frostbite, chilblain, k̓asásin k̓asasí VC
frostbite, have, k̓asasí VC
frosty, be; be icy, tehsí·se téhes N
frown, k̓í·sey VC
frown, with a cold, qiyé·s A
frozen dew, or white-frost, “ipéskep” N
frozen ground, frost, freezing, síc̓et síc̓e VS
frozen ground, hardened snow, táhay N
frozen slush, síc̓atoqs síc̓e VS
frugal, conserving, saving, ˀistox̣n̓ípac ˀistoqí VC
frugal, be; economize, conserve, ˀistoqí VC
fruit, crop, food stuff, tima·ní·twit tima·ní· VS
fruit after eating fat, wish for, saˀáy VC
fry, broil, k̓úsmi VS
frying pan, k̓úsmit̓es k̓úsmi VS
fuel, ˀá·likaˀs ˀá·lik VS
fugitive, wilelixné·t lí·k VC
fulfill (as prophesy), happen, c̓áˀ VC
full, be; be satiated, cok̓áy VC

full, become, kakmám VC
full (of the moon), swalá· N?
full length, ˀóykahallix hál N
full moon, “silíp” P
full of life, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
full of louse eggs, hasá·sin̓ há·sas N
full of meat, ˀipné·ketqułikin̓ tuqʷełuk VS
fully, completely, wholly, wilwílp A
fumble, grope, wepéˀpe·w̓ise ˀipé·w̓i VS
fumbling, groping about, “titéptitép” “titép” A
fun, clowning, trick, joke, q̓eyé·y̓sin q̓eyé·y̓s VC
fun, festivities, ˀéy̓sin ˀé·y̓s VC
fun, game, play, x̣e·lé·wit x̣e·lé·wi VS
fun, have, hil̓í·q VC
fun, run around having, ˀinacawlatayíca tayí VC
fun of it, just for the, táy vtsc
fun of, make; ridicule, (with a causative prefix) hinimí· VS
funeral, sepeyyé·wit yiyé·wi VS
fungi, bracket; edible mushroom, híp̓ew N
funny, odd, strange, ˀúye P
funny looking, laughable, mic̓íˀc mic̓í A
fur, sétey N
fur (?), qícex̣ N
fur, hide, meˀéqs N
fur lodge, skin lodge, cetéy̓ni·t ˀiní·t N
fur or hair (e.g., of wolf, dog), téhey N
furious, be, x̣í·c̓em VC
furniture, utensil, chattel, wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
furor, anger, hatred, x̣í·c̓emn x̣í·c̓em VC
furrow, a trench or long hollow, sú·le N
furry, hairy, seteyí·n̓ sétey N
further, greater distance, ti·yí· P
further, more distant, farther, qetu wáy̓at qetu P
further, moreover, in addition, ˀúykin̓ix P
further, on the yon side, kú·pkin̓ike kú·p N
further and further, way̓ay̓á·t wáy̓at A
further on, continuing on, ˀí·tukuˀnu P
furtive, crawling around, sneaky, x̣eˀpx̣éˀp x̣eˀepí VC
furuncle, a boil, másqoy N
fuss, make; yell, make noise, t̓uk VC
fuss (of babies), whine, fret, lakalálay VC
futility, uselessness, lawyixná·wit láwyix N
future, in the (distant), qóˀc waqí·tpa waqí· N
future time, at some, qóˀc P

G

gaff, cord on a, wal̓aˀláwas N
gaff hook, k̓iˀí·la N
gaff or spear, fish with a, láwyala VC
gain, win, hí·s VC
gaining time, leaving behind, wiqqí· wiqí· VC
gaitors, weté·key N
gall, máqs máqas N
gallop, quqúkeˀykse keˀéy VC
gallop (prefix), quqú· vtp
gallop (pl), té·likce lí·k VC
gallop (of hoofed animals), té·l vtp
gallop and run into something, quqúletp̓ese letp̓é· VS
gallop around, qoqlá·nx̣ lixnik VS
gallop around (e.g., of a deer), te·liklí·kse likilí· VC
gallop down, ququléhnece léhne VC
gallop out (e.g., of forest), ququléhtse léht VS
gallop up, qoqoláhsasa láhsa VS
gamble (card game), cexcemí·se cé·xcem N
gamble (stick game), ló·x̣mi VS
gambler, habitual (card game), cexcemit̓ípec cé·xcem N
gambler (card game), cexcemiyew̓é·t cé·xcem N
gambler (stick game), lox̣miyaw̓á·t ló·x̣mi VS
gambling, píhisin hí·s VC
gambling chip, penny, x̣óc̓ay N
game (except birds, and fish), tukelí·kin lí·k VC
game, bring in, ˀisé·pe VC
game, sport, playing, x̣e·lé·wit x̣e·lé·wi VS
game meat, meat stuff, nó·tips típ VS
game of chance using sticks, ló·x̣mit ló·x̣mi VS
game of kicking each other, pí·tu·leˀp̓tet ˀip̓té· VS
game of mud throwing, pí·watamya tá·mya VC
game of shooting spears, play the, pitx̣taycí·x tayí VC
game of throwing mud on a stick, temé·łt̓ipt łit̓íp V
game of throwing sticks at a hoop, toktá·yn tayí VC
gander, yá·y̓ax N
gap in trail created by a slide, hé·wn N, hé·wtin hé·wt VC
gape, open mouth, qisé·q VC
garbage, leftover food, ké·ˀiks ˀí VC
garbage, leftovers, yeq̓í·kt yeq̓ikí VS
garden, farm, temeniké·s temenikí VS
garden stuff, planting, vegetable, temení·kt temenikí VS
gas, suffer from, tú·xtuk VC
gash, make a, hiwí·w VC
gashed, cut (by sharp edge), xiwíwxiwiw xiwíw A
gasp, katátam VC
gassy, being, tú·xtukin tú·xtuk VC
gate, entrance, door, pískis N
gather, collect, ˀamokí VC
gather, crowd, flock, swarm, súkkum VC

gather (e.g., food), hiʔyam VC
gather (e.g., grass), go to, nó· VC
gather (e.g., rocks), pick up, cá·pkil̓aksa kil̓ak VS
gather something, go on a trip to, yé·k svtss
gathered, be, ʔamokí VC
gathered, be; be in groups, wit̓é· VC
gathered, bunched up, coʔóm̓ ʔamokí VC
gathering, council, píʔamkin ʔamokí VC
gauntlets, q̓alawní·n wé·ptex̣ q̓aláwn N
gaze, look at something closely, tak̓áy VC
genealogy, pedigree, lineage, wiyé·piʔim piʔím VC
general, common, ʔóykalaʔayn ʔóykala N
generations, through; for years, wiyé·piʔim piʔím VC
generous, cicqíʔc cicqí A
generous, "bountiful", ʔí·qin A
generous, be, (with prefix cepé·) knek VS
generous, magnanimous, piʔnit̓ípec ʔiní· VS
generous, sympathetic, yiyéwyiyew yiyé·w VC
generous, unselfish, picepnekt̓ípec nekí VS
genitals, q̓otít N
genitals, female, há·maʔayn há·ma N, wiyé·twe· tiwé· VC
genius, wepcukuywíqawnin̓ wepcú·k A
gentle, contented, leq̓éyleq̓ey lé·q̓ey VC
gentle, kind, hamqaqáyc A
gentle, meek, yek̓é·myek̓em yé·k̓em VC
gently, xú·l P
gesticulate, talk by signs, tuké·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
gesture, make an insulting, capi·tí· VS
gesture of raising arms in despair, wepseqsé·qit sé·q VS
get (to be something), become, wic̓é· VS
get (e.g., food), go to, wislawí·sa lawí VS
get (e.g., grass), go to, nó· VC
get, obtain, discover, ʔiyá·q VC
get, take, grab, ʔinipí VS
get (e.g., fruit) with a stick, cú·tqew̓ise teqé·w̓i VS
get ahead, outdistance, wey̓ehné· VC
get hide by cutting, ʔicemeʔqsí·se meʔéqes N
get into trouble, peʔtuqéʔswise peʔtú·qes A
get sick of being a captive, walatillá·psa tillá·p VC
get what is coming, ʔehil̓qíce hil̓qí VC
ghost, c̓é·wc̓ew N
ghost, apparition, hallucination, silimwé·plehpt lehp VS
ghost, see a, silimwé·plehpse lehp VS
ghosts around, spirit of, wé·pe·s N
giddy, foolish, peléypeley pé·ley VC
giddy, lightheaded, láwyix N
gift 'mutual giving', pí·ʔnit ʔiní· VS
gift, farewell, wisteqn̓é·mit teqin̓é·mi VS
gift before marriage, give a, winí·ni VS
gift from bridegroom's family, coqoy̓ní·wit cóqoy N
gifts between in-laws, exchange, tá·mya VC
giggle, k̓é·ceʔ VC
gill of fish, kiy̓ewnu N
gimlet, auger, tool to bore holes, wep̓íłkeʔs p̓íł VC
girl, pit̓í·n̓ N
girl who is hard to approach, hatók̓ic tim̓á·y̓ hat̓okí VC
girl (in teens), unmarried, tim̓á·y̓ N
girls' quarters, ʔelwé·s N
girls' quarters EPW, ʔelwíte·s N
girth, band for holding saddle, ʔiló·t̓ayn ʔilú·t N
give, ʔiní· VS
give (food), divide, portion, té·k̓e VC
give extra in trading, tem̓é·ce VS
give hunting orders, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
give it to me!, ʔinéhnem ʔinéhne VC
give someone what (s)he deserves (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
give up, be exhausted, sit̓úx VC
give up, lose confidence, yalwá· VC
given, ʔinyí·n ʔiní· VS
given to gossiping, ʔipsitím̓ew ʔipsítim VS
given to joke, joking, a joker, wewx̣el̓eytimt̓ípec x̣é·l̓ey vtp
glad, be, liló·y VC
glad, I am glad, I am thankful, qeʔciyéw̓yew̓ P
gladly, happily, elated, ʔé·y̓snin̓ ʔé·y̓s VC
gladly receive, k̓ipstáy VC
glance across, teqestú·yik wé·yik VS
glance at, teqé·kce hekí VC
glance at, k̓eʔí· VC
glance off (of arrows), tipúxsise puxsi VS
glance upward, look up, x̣eʔép P
Glanced, Shot-but-Unhurt (name), tipuxsí·n̓ puxsi VS
gland, tonsil (archaic), síxsix six N
glandular ailment, neck ache, yehétk̓omayn yéhet N
glare, stare, wé·tku·k VC
glass, teheswé·kuʔs we·kuʔs sts
glass (e.g., of window pane), ʔipné·xn̓es hekí VC
glass, glass bottle, teheswé·kuʔs téhes N
glasses, eye glasses, kicú·ynim sílu sílu N
Glenwood Meadows near Weippe, ID, tá·qta N
glide, slide, slip, x̣uyís P
glide around in the air (as eagles), tiq̓aká·nx̣ lixnik VS
glimpse of, get a, teqé·kce hekí VC

glitter, shine, ˀilapáyksa pá·y VC
"gloat", scold, wé·txtimse we·tx vtp, tím VS
globe, k̓apapk̓ápap k̓ápap VC
globe huckleberry, cemí·tx cemitek N
glorify, praise, wató·sksa tó·sk A
glossy, liwyixlíwyix líwyik VS
glove, wé·ptex̣ N
gloves, beaded, q̓alawní·n wé·ptex̣ q̓aláwn N
glow of a sunset, té·l̓elikt N
glow red hot, ˀileckemké·mise ké·m V
glut, eat too much, gorge oneself, ˀex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
glutinous, list̓ex̣líst̓ex̣ list̓eqí VC
glutton, one who doesn't share, kitiwyew̓é·t kitíwi VS
glutton, one who eats too much, ˀex̣sim̓í·lin̓ ˀex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
glutton, one who likes to eat, hipt̓ípec hipí VS
gluttonously (legend word), limtíx P
gluttonously eat, ká·l̓amksa laˀám VC
gluttony, eating too much, ˀex̣sim̓ilwí·t ˀex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
gnat, small; no-see-um, hexné·y̓hexney̓ hekí VC
gnat, cí·lyexci·lyex cí·lyex N
gnat, típtip N
gnaw, k̓alapskí VS
gnaw, bite, keˀnpíse ˀinipí VS
gnaw, wear away with one's teeth, ká·l̓amksa laˀám VC
gnaw a hole, ká·c̓amksa c̓am VC
go, kú· VS 'go'
go, be anxious to, wiyú·y̓eqse wiyú·y VC
go, go away, travel, wíhne VC
go, leave, come, wéhye VC
go, move, keˀéy VC
go, not to; be reluctant to go, hením VC
go (of quadrupeds), amble, wu·lí·kce wú·l vtp, lí·k VC
go and do something, té· vtsc
go around, lixnik VS
go around looking for something, q̓ilíw VC
go around to do something, é·yi vtss
go as fast as one can, ˀipné·qpisce qepisí VC
go away, travel, go, wíhne VC
go away to another place to do, té· vtsc
go away from someone, ˀacaˀápi·ksa ˀá·c VS
go back, cikilí· VC
go directly toward someone, ceptuk̓ukú·se tuk̓ukí VC
go from one place to another, ˀá·ca·yiksa ˀá·c VS
go in vain, hal̓wí· VS
go into (e.g., a reservation), wiseyné·kse leylé·k VS
go on all fours, mu·lí·kce lí·k VC
go on the side of a hill, (without a stem prefix) lakaláy VC
go on top of the hills, wistoyá·misa tó·yam N
go out, ˀá·t VS
go out (at night) and socialize, ˀimelé·yeq VS
go out (of fire), tahas VC
go out (of fire), ˀilató·ska tó·sk VS
go out (of fire, light), die out, ta·sí VC
go out all of a sudden (of fire) tahhás tahas VC
go over (e.g., fence, log, hill), yéwne VC
go over a ridge, hil̓am VC
go over the mark, overrun, wayatamá·wca tamáw VC
go past, fly by, wayawáwca wá·w VC
go separate ways, púq VC
go straight in, ˀá·cqawca ˀá·c VS
go to (a certain place), hí· svtss
go to (someone), kiuyú·se kú· VS 'go'
go to another place to do something, té· vtsc
go to bed, táwtaliksix táwta VC
go to forget (?), niw̓ú· vtss
go up to fight, tiltoyá·misa tó·yam N
go with, accompany, ˀinek vtp
go with, accompany, follow, tiwí·k VC
go with wife, weˀinéhkeˀykse wey vtp, keˀéy VC
goad, a prickle, cú·p̓iłkeˀs p̓íł VC
goad, prod, instigate, cuˀúpt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
goat, buck, qósalat N
"goat, buck"; male mountain sheep tin̓ú·n N
goat, mountain, c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
goat, wild (legend), tasíˀ N
goatsucker, tuy̓é N
gobble up, devour, sintí VC
gobble, eat, limtíx P
god (translation), ˀaqámkin̓iko· ˀá·qam N
goes, as one, wey or wé·y vtp
going, while, wiyé· vtp
gold, metal, kícuy N
gold: "yellow metal", maqsmáqs kícuy kícuy N
gold (an abbreviation), maqsmáqs máqas N
golden currant, káł N
gonad, hámtax̣ há·ma N
gonorrhea, cenú·kit cenú·k VS, cinúkit cinú·k VS
gonorrhea, have, cinú·k VS, cenú·k VS
good, ˀé·k̓ stp
good (in making an appraisal), c̓áˀ VC
good (of soil), laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
good, feel, hawlapí VC
good, make things, sapataˀswí·sa táˀc A
good, nice, handsome, alive, táˀc A
good, outstanding, prestigious, tó·sk A
good enough, be not, (with prefix ˀilé·p) kiˀyé·w VC
good fat, sawáyno N

good fortune, of, héynem P
good in everything, versatile, ˀóykalaˀayn ˀóykala N
good in hunting, hapát̓is hapát A
good in shooting, cá·y A
good man, táˀc há·ma táˀc A
good morning, táˀc mé·ywi mé·y N
good reputation (of girls), of, k̓alí·c A
good to see (on the surface), siláwtaˀc táˀc A
good-looking, sayáq̓ic sayaqí VC
good-natured, hamqaqáyc A
goods, merchandise, ˀitam̓áyat ˀitam̓ayá· VS
goods, property, peˀtú· N
goody-goody, yiyew̓nípec yiyé·w VC
goose, hé·wtet N
goose: "one that flies around", weyixniké·t or weyíxnike·t lixnik VS
goose: "traveler", wiskeˀyné·t keˀéy VC
goose, Canadian EPW, yá·y̓ax N
goose with black wings, helqélx̣ cacmó·xcacmox helqélx̣ N
goose flesh, have, ˀissíx P
Goose Maiden (woman's name), yay̓á·xwacan̓may yá·y̓ax N
gooseberry, red sweet, k̓im̓mé N
gooseberry, sour, pí·lus N
gooseberry bush, pilú·ssiway pí·lus N
gopher, mole, ˀímin N
gore, pierce, teqeˀpt̓é·se ˀipt̓é· VS
gorge, ravine with brush in it, sáqan N
gorge, stuff food into one's mouth, mú·c̓ey VC
gorge oneself, eat gluttonously, hipcáˀwisa caˀwi vtss
gorge oneself, glut, be greedy, ˀex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
gorge oneself, swallow greedily, sepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
goshawk, red tailed, qáya N
gossip, a backbiter, ˀipsitím̓ew ˀipsítim VS
gossip, a person who talks idly, tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
gossip, rumor, ˀipsítimt ˀipsítim VS
gossip, scream, shout, make noise, t̓úk VC
gossip about (someone), ˀipsítim VS
govern, be a chief, miyox̣ató·wisa miyó·x̣at N
government, law, ordinance, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
governor, head, sovereign, senior, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
grab, catch, (with cepé·) qick VS
grab, pick up, take hold of, ˀinipí VS
grab, round up, dislodge, hiyá·la VC
grab, seize suddenly, teqeˀnípse ˀinipí VS
grab, take in, receive, k̓ipstáy VC
grab something away from someone, ˀinpá·pi·ksa ˀinipí VS
grabbingly, ceqq̓ép P
"grace", "mercy", yiyé·wn yiyé·w VC
gradual loss of strength/weight, wiyé·nkitikt niktí·k VS
gradually open, x̣alaláp x̣aláp VS
grain, coffee bean, lálx lalak N
grain, wheat, péqs peqes N
Grande Ronde River, wel̓íwe N
grandchild (fDaCh), péqex̣ K
grandchild (fDaCh) (voc), qá·s K
grandchild (fSoCh), píptex̣ K
grandchild (fSoCh) (voc), ˀé·l K
grandchild (mDaCh), páplaq K
grandchild (mDaCh) (voc), piláq K
grandchild (mSoCh), peqélis K
grandchild (mSoCh) (voc), qalác K
grandfather (father's father), qalác K
grandfather (mother's father), piláq K
grand fir, pítx̣pitx̣ N
grandmother (father's mother), ˀé·l K
grandmother (mother's mother), qá·s K
Grangeville, ID, sáyxsayki·n sáyk N
granite, tisá·yx̣ tisayax̣ N
grant immunity as from a law, yiyé·w VC
granulate, crush, pulverize, laˀq VS
granulated, laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
grape, Oregon, q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et N
grape, raisin, puk̓umtí·n N
grasp, take, grab, ˀinipí VS
grass, c̓íxc̓ix N
grass, bunch, peqes N
grass, cheat grass HW, pípey N
grass, eat, (with k̓ú·p) wé·w vtp
grass, go around eating, kalwá·nx̣ lixnik VS
grass, sharp, súks N
grass, wild bunch grass, péqs peqes N
grass (?), (with lú·) ˀipt̓i vtp
grass (bear grass, buffalo grass), yé·y̓e N
grass for baking camas, té·mtekey té·keyi VS
grass or wood, cut, ná· V
grass widow, divorcee, tinú·n N
grass widower, há·matnon tinú·n N
grasshopper, qéhel N
grasshopper, big, c̓ixc̓ikíl̓es c̓íxc̓ix N
grasshopper, pale brown in color, t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
gratis, lilk̓úx P
grave, be in, yiyé·wi VS
grave, burying, yiyé·wit yiyé·wi VS
grave, great, important, big, himé·q̓is himé·q A
grave, hole, digging, píˀlat or piˀlá·t piˀlá· VS
gravel, sliding HW, piyú·tut N
gravelled (e.g., fountain head), ca·yó·kam N
Graves Creek, ID, nipéhe N
graveyard, sáway N
gray (color of eye with cataract) qux̣ú·s P
gray (e.g., of horse, plant), pípu·x, pípu·y N
gray (e.g., landscape after snow), puhuhúx P

gray (e.g., of cloud), be, qú·x̣ VC
gray, blue, yo·syó·s yo·s A
gray, blurred color, qe·sqé·s qé·s A
gray, dark and brownish, pu·xpú·x pú·x A
gray, dull, po·spó·s pó·s A
gray, greenish, qu·sqú·s qú·s A
gray colored stone, káskas kás N
gray hair, sé·x̣pit N
gray jay HW, ʔipcqí·tit N
gray rabbitbrush, qémqem N
gray stone used for hewing, tá·q̓itkaʔs tá·q̓itk VS
grayish colored, pox̣póx̣ póx̣ A
graze, wé·wk̓up VS
graze (prefix), líw vtp
grazing ground, sepekelwixniké·s lixnik VS
grease, lard, fat, wé·ʔikt N
grease, oil, tásx̣we·ʔikt tasaq N
grease, put grease on, wé·ʔiktise wé·ʔikt N
grease, smear, rub domething on, sí·wi VS
grease, suet, fat, tásx̣ tasaq N
grease (especially of fish), síhiw N
grease of animal used for hair, tiw̓áyikaʔs tiw̓á·yik VS
grease stained, shiny from grease, siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓í·w A
greased, siw̓í·w A
greasy (food), saʔáy̓s saʔáy VC
greasy, marbled (meat), sawáyno A
great, important, big, himé·q̓is himé·q A
great, superior, té·q̓is té·q A
great, wonderful, cicwá·y̓s cicwá·y VC
great grandchildren, pox̣póqc K
great grandparents, pox̣póqc K
great grandparents, ancestors MB, póx̣c K
great great grandchild, lepípox̣poqc lep Nu
great great grandchild, pítwit K
great great grandparent, lepípox̣poqc lep Nu
great great grandparent, mitá·pox̣poqc mita Nu
great great grandparent, pítwit K
great great grandparent, ʔilé·pkuy pkuy N
great-aunt (mother's aunt), qá·s K
great-nephew (woman's niece's child), qá·s K
great-nephew (man's nephew's child), qalác K
great-niece (man's nephew's child), qalác K
great-niece (woman's niece's child), qá·s K
great-uncle (father's uncle), qalác K
greatly, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
greedy, be; be gluttonous, ʔex̣sim̓ilwí· VS
greedy, be; deny food to others, kitíwi VS
greedy, desirous, wewluqt̓ípec wéwluq VS
greedy, grabby, x̣éx̣es A
green, dark green, paló·t N
green, uncooked, ʔe·tey̓é·y̓ ʔé·ti VS
green, unripe, grass, c̓íxc̓ix N
green, unripe, raw, himísl A
green (as the color of deep water) EPW, paló·tpalot paló·t N
green (thing), algae, money, x̣éx̣us N
green ?, x̣us N
green dry moss on rocks, lichen, ʔalá·x̣os N
green dye, cepé·x̣ex̣uskeʔs x̣éx̣us N
green dye (from river grass), x̣éx̣us wé·kuʔs x̣éx̣us N
greet, nod, wit̓íx P
greet someone with admonition, wetxtimú·kinise tím VS
grief, in, ʔéhew A
grief, sore, tim̓né·nekt nekí VS
grieve, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
grimace, make a, k̓í·sey VC
grin, smile, x̣í·ley VC
grind, pound, tú·t VC
grind, pulverize, toká·plaʔqsa laʔq VS
grind and mash (archaic), k̓ú·sim VC
grindstone, whetstone, sá·pi·kaʔs sá·pi·k VS
grip, convulsion, pain, ʔilo·tkilíxnikt lixnik VS
grip, grab, ʔinipí VS
gripped by terror, ʔisséx̣ ʔiseq VS
gristmill: "place to grind", tú·tnwe·s tú·t VC
gristmill: "(thing) for grinding", tú·tn̓es tú·t VC
grizzly bear, x̣áx̣a·c N
grizzly bear, hiyú·m vtp, N
groan, moan, wé·wintimse tím VS
groin, top of leg, crotch, thigh, ʔíspex̣s N
grope, feel around, sé·pe·w̓i VS
grope, find with one's hand, wepéʔpe·w̓ise ʔipé·w̓i VS
grope with one's fingertips, tuké·p̓ipe·w̓ise ʔipé·w̓i VS
groping about, as in the dark, "titéptitép" "titép" A
ground (bare, without snow), lamális lamalí· VS
ground, burial, temiké·s temikí VS
ground, basis, cause, súqt suqut N
ground, frozen, táhay N
ground, land, earth, wé·tes N
ground, pulverized, tú·tnin̓ tú·t VC
ground, under, ʔimí·iti·yi ʔimí·t N
ground hog, cé·xcem N
ground squirrel, tátlo N
ground sunflower seeds (archaic), tú·msit N
group, band, herd, eʔéce sts
group of people, ʔiné·k̓nikt ʔinikí VS
group, each, pennex̣ceʔéce ná·qc Nu
groups, be in, wit̓é· VC
grouse, blue, tuy̓é N
grouse, ruffled, waswásno N
grouse, sharp-tailed, q̓áx̣no N
grouse, spruce, ʔé·ni N

grouseberry, ˀalaˀá·la N
grouse soup, tuy̓é·si·s tuy̓é N
grow, increase (e.g., of animals), piˀím VC
grow, become, wic̓é· VS
grow (of Adam's apple), wax̣p̓al̓á·sisa wax̣p̓ál̓as N
grow up, laq̓í· VS
grower, farmer, planter, temenikew̓é·t temenikí VS
"growl", yell in anger, wé·txtimse we·tx vtp, tím VS
grown up boy, taˀx̣atáˀx̣at teˀéx̣et N
grown up enough to leave home, be, lawtáy VC, liwtáy VC
grown, not (dwarfish), kasallíx P
grows, as one, wiyé· vtp
growth lies, dense, t̓eyí· VC
growth on a pine tree, lací·lyaxs N
growth, lump, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
grub, uproot, niké·tuqse túq VC
grudge against, have, ˀineptenú·se ˀiné·p V
grudge, a feeling of hostility, keˀté·mn keˀté·m VC
grudge, resent, keˀté·m VC
gruesome, dreadful to behold, sisexpí·t A
grumble, talk, ˀile vtp
grumble, talk incessantly, ˀílx̣timse tím VS
grumbling, ˀílx̣timt tím VS
guard, scout, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
guard, watchman, silewqitwenew̓é·t qí·twe VC
guarded, alert, watchful, ˀipná·sy̓wnin̓ siy̓a·w VC
guardian spirit, tutelary spirit, wé·yekin wé·yek VC
guardian spirit, go to get the, wá·y̓at VS, wé·yek VC
guardian spirit song, wé·yekweˀnpt wé·yek VC, ˀinipí VS
guess, make a wild guess, lilk̓úx timmíyuce timmíyu VC
guess "inside" in stick game, hí·pey t̓áwn hé·pey N
guess "outside" in stick game, pálq̓allay P
guess at stick games, t̓áw VC
guess right and win stakes, c̓í·l VC
guess right in a stick game, hiyú·m VC
guess wrong in a stick game, k̓ú·xstey VC
"guess", "judge at random", lilk̓úx timmíyuce timmíyu VC
guest, company, visitor, ˀistúk̓es N
guest who is a coyote, ˀiceyeyeˀstúk̓es ˀistúk̓es N
guide, invite, conduct, lead, ˀinéhne VC
guilt, kú·t, wiyé·kut kú· VS 'do'
guilt, deny, (with a reflexive prefix) tawq VS
guilty, kú·tin̓, wiyé·kutin̓ kú· VS 'do'
guilty, qepsiˀwí·tin̓ qepsí A
guilty, feel, (with a reflexive prefix) tá·n̓ani VS
gulch, valley, ravine, póhol N
gull, muqúycimun N
gull, múq̓e N
gullible, mic̓ku·ynekt̓ípec nekí VS
gully, a ravine, a valley, a draw, teqéynekt N
gully, dry, té·qin N
gully with water in it, creek HW, póhol N
gulp, gobble, eat voraciously, limtíx P
gum, resin (of pine, fir, etc.), sáx̣sin N
gun, rifle, bow, tim̓ú·ni N
gun powder, pox̣póx̣s N
gush, flow, wé·le VC
gush, rush out, we·léhtse léht VS
guts, intestines, entrails, máymay N

H

habit, characteristic behavior, hiˀmetu N
habit, custom, cé·nekin cé·nek VC
habit, make a, cu·y̓it VC
habitually, tetu (sg), té·n̓ik (pl) vis
hackberry nut, katámno N
hail, big hailstone, té·mul N
hail, small hail, pellets of ice, tamk̓áck̓ac k̓ac N
hail, small HW; skunkweed EPW, temulté·mul té·mul N
"hail", nod, wit̓íx P
hail someone, intercept, tiw̓áhtk VS
hair, sétey N
hair, bang of, ˀicalámkt lam VC(?)
hair, chest, hiní·setey híni N
hair, cut one's, tú·ptup VC
hair, gray, sé·x̣pit N
hair, pertaining to, waˀ stp, vtp
hair, pubic, símtey N
hair, pull one's, yuquq VS
hair, tangled EPW, tisx̣tí·sx̣ tí·sx̣ A
hair, underarm, him̓qalá·msetey him̓iqá·lam N
hair, wash one's, (with a reflexive prefix) ˀpipc̓e VS, ˀipipc̓é· VS
hair, with, wicle vtp
hair hanging to the sides of head, waptóˀs N
hair in nostril, nusnú·setey nú·snu N, sétey N
hair in the ear of grain, hímtuq N
hair of bears and badgers, hiyú·msetey hiyú·m N, sétey N
hair of coyote, ˀicé·setey ˀisé· stp, sétey N
hair of the body, sétey N
hair of the head, hú·kux hú·kuk N
hair of the ear, mac̓yó·satay mac̓áyo N
hair oil, tiw̓áyikaˀs tiw̓á·yik VS
hair or fur (e.g., of wolf, dog), téhey N
hair or fur, lose, piyám P
hair raised with clay (ˀituq N), cá·wt̓aláhsat láh VS

hair rope, hukú·xnim té·wtes té·wtes N
hair standing on end, with one's, tiskí·n tiskín A
haircut, ˀistú·ptupin tú·ptup VC
hairy, furry, with hair, seteyí·n̓ sétey N
half, néqe N
half (of something), k̓í·ma N
half-breed, pennéqe néqe N
half brother: "uterine sibling", ˀilú·twe· ˀilú·t N
half brothers related by father, pictíwe· tó·t K
half brothers related by mother, piké·twe· ˀí·s K
half dollar, néqe N
half sister: "uterine sibling", ˀilú·twe· ˀilú·t N
half sisters related by father, pictíwe· tó·t K
half sisters related by mother, piké·twe· ˀí·s K
Half-Shorn (a man's name), wislenéqe néqe N
half-witted, mentally retarded, peléypeley pé·ley VC
halfheartedly, misemeˀí misemí VS
halfheartedly, in pretence, táy vtsc
halfheartedly, not seriously, misemeˀí meˀí sis
hallucinate, silimwé·plehpse lehp VS
hallucination, ghost, apparition, silimwé·plehpt lehp VS
halter on a horse, put a, wesítkse sitk VS
halter (around neck), sepú·heyqt heyq VS
halved, k̓í·m̓ P
ham, leg, wé·yux N
ham, pork, hoq̓hó·q̓nim núkt hoq̓hó·q̓ N, nukut N
hammer, wec̓éˀkeˀs c̓éˀ V
hammer, ˀipc̓ó·qaˀs c̓ó·q VS
hammer (e.g., a nail), wec̓éˀkse c̓éˀ V
hammer (something), pound, c̓ó·q VS
hammer things together, waq̓ápapsa q̓apap VS
hammer, tap, kíw VC
hampered (in progress), be, k̓ilíl VC
hand (prefix), ˀipep vts
hand, (in compounds) finger, ˀípsus N
hand, have a blister on one's, wepteplú·skse teplú·sk VS
hand, with one's, wepé· vtp, wé·p vtp
hand in stick game, show one's, capá·payksa pá·y VC
hand or fingernail, with one's, tuk^{w}é·pe vtp, tuk^{w}é·p vtp
hand (something) to, deliver, ˀipselí· VS
hand (something) to, give, ˀiní· VS
"hand drum", dewclaw bells, c̓al̓á·kstin N
handcuffs, shackles, manacles, wel̓étp̓et̓es letp̓é· VS
handful, a scoop, ˀiselípt ˀiselipí VS
handkerchief, si·t̓áyn sí·t VC
handle (e.g., of axe, cane), ˀinpóˀs ˀinipí VS
handle, a, saˀpatat̓óˀs óˀs vsts, séˀpete VS
handle, feel, touch, wepé·ce VS
handle of a fishing spear, lá·pay N
handle something, ceptemelíxnikse lixnik VS
handle something, kú· VS 'do'
handsome, alive, good, nice, táˀc A
handsome person, táˀc titó·qan táˀc A
handy, ready, hiˀléx̣ P
handy, skilled, wepcú·k A
handyman, servant, hired hand, wé·y̓imtes wé·y̓imte VS
hang (as in execution), wal̓áwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
hang (as something to dry), sá·pc̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
hang, swing, dangle, sú·lke vtp
hang one's head down, wéwteylekse leylé·k VS
hanging, be; be stuck, q̓í· VC
hanging to be smoked or dried, be, ˀitiyé·k VS
hang on, hold on, ˀineˀénpse ˀinipí VS
hang something out to dry, tamá·ˀlaqy̓awisa qiy̓á·w VC
hanging (e.g., mouth) before crying, sip̓é·wn sip̓é·w VC
happen (of events), c̓áˀ VC
happening, c̓áˀin c̓áˀ VC
happily, elated, gladly, ˀé·y̓snin̓ ˀé·y̓s VC
happy, be; be agreeable, ˀé·y̓s VC
happy, be; be carefree, ˀé·yewi VS
happy, be; be delighted, liló·y VC
happy, beautiful, ˀé·y A
happy hunting ground, ˀé·y̓sniwe·s ˀé·y̓s VC
Happy Jack Creek on Clearwater R., tilaltilá·li·n tílel N
happy land of Dreamer religion, ˀe·y̓cwé·tes ˀé·y A
harangue, preach, tamtá·y VC
harassing persistently, (with ˀic) lammát A
hard, c̓iwéynin̓ c̓iwéy VC
hard (e.g., sun baked ground), qatatqátat qatat A
hard (in pulling or pushing), qitti VS
hard, bony, stiff, paq̓áw A
hard, difficult, expensive, hatók̓ic hat̓okí VC
hard, dried and hard, q̓asasq̓ásas q̓asasí VC
hard, forcefully, qepisí P
hard, stiff, solid, protruding, tukuxtúkux tukúx A
hard, tough (e.g., of branches), ximímximim ximím A
hard and chewy (of food), kanánkanan kanán A
hard at work, be, wáwtatalqsa talaqí VC
hard dirt, sod, taˀax̣ N
hard hearted, be, sik̓é·mu·se sík̓em N
hard luck, koˀsáyn P
hard soil, clod, lámtax̣ N
hard time (with no food), having a, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC

hard to bend or break, tough, qittíw A
hard to break, t̓aypst̓ayps t̓áyps A
hard to breathe, hé·sin k̓í·m̓ k̓í·m̓ P
hard to catch, siy̓a·w VC
hard to catch, elusive, quick, tax̣á·m A
hard to get, be, hat̓okí VC
hard to please, haˀcná·yox̣ A
hard to see, obscure, incognito, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
hard to tear, strong, firm, tough, tiyá·w A
hard working, lóxc A
hard working, industrious, ˀíw̓ew A
harden (e.g., hide, soil, scab), q̓asasí VC
hardened snow, frozen ground, táhay N
hardened, be, qatat VC
hardly, scarcely, barely, mic̓kin̓íx P
hardwood, hardwood fir, yew, támqay N
hardwood in general, póhos N
hardwood twig (archaic), qáqsa N
harm, injure, sáwyawqca wiyá·wq VC
harm, killing (archaic), waptik̓á·cwit tik̓acwí· VS
harness (of a horse), sepú·heyqt heyq VS
Harpoon (man's name), sistóˀs N
harpoon, salmon rig, x̣otx̣óˀs N
harpoon, socket of a harpoon, sistóˀs N
harpoon, spear, tukéy̓pt̓et̓es ˀipt̓é· VS
Harpster, ID, tikícpe tikic N
harrow (noun), qeqéˀt N
harrow (verb), qeqeˀtí· qeqéˀt N
harrow, cultivate, niktaláˀqsa laˀq VS
harvest, reap, mow, cut grass, tuˀpí VC
has, is, ˀe P
haste, in; quickly, há·mtiˀc há·mti A
hasten, be in a hurry, quyíyim VC
hastily, tok̓wala vtp
hat, bandana, cap, tá·qma·ł N
hat, woman's basket hat, lí·ckaw̓ N
hatch, (with the prefix wew) t̓okc V
hatchet, ax, switch, baseball bat, wáwyan̓as wáwya VC
hate, refuse, reject, cí·mkce cimik VC
hate, be dissatisfied, cí·w̓at VS
hate, find repulsive, reject, p̓á·l̓a VC
hate magic, herbal, cepé·yehel̓nes yehél A
hate to go, wiyá·q̓ilawca q̓í·law VC
hate to lose or part with, miss, q̓ú·m VC
hate to part with, hiyémqe VC
hateful, offensive, loathsome, cimík̓is cimik VC
hateful, troublesome, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
hateful, ugly, unlikable EPW, yehél̓is yehél A
hatred, cí·mkin cimik VC
hatred, enmity, tiwelqewiyú·t tiwélqe N
hatred, furor, anger, x̣í·c̓emn x̣í·c̓em VC
Hatted Bear (man's name), hiyó·mtaqma·łin̓ tá·qma·ł N
Hatway Creek, hé·twey N
haughty, be; be proud, cíl̓i· VC
haughty, be; play hard to get, ˀil̓epqé· VC
haul, move, (with ˀinek 'carry') ˀik VS
haul, transfer, carry, ˀiné·kik VC
haunch, tikísnukt tikis N
haunches, on one's, wix̣tiˀ vtp
haunt, bring bad luck, té·mlehp VS
have, own, possess, (with obj prefix) wé· VS
have, hold, rule over, ˀiné·p V
have (e.g., grudge) toward, ˀineptenú·se ˀiné·p V
have or own, come to, wic̓é· VS
hawk (big hawk with white band), ˀí·t̓it sam̓wá·nin̓ ˀí·t̓it N
hawk (chicken hawk), pí·tamyalon N
hawk (common nighthawk), q̓ú·sx̣ N
hawk (fish hawk), sá·x̣sax̣ N
hawk (marsh hawk), c̓í·c̓itsam̓wa·nin̓ c̓í·c̓it N
hawk (osprey), sá·x̣sax̣ N
hawk (snake hawk), qáya N
hawk (sparrow hawk), taˀmapcáˀyo N
hawk ("sparrow hawk"), "witsθpiyaqsnim" N
hawk (white hawk), taˀmapcáˀyo N
hawk, yellow; little red hawk, yí·xyix N
hawthorn, Columbia, té·lx̣ telex̣ N
hawthorn, sweet black, sísnim N
hay, c̓íxc̓ix N
hay, timothy (from English), tímeti N
hazardous, cold, severe, dreadful, ˀalpíˀs P
hazardous, risky, dangerous, ˀayyíc ˀayyí A
haze from fire, ˀilaq̓í·skt q̓í·s VS
hazy, be, q̓í·s VS
he, she, it, ˀipí N
he, she, it (prefix), hi vip, ˀip stp
he alone, she alone, it alone, ˀipinníx ˀipí N
head, hú·sus N
head, back of the, pílx̣ pilex̣ N
head, cut off the, qú·l V
head, lead, be in front, ˀinó·qti VS
head, pertaining to, wéwte vtp
head, prop up (one's), wéwcete VS
head, side of, mác̓ax̣s N
head, sovereign, senior, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
head, top of, sá·q̓an N
head, wash one's, (with a reflexive prefix) ˀipc̓e VS
head, with the, we vtp, wé·m̓ vtp, wé·m̓u vtp
"head", "lead", carry, ˀinéhne VC
head around, turn one's, q̓í·law VC
head down, sqi vtp
head first (e.g., in falling), sqi vtp
head in (something), with the, quk vtp
head louse, píle N
head of a creek, wá·w̓am N
head of a canyon or crevice, líwam N

head of South Fork of Clearwater, tukpé·nm wá·w̓am tukúpe N
head or hair, pertaining to the, waˀ stp, vtp
headache, tinnú·sin tinnú·s VC
headache, serious, husú·sk̓omayn hú·sus N
headache, have, tinnú·s VC
headache, have a serious, téwyekse hú·sus k̓ó·mayca téwyek VS
headband, huc̦ú·cwel̓etp̓et̓es tp̓e VS
headband, wel̓é·lkili·kt likilí· VC
head chief, a supreme commander, wiyá·taq̓ismiyo·x̣at miyó·x̣at N, té·q A
head-deep, pé·husus hú·sus N
headdress, crown, head-ornament, ˀisú·s N
headgear, hat, cap, bandana, tá·qma·ł N
head ornament (e.g., of elk fur), waˀpaliká·cat liké·ce VS, waˀ stp, vtp
headstone of a tomb, ˀipeléht léht VS
headstrong, hatók̓ic tim̓íne hat̓okí VC
heal, close (of wound), yik̓í·pc P
heal, cure, yá·m̓ot VC
heal, get well, haní·sa wá·q̓is wá·q A
health, of failing; sickly, ˀiláˀt ˀilaˀat A
health, regain, waq̓iswí·sa wá·q A
healthy, wá·q̓is wá·q A
heap, pile things up, hí·l̓amksa ˀamokí VC
hear, mic̓í· VS
hearing, being keen of, mic̓áykat ˀaykát A
hearing, by, mis vtp
hearing handicap due to ear wax, macq̓alí·n mácq̓al N
heart, center of tree, seed, tim̓íne N
heart, pertaining to the, timí· vtp, tim̓né· vtp
heart (in playing cards), cilp̓ú·ˀ N
heart, pith, core, ˀalaps N
heartbeat, palpitation, luxlúx luk VC
heartbeat as one talks, feel, té·lk̓upse lik̓ú·p VC
heartburn from eating fat, suffer, saˀáy VC
heartless, unsympathetic, mean, sik̓é·msik̓em sík̓em N
heat, enjoy, ˀilayqó·psa yoqó·p VC
heat, fight, téx̣ vtp
heat, fire, light, ˀile vtp
heat, getting hot, ˀilé·yqit ˀilé·yq VS
heat, make someone affected by, tukwé·p VS
heat (something) red hot, sepeˀleckemké·mise ké·m V
heat or smoke, because of, ˀilú·ye vts
heat rash, have a, ˀiletkíkimkse tikíkim VC
heat something, cepé·ˀleyqse ˀilé·yq VS
heat up (e.g., rocks), ˀililc̓e VS
heathens: "not cleansed", capakaykay̓á·y̓ kayk VS
heathens: "not worshipping", talaposací·may talapó·sa VC
heathens: "wild people", láwyix tító·qan láwyix N
heave, lift, raise, ˀinakáhsasa láhsa VS
heaven: "high region", ˀaqámki≠ika·y ˀá·qam N
heaven: "land of brightness", ˀilakáˀwispa kaˀáw VS
heaven: "place of happiness", ˀé·y̓sniwe·s nwe·s vsts
heavier, cilípetis P
heavily scented, x̣oyí·y P
heaviness, c̓inin̓í·swit c̓inín VC
heavy, wiˀxwíˀx wiˀk A
heavy, c̓inín̓is c̓inín VC
heavy thicket, litxlítx litk A and N
heavy, be, c̓inín VC
heavy, feel heavy, pull down, wiy̓úx P
heavy, weighted (archaic), cilípetis P, lépetis P, lípetis P
hedge, fence, ˀipé·lkili·kt likilí· VC
hedgehog, cé·xcem N
hedgehog, porcupine, sác̓as N
heed, mind, listen, mic̓í· VS
heed, pay attention, misqí·twece qí·twe VC
heel, ˀex̣weˀí·t̓it ˀí·t̓it N, ˀéx̣we N
heifer, ˀinwí·me ˀickum̓kum̓é·lx ˀickum̓kum̓é·lx N
heigh-ho!, "iyahó" P
heir, be the, ˀí·nim wé·s ˀinpéˀs ˀinipí VS
hell: "low region", ˀenímkin̓ike or ˀenímkin̓ike·y ˀé·nim N
hell: "place of torment", wé·psisuykinwe·s sisúy VC
hell: "(soul) discarding place", weqí·nwe·s weqí· VC, nwe·s vsts
"hell", fire, ˀá·la N
Hell's Canyon, ID, saqá·nma or saqánma sáqan N
helldiver HW, loon EPW, waˀáwno N
hello, hó· P
hello, yes, ˀehé P
help, assist, yá·ta VS
help, assistance, wapá·yatat yá·ta VS
help, work together, witítiwe·ce tiwé· VC
help someone to get ready, (with a causative prefix) wiyáwwa VC
help yourself, ˀimó·payatat̓a yá·ta VS
helper, assistant, wapayataw̓á·t yá·ta VS
helper, comrade, co-worker, wititíwe· tiwé· VC
helpfully, luckily, fortunately, ˀá·cqaw̓ P
helpless, wapayatay̓á·y̓ yá·ta VS
hem (of dress), sepé·q̓upt q̓úp VC
hem, border, edge, brim of a hat, welé·mit welé·mi VS
hem, put an edge on, border, welé·mi VS

hemorrhage, bleed heavily, ʔá·tsa kikéʔt ʔá·t VS
hemp, Indian, qé·mu N
hen, waswásno ʔá·yat w̓yele VC
hen (fool hen), ʔé·ni N
hen (prairie chiken), q̓áx̣no N
hence, from here, kínix kí· D
her (object), him, it, ʔipné ʔipí N
her (possession), his, its, ʔipním ʔipí N
herald, announcer, crier, tew̓yelenew̓é·t téw̓yele VC
herbal hate magic, cepé·yehel̓nes yehél A
herd, group, band, eʔéce sts
here (at this place), kíne kí· D
here (on this side), kínike̥ kí· D
here (to this place), kiné·px kí· D
here (this place, this side), nú·kin N
here (right here on this side), kumnú·kum kum stp
here, there, kíʔu P
here it is (here they are, etc.), ʔisí·met ʔisí· D
hereafter, from here, kínix kí· D
hereafter, later, yet, qóʔc P
hereby, by this, kínki kí· D
heredity, hé·cet hé·ce VS
heretic, liar, misé·mi misemí VS
heroic, brave, hamaníx há·ma N
herself, himself, itself, ʔipné· vip
herself (as subject with object) ʔipnimníx ʔipí N
herself (as subject w/o object), ʔipinníx ʔipí N
herself (as object), ʔipnenníx ʔipí N
hesitate, be undecided, wiy̓uwíy̓u VC
hew, tá·q̓itk VS
hew, cut, wak̓íwksa k̓íw VC
hew, shave, whack, wahínani VS
hew with a hard rock, táwca táw VC
hibernate, lé·w̓ VC
hibernate (e.g., of sucker), lewlú·se lu· VS
hibernating animals, hiyú·m N
hickory, oak, saʔpatay̓óʔsway séʔpete VS
hidden, be, lú·k VS
hidden, secretly, out of sight, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
hide (dried untanned without hair), qilílu N
hide (fresh untanned with hair), meʔéqs meʔéqes N
hide (tanned and finished), wí·spol N
hide (tanned but not finished HW), x̣ax̣á·niʔ N
hide, a small piece of, séqep N
hide, in connection with, niki vtp
hide (untanned), rawhide rope, píyex̣s N
hide, scrape dry unsoaked, tí·psaʔ VC
hide, work on a, té·te VS
"hide", dewlap, under side of arm, céhen N
hide beaten to accompany war songs, qilílu N
hide from danger, wu·y̓níce wú·y VC
hide preparation, tí·psaʔ tí·psaʔ VC
hide something, ʔistekí VS
hide something, sepelú·kse lú·k VS
hide to be scraped, tiw̓alpóʔs lipí VS
hideless, peeled, toq̓óx̣ toq̓oqí VC
hideous, horrifying, shocking, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
hiding, in, tiq̓i vtp
high (e.g., in a tree, on horse), letíyek VS
high, be; be upon (something), liké·ce VS
high (of river water), be, himé·q̓is hiwé·lece himé·q A
high (in office), exalted, ʔipné·nin̓ hí VC
high, how; how long, masł P
high, prominent, distinguished, tó·sx tó·sk A
high, tall, long, kuhét A
high, this; this big, kásl N
high, up above, tú·sti tú·s N
high mountains, kí·m̓olikam N
high place, heaven, ʔaqámki≠ika·y ʔá·qam N
high rank, dignity, seniority, teq̓isné·wit té·q A
high up (in the hills), titu·stí·x tú·s N
highly esteemed, himaq̓í·ssayx̣nin̓ sayaqí VC
hill, knoll, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
hill (bare, south or west side), né·n N
hill (forested, north/east side), ʔiplá·kin N
hill, go over a, yéwne VC
hill, go up the side of a, tip̓é· VS
hill across from Lapwai Creek, sisé·qiymex̣s sisé·qiy N
hill called Indian Post Office, tá·m̓lo·yitpa tá·m̓lo·yi VS
hill east of Kooskia, ID, c̓oʔólox̣qin N
hillside, héwtip̓em P
hillside, be on the, tip̓é· VS
hillside, on the, héwtip̓em P
hillside, travel on the, (with a stem prefix) lakaláy VC
hillside, where cous grows, ʔimsísem N
hilltop, tó·yam N
hilltop, steep hill, coqó·toyam súqu N, tó·yam N
hilly land, wiwí·stin N
him (object), her, it, ʔipné ʔipí N
himself, herself, itself, ʔipné· vip
himself (as subject with object), ʔipnimníx ʔipí N
himself (as subject w/o object), ʔipinníx ʔipí N
himself (as object), ʔipnenníx ʔipí N
hind end, helekínme hé·lek N
hind end, buttocks, anus, t̓í·can N
hind end up, lie, téwp̓isce p̓is VC
hind foot, helekínme hé·lek N
hinder (e.g., flow of a stream), *ʔiyá·ʔlapsa ʔiláp VC

hinder, in an obstructive manner tiyé· vtp
hinder, stop, detain, niká·talqsa talaqí VC
hindered (in progress), be, k̓ilíl VC
hip, bone on both sides of the pelvis, tíks tikis N
hip bone, rump HW, páˀx̣paˀx̣ N
hired hand, handyman, servant, wé·y̓imtes wé·y̓imte VS
his (possession), her, its, ˀipním ˀipí N
history, wiyé·ku·tpeme tamtá·yn kú· VS ‘do’
hit, kal̓ay VC
hit, pó·yapayko·n̓ixna pá·y VC
hit (e.g., a nail), wec̓éˀkse c̓éˀ V
hit (e.g., with a thrown rock), tá·mya VC
hit (mainly in reference to sound), łáy V
hit (with a blunt instrument), peˀk VS
hit, beat, give lashes, wáwya VC
hit, knock, punch, box, sting, ˀipt̓é· VS
hit, make someone dodge, sapá·ˀlwapaˀsa ˀilwá·paˀ VS
hit, whip, switch, sátq VS
hit the bull’s eye, tokc̓áˀksa c̓áˀ VC
hit the heart, give fatal wound, capáylaq VC
hit the nose, ˀipá·nasksa nas V
hit or split, wew vtp
hit something out of place, wacálkt cal VS
hit upon (e.g., an idea), p̓íł kú·se p̓íł VC
hit with a stick, watá·myaca tá·mya VC
hitch (e.g., a wagon with chains), só·yc̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
hither, to this place, kiné·px kí· D
hitting or cutting, wew̓ vtp
hitting, by, we vtp
hobble, “kiˀiceˀ” VC
hobblingly, limpingly, k̓ixyáˀk̓ixyaˀ k̓í·xyaˀ VC
hobo ant, wiskeˀynew̓é·t keˀéy VC
hoe, wekíwtkeˀs qíwtk VS
hog, hoq̓hó·q̓ N
hog, ground, tátlo N
hog, leave others out in eating, kitíwi VS
hoist, carry on one’s shoulder, ˀise·pí VS
hoist, lift, heave, raise, ˀinakáhsasa láhsa VS
hold, lé·p V
hold, keep, rule over, own, ˀiné·p V
hold (animal) back with a rein, niká·talqsa talaqí VC
hold, take; grab, get, take, ˀinipí VS
hold (e.g., a baby), waqalpísa lipí VS
hold (e.g., canoe) steady, ˀipná·cotalqsa talaqí VC
hold (e.g., prisoner), ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
hold by the teeth, keˀné·pte ˀiné·p V
hold dear, cherish, prize, value, q̓ú·m VC
hold in one’s arms, waqlá·pta lé·p V
hold on (e.g., to a tree), adhere, q̓í· VC
hold one’s hand over the eyes, hisisk̓í· VC
hold or wave, tiwé·p vtp
hold tight, q̓ápap VS
hole, a, p̓íłin p̓íł VC
hole, den (e.g., of gopher) HW, piqí·x N
hole, digging, grave, píˀlat or piˀlá·t piˀlá· VS
hole, make a, c̓am VC
hole dug in a bank, wiké·s N
hole for smoking hide, cepé·ˀleq̓ulq̓ulinwe·s q̓ulq̓uli VS
hole in the ground, canyon, ditch, x̣aˀáwn x̣aˀáw VC
hole with an awl, make a, cú·p̓iłkse p̓íł VC
holler, yell, call, shout, tiyó·k VC
hollow, dug out, x̣aˀáwnin̓ x̣aˀáw VC
hollow, empty (e.g., eye socket), pik̓í·x A
holiday, *halx̣pá·witwa·koˀs haláx̣ N
holy, há·wtnin̓ há·wt VC
homage, pay; respect, qaˀán VC
home, house, tepee, ˀiní·t N
home, campground, settlement, tew̓yeniké·s téw̓ye VC
home, campsite, living place, wic̓é·nwe·s wic̓é· VS
home, go, cikilí· VC
home, stay, wéhne VC
home, stay at one’s; be settled, lé·q̓ey VC
home after captivity, go, wetxú·wi VS
homeless, a, wé·p̓elwit̓et ˀelwít̓et N
homely, ugly, qepcíˀc qepcí A
homesick, be, tillá·p VC
homestead, land, wé·tes N
homicide, manslaughter, killing, waptamá·wn tamáw VC
honest, lawwí·t A
honest, good, nice, handsome, táˀc A
honest, impartial, incorruptible, tuk̓ukí VC
honest, true, ˀikú·y A
honest, truthful, ˀikú·ytim̓ew ˀikú·y A, ˀikú·ytim̓ew tím VS
honey, syrup, sorghum, molasses, te·mísquy N
honk (e.g., of geese), hinimí· VS
honor, respect, be nice to, qaˀán VC
honorable, lawwí·t A
honorable, modest, qaˀá≠is qaˀán VC
honorable (archaic), ˀinkeˀc P
hood, ˀipn̓ó·k̓ocackt k̓ócac N
hoof, pé·yu N
hoof (dewclaw) of deer, lá·qat N
hoof or foot, with the, tú·c vtp
hook (something) out of course, k̓iˀlipí VS
hook and line (small hook), wá·w̓a vtp
hook, gaff (large hook), k̓iˀí·la N
hooked (e.g., of nose), k̓úpnin̓ A
hooked sticks to peg down ˀímse, k̓ápoy N
hoop, cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS

hoop shooting (a game), tax̣táyn, toktá·yn tayí VC
hop, c̓éy VC
hop (as coyote), qámqam qam P
hop along, jump along, wiyú·yec̓eykse c̓éy VC
hope, belief, faith, titm̓íne titm̓íne VC
hope, depend on, rely on, believe, titm̓íne VC
hope, have no, yalwá· VC
hope, sympathize, (with tim̓né·) leqi VS
hopeless, discouraging, incurable, yalwíʔc yalwá· VC
hopper mortar, k̓ápoy N
hopper mortar base, ʔímse N
horn (e.g., of deer), antler, té·wis N
horn, saddle, wacwácno N
Horn (man's name), sepú·nmeʔs sepú·nmi VS
horn to call elks, sepú·nmeʔs hinimí· VS
Horn People (man's name), té·wispel̓u· té·wis N
horned owl, tewí·sin̓ sax̣latámo sax̣latámo N, té·wis N
horned saddle, tewí·snim sapoʔsa·póʔs ʔisá·pa VC
hornet HW, beetle EPW, t̓i·t̓í·nu N
horny, kit̓uy̓nípec kit̓ú·y VC
horrible, hideous, shocking, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
horrified, be, sisé·xpitce sisexpí·t A
horrifying, shocking, gruesome, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
horror stricken, ʔisséx̣ ʔiseq VS
horse, sík̓em N
horse, appaloosa, má·min N
horse, bluish gray, yo·syó·s sík̓em yó·s A
horse, brownish gray, pu·xpú·x pú·x A
horse, palomino color, kewxké·wx ké·wx A
horse, dark buckskin, taqoʔwá·koʔs tá·qoʔ N
horse, gray, pípu·y N
horse, light bay, ʔilp̓ílp sík̓em ʔilp VS
horse, roan, hú·sus ʔilp̓ílp ʔilp VS
horse, white footed, tó·wato·yin̓ N
horse, wild, siy̓á·w̓aw sík̓em sík̓em N
horse for bison hunting, qoq̓á·lq̓ayn sík̓em qoq̓á·lx̣ N
horse of buckskin or light bay, ʔilapá·qin̓ pá·q VS
horse race, wilalwíqin lwiqí VC
horse taken as booty of war, we·txsík̓em sík̓em N
horse that gets away to run home, wetxú·wit wetxú·wi VS
horse track, sik̓é·mnim temú·xpe té·mux N
horse with black streak on its face, ʔipé·tk̓uykin̓ sík̓em sík̓em N
horse with white fur above the hooves, tó·wato·y̓n wató· VS
horse with white spot on head, ʔipá·liwlaʔckin líw VC
horseback, on, weceʔí wé·ce VS
horseback, on; walk (of quadruped), wú·l vtp
horsefly, léx̣luy N
horseshoe bend (of river), wé·lk̓itk̓itpe k̓ít VC
"horseshoe', shoe, moccasin, ʔilé·pqet N
horsewhip, waliskóʔs walisk VS
hostility, treat someone with, tiwelqewí·se tiwélqe N
hot, ʔiyéq̓is ʔiyéq A
hot (e.g., from the sun), be very (with ʔile) k̓íwcit V
hot (nursery word), tató·c P
hot, be; be warm, luʔuqí VC
hot (as rocks), be red, ʔileckemké·mise ké·m V
hot (as in sweat house), make one, tuk^{w}é·p VS
hot (as in taste), be; be peppery, pisáq̓is pisáq A
hot, become, ʔilé·yq VS
hot, red, ʔilec vtp
hot tempered, k̓apck̓ápc k̓ápc A
hot weather, in, ʔilé·qitpe qí·t VC
hotel, lodging, campsite, wewtuké·s wéwtuk VS
hotspring, ʔiyéq̓is kú·s ʔiyéq A
hour, ʔáwapa ʔáwa N
hour (at certain time), kiw̓ala kí· D
hour (at what time), miw̓ala mi D
hour (o'clock), liklí·n likilí· VC
house, cóqoy N
house (prefix), le·w vtp
house, campsite, living place, wic̓é·nwe·s wic̓é· VS
house, lodge, tepee, lair, den, ʔiní·t N
house, log cabin, saptamc̓aʔí c̓a VS
house, rock, picwéʔni·t píswe N
house ant, ʔiní·tpeme támsoy támsoy N
house fly, cí·lyex N
house made of rock, piswéʔni·t píswe N
house mate, pitéw̓yeniktiwe· téw̓ye VC
house paint, sepeliké·cet liké·ce VS
house site, a deserted camp, ʔiní·te·s ʔiní·t N
housemates, be, pí·ʔnitwe·cix ʔiní·t N
hover in the air, ʔiyelíxnikse lixnik VS
hovers in strata (e.g., smoke), hiʔleteméylekse leylé·k VS
how, manmaʔí meʔí sis, maná· D
how, in what way, manmaʔí ʔí sis
how, what, who, why, manáma maná· D
how, what, why, na· D
how disappointing, it is nobody, semet̓isí· semet P
how far, how much, miwáyl mi D
how long (space), mahál hál N
how long (time), miwáyl mi D
how long, how far, miwáyl wayl N

how long, how old, másł P
how long ago, máwapkin̓ix máwa P
how many (nights or times), (with cik̓iw or éhem) mála N
how many, how much, mác N
how many nights, málack̓iw mála N
how many people, mácwa mác P
how many times, málaham mála N
how old, máwama máwa P
how old, how long, másł P
Howard, General O. O. “arm cut”, ˀa·timk̓í·wnin̓ ˀá·tim N
Howard, General O. O. “armless”, ˀatimnó·t ˀá·tim N
however, nevertheless, c̓awí·n P
howl (of wolves and coyotes), wahó· VC
huckleberry, dwarfed variety of, ˀalaˀá·la ˀá·la N
huckleberry, globe, cemí·tx cemitek N
huckleberry ripening season, camitxlaq̓it̓á·l laq̓í· VS
hug each other, pí·lk̓oli·cix lok̓ó·li· VC
hug someone, waqalpísa lipí VS
huge, big, large (of pl. obj), titílu A
huge, big, large (of sg. obj), himé·q̓is himé·q A
human being, people (myth), netí·telwit N
human being, person, titó·qan N
humble oneself, pray, ˀipnú·yiyewkse yiyé·w VC
hummingbird, ta·mámno N
hump, go over a, yéwne VC
hump on shoulder (e.g., of bison), ˀá·l̓ay N
humped, k̓illí· k̓illí· VC
humped, be; be curled (in sleep), wuq̓umí VC
humped, person with humpback, kim̓ú·ynin̓ kim̓ú·y VC
humped person (not handicapped), ˀal̓á·yi·n ˀá·l̓ay N
hunch down with buttocks up, wep̓ískse p̓is VC
hunch the back and run (of horse), hiweyekim̓úykim̓uyce kim̓ú·y VC
hundred, one, pu·teˀéptit pú·tim Nu
hundred times (in numerals), hú·sus N
hunger, heyé·qin heyé·q VC
hunger, suk̓ulí·t suk̓ulí· VC
hunger, not able to satisfy, ˀiná·kalamtksa lamtí VC
hunger pains, have, suk̓ulí· VC
hungry, heyé·x̣nin̓ heyé·q VC
hungry, be, heyé·q VC
hungry, be not, cok̓ʷáy VC
hungry for meat, be, pasaqí VC
hungry for sweets, be, saˀáynin̓ saˀáy VC
hunt, wilé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
hunt (big game), tukelí·kin lí·k VC
hunt (of bison), shoot, kill, tukʷéyte VS
hunt (prefix), teˀen vtp
hunt, direct a, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
hunt, go out to, tukʷe V
hunt, shoot, (with tukʷ) lí·k VC
hunt at night, wiyé·ni VS
hunt eggs, go to, tam̓á·mi VS
hunt for, look for, ˀipé·w̓i VS
hunt for birds (e.g., pheasants), tex̣tíwe VC
hunt overnight, wiyé·ni VS
hunter, tukelixnew̓é·t lí·k VC
hunter, a skiled, hapát̓is hapát A
hunter of bison, tukeytew̓é·t tukʷéyte VS
hunting, tukʷé·l V, vtp
hunting (big game), go, tukelí·kce lí·k VC
hunting, in, tukʷe vtp
hunting, return from, tuké·wise tukʷe V, wi vtss
hunting, skilled in, hapát̓is hapát A
hunting at night (?), típsim vtp
hunting commands, give, toká·ltamalwisa tukʷé·l V, vtp
hunting for mice, laqá·cisa lá·qac N
hunting ground, tuké·le·s tukʷé·l V, tukelixné·s lí·k VC
hunting on foot in winter, go, tin̓éhyek VS
hunting partner, fellow hunter, tukelí·ktiwe· lí·k VC
hunting trip, go on a, wisní· VC
hunting with the kill, return from, ˀisé·pe VC
hurl, throw, tá·mya VC
hurriedly, carelessly, quickly, tok̓ʷala vtp
hurry, be in a; be impatient, quyíyim VC
hurry, evening shadows be, “icwé·wlcicqiy” P
hurry, in a; suddenly, likíp P
hurry, in a; temprarily, teqe vtp
hurry, make someone, hinmí·k VS
hurry, quick (showing impatience), weye P
hurry on as hard as one can, ˀipné·qpisce qepisí VC
hurry someone, sepé·qyiyimce quyíyim VC
hurry up, há·mtiˀc há·mti A
hurt (e.g., of one's pride), keˀté·m VC
hurt (nursery), nanó·c P
hurt, be; be in an accident, wiyá·wq VC
hurt (e.g., pride), be; be angry keˀté·mn keˀté·m VC
hurt (physically), be, k̓omáy̓c kú·se k̓ó·may VC
hurt (psychologically), be, wiwlaqí VC
hurt, damage, kal̓ay VC
hurt, feel pain, pisásq VC
hurt, injure, sáwyawqca wiyá·wq VC
hurt, one's feeling is, cí·w̓at VC
hurt, pain (archaic), luq̓úmt P
hurt, prick, sting, cakáx cakák VS
hurt (someone) by talking, tá·k̓omayksa k̓ó·may VC

hurt ear, kót V
hurt feelings, offense, wiwláqin wiwlaqí VC
hurt someone, sapáhitwiyawqca wiyá·wq VC
hurt someone, teach a lesson, (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
hurt someone's feeling, té·yyewkse yiyé·w VC
hurtful, k̓om̓yíc A
hurting, pá·yo A
husband, be separated from one's, tinunímiyek VS
husband, man, há·ma N
husband, wife, cohabitant, cimítwe· cimí vtp
husband, with, (with ˀinek) wey vtp
husband taken as result of war, wá·tka·ma or wá·txhama há·ma N
husband's male cousin, pinú·kin K
husband's place, go to, hamí·naksa há·ma N
hush, quiet (e.g., a quarrel), taˀátk VS
hustle, nemé·tqewik̓illí·ksix k̓illí· VC
hustle, work hard, híni sá·pi·x sá·pi·k VS
hyacinth, wild, cát̓ox̣c N
hypnotize, tó·ˀyaq VC
hypnotized, tó·ˀyax̣nin̓ tó·ˀyaq VC, ˀiyá·q VC
hypocrite, good in appearance, siláwtaˀc táˀc A
hypocrite, liar, misé·mi misemí VS
hysterical, be, mic̓é· VC
hysterics, be in, cit̓ax̣cló·yca sít̓ex̣s N

I

I, ˀí·n N
I, me, we, us, kíye P, kíyex P
I also, ˀí·nk̓e ˀí·n N
I am sure, certainly, definitely, uˀ P
I don't know, kúˀnu P
I myself, ˀinníx ˀí·n N
I will do it that way, all right, ˀé· we kuˀúsuˀ kuˀús N
I wish (optative particle), né·cmiˀs P
I wonder, "tóqa" P
I wonder, kúˀnu P
I wonder, tú·qe P
I wonder what that sound is, móˀkoˀ P
I wonder, maybe, perhaps, tu·qé·x P
ice, téhes N
ice, tew vtp
ice, firm and hard, tiyá·w̓ic tiyá·w A
ice, floating slush, sí·psux N
ice, pellets of, tamk̓áck̓ac k̓ac N
icebound, be, téwk̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
icebox, refrigerator, tehsáyn téhes N
icicles, teykú·mkum N
icy, become; form (of ice), tehsí·se téhes N
idea, plan, timmíyu timmíyu VC
idea, thought, né·kt nekí VS
"idea", memory, timí·pn̓it pin̓í· VS
identical, same, tí·te sts
idiot, stupid, mimílu· A
idle, be; be disinterested, cok̓áy VC
idle, be; busy doing unimportant, wiwaˀxwí· VS
idle, be; not be diligent, hil̓áy VC
idle, be; stay at home, be content, lé·q̓ey VC
idol worshipper, wiclí·nanin̓ hí·nani VS
idly, for amusement (?), qúy VC
idly, just, teqe vtp
if, c̓alawí P, c̓uˀú P
if (as in 'if you can, I can'), qece P
if not, kál̓a wax̣ kál̓a P
if you can I can, kecem ˀí·m or kecem̓í·m kecem P
ignorance, miy̓á·cwit miya N and vtp
ignorant, cukwen̓é·y̓ cú·kwe VC
ignorant, be, wí·clemce cukwené·witpe wiclé·m VC
ignorant, be; be dumb, miy̓acwí·sa miya N and vtp
ignorant, pitifully, yuˀstiyewí·s yúˀc A
ignorant, stupid, silly, mimílu· A
ignorant or confused person, misé·mi misemí VS
ignorantly, speak, mimlu·tímse tím VS
ignore, not notice, sí·w̓e VC
ill, sickly, ˀiláˀt ˀilaˀat A
ill, be, k̓ó·may VC
ill, become seriously; collapse, teqewqí· wiqí· VC
illicit, immoral, qepsíˀs qepsí A
illness, long, ˀilaˀátwit ˀilaˀat A
illuminate, capaˀlakaˀwiyó·sa kaˀáw VS
illusion, cause to have an, wiwé·plehp VS
image, portrait, "pickis" N
image, spitting, heciˀsníx hé·ce VS
imagine, think, timmíyu VC
imbecilic, stupid, mimílu· A
imitate, copy, mimic, suquˀyé· VS
imitate, repeat another's words, ˀilé·psquˀyese suquˀyé· VS
imitator, pícquˀyet N
imitator, mimic, monkey, ape, pícquˀyet suquˀyé· VS
immeasurable, wé·t̓u hité·men̓es hité·me VC
immediately, (often with ki) lamlamát N
immerse someone in water, sepetq̓elú·se lu· VS
immersed, be, lu· VS
immigrate, wiseyné·kse leylé·k VS
imminent, an action or event is, tax̣c P
immobile, c̓eˀé c̓éˀ V
immodest, man-crazy, lecherous, peˀtú·qes A
immoral, bad, (with tiwé·) k̓uy A(?)
immoral, incorrect, bad, qepsí A
immortal, undying, tin̓uxsí·mey tin̓ukí VC
immunity as from a law, grant, yiyé·w VC
Imnaha River, ˀimnáha N

impair, debauch, waste, ravage, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
impart, give, ˀiní· VS
impartial, be; be incorruptible, tuk̓ukí VC
impassable, litxlítx litk A and N
impassable, k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
impatient, be; be in a hurry, quyíyim VC
impatient, be; be restless, lamámt VC
impeach, haniyá·y̓sa kú·t kú· VS ‘do’
impeach someone, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
impeacher, tamapaykaw̓á·t pá·y VC
impeachment, tamá·paykt pá·y VC
impeded, be, k̓ilíl VC
imperceptible, undetectable, wé·t̓u téwyekeˀs téwyek VS
imperfect, hinaq̓iy̓á·y̓ hí· VC
imperfect, be, wiclé·m VC
impersonate, ˀinú·misemse misemí VS
implant, plant, wisé· V
implement, with an, we vtp
implement in the sweathouse, tiwalk̓ínas N
impolite, hawánhawan hawán A
important, distinguished, nekéˀs nekí VS
impossible!, ˀeteyé·w̓ P
impossible, be; be hard, hat̓okí VC
impossible to put out (of fire), tahascí·may tahas VC
imposter, liar, misé·mi misemí VS
impotent, be, qiy̓á·w VC
impression, create false, tel̓é·ptey VC
improper, ciw̓á·t cí·w̓at VC
impropriety, ciw̓at̓í·swit cí·w̓at VC
impropriety, wrongdoing, peˀtuqéˀswit peˀtú·qes A
improve, láwlimqsa limq VS
improve, make something good, haní·sa táˀc táˀc
imprudent, unthinking, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
impudent, bold, shameless, kiceysí·mey kicé·y VC
impudent, insolent, brazen, peˀtú·qes A
“impudent”, spirited, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
in, pe sis
in, inside, ˀimí·t N
in, go; enter, ˀá·c VS
in, go (as in ‘move in’), leylé·k VS
in …’s direction, yawa sis
in the area of, i· sts
in the direction of, nepi sis
in the language of, ki sis
in the middle, hé·pey N
in the vicinity of, i· sts
in-laws, exchange gifts with, tá·mya VC
inadequate, be; be deficient, wiclé·m VC
inadvertently touch, likíp P
inanimate, waq̓iswinó·t wá·q A
inattentive, be, hil̓áy VC
incalculable, wé·t̓u hité·men̓es hité·me VC
incapable, ey̓é·y̓ vsts
incapable; not, siméy vsts
incapable, weak, shiftless, wet̓uníx wé·t̓u A
incapable, well-meaning but, x̣ú·y̓emec A
incapable of understanding, be, miy̓acwí·sa miya N and vtp
incarcerated, in confinement, sé·ktiˀspe sé·kti VS
incessantly, continuously, talax̣n̓á·y̓ talaqí VC
incessantly, talk, ˀílx̣timse tím VS
incision, make an, (with ˀise) wé·y VC
incision, make an, wí·samk VS
incite, urge to action, sapal̓wísa l̓awí· VS
incite, insist (someone) to do, q̓usisimnú·se q̓usísim VC
inclination, have; have tendency, ˀípec sts, vts
incognito, undetected, obscure, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
incompetent, hitem̓yekey̓é·y̓ hí·tem̓yek VS
incompetent, incapable, weak, wet̓uníx wé·t̓u A
incompetent, inept, unfortunate, sí·mey̓s siméy vsts
incompetent, not capable of, c̓ayná·wisa c̓áy VC
incomplete, hinaq̓iy̓á·y̓ hí· VC
inconsequential, láwyix N
inconsiderate, thoughtless, timipn̓iy̓é·y̓ pin̓í· VS
incontrovertible, sure, wé·t̓u talawiqín̓as wiqí· VC
incorrect, bad, immoral, qepsí A
incorruptible, laˀamcí·may laˀám VC, siméy vsts
incorruptible, just, reasonable, tuk̓ukí VC
increase, add, hí·saq VS
increase (e.g., of animals), grow, piˀím VC
increase in number, ˀilx̣ní·wisix ˀiléx̣ni A
incredible, kaw̓í·swit P
incurable, hopeless, discouraging, yalwíˀc yalwá· VC
indecently exposed, k̓ú·ys P
indeed, ho·mná· P
indeed, certainly, ˀé·tuˀ P, ˀé·te P
indeed, quite, very, q̓oˀ P
indeed, surely, yes, precisely, t̓ikúˀ P
indeed, truly, ˀikú·y̓nu ˀikú·y A
indefatigable, untiring, ˀila·twisí·may ˀilá·twi VS
indefinite quantity or number, tatóˀos N
indefiniteness, (with an interrogative word) kuˀ P
indelible, wé·t̓u lápc kú·t̓es lápc P

independent, brave, hamaníx há·ma N
independent, virtuous, having good reputation k̓alí·c A
index finger, tuké·pkeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
index finger EPW; ring finger HW temelú·kt N
Indian (prefix), titó·qa vtp
Indian, native American, titó·qan N
Indian bread, traditional bread, walí·m̓ipa·x̣ ˀipé·x̣ N, walí·m stp
Indian canoe, walí·mliy̓as walí·m stp
Indian celery, ˀí·c̓is N
Indian custom, tito·qaná·wit né·wit sts
Indian doctor, medicine man, tiwé·t N
Indian dress, walí·msam̓x̣ walí·m stp
Indian hemp, qé·mu N
Indian language, titó·qatimt tím VS
Indian language, talk in an, titó·qatimsa tím VS
Indian people of the Yakima area, wá·lx̣aypo· wá·lx̣ay N
Indian worshipping, walí·mtalaposa walí·m stp
indifferent, cok̓áycok̓ay cok̓ʷáy VC
indignant, be; be hurt (of pride), keˀté·m VC
indignant, become, x̣í·c̓em VC
indiscreet, lacking prudence, láwyix N
indispensable, not to be skipped, wé·t̓u manmaˀí wáw̓nas wá·w VC
indispensable, precious, ˀó·y̓ax̣ciwatx̣ P
indistinctly, speak (as a baby), miyapkawitímsa tím VS
individual markings, wí·tim̓e tí·m̓e VC
indolence, cok̓á·yn cok̓ʷáy VC
indolent, be; be contented, cok̓ʷáy VC
indulge, grant as by favor, yiyé·w VC
industrious, energetic, lóxc A
industrious, hard working, ˀíw̓ew A
inebriated, be pleasantly, x̣é·luy VC
inept, unfortunate, incompetent, sí·mey̓s siméy vsts
inevitable, not to avoid, wé·t̓u tamolá·mit̓as walá·mi VS
inexpensive, easy, accessible, ˀé·lew̓ic ˀé·lew A
inextinguishable, tahascí·may tahas VC
infallible, misemsí·mey misemí VS
infallible, unmistakable, wepsimeywisí·mey siméy vsts
infant, baby, miyapk̓á·wit miya N
infantry, wihnen̓í·pel̓u· wíhne VC
infect, contaminate, teykipté· VS
infected, be, heqsí·se heqes N
inferior, hé·lek N
inferior, be; be deficient, wiclé·m VC
inferior, weak, shiftless, wet̓uníx wé·t̓u P
inferior to, feel, kicé·y VC
infirm, weak, sickly, ˀiláˀt ˀilaˀat A
inflate (e.g., a balloon), sapó·tpolisa tpoli VS
inflexible, hard to bend, qittíw̓is qittíw A
inflict pain, cakák VS
inflict pain for avenging, "sepíltuík" VC
influence over (someone), have, ˀiláˀtk VS
inform, go over and tell, wilé·tece hí VC
inform, let people know, sepé·cukwece cú·kwe VC
inform, take message to, ˀinéhwilekeˀykse keˀéy VC
inform, tell news, tamtá·y VC
information, knowledge, cú·kwe cú·kwe VC
information, news, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
informed, keep, (with té· 'by talking') ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
informer, tamapaykaw̓á·t pá·y VC
informer, acting as an, tamá·paykt pá·y VC
infuriate, té·keˀtemkse keˀté·m VC
ingenious, clever, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
ingrate, qaˀansí·may qaˀán VC
ingrate, be an, sik̓é·mu·se sík̓em N
ingredients, mix, tuséq VS
inhabitants of downstream area, mut̓eléyme mú·t̓e N
inhale, wesepéylekse leylé·k VS
inherit, ˀipné·tiwikce tiwí·k VC
inherit (traits), hé·ce VS
inherit, overtake, ˀinpé·twikce ˀinipí VS
inherit, seize, ˀinipí VS
inhospitable to a friend, be, sik̓é·mu·se sík̓em N
injudicious, foolish, láwyix N
injunction, sapataqatálqt talaqí VC
injure, impair, debauch, waste, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
injustice is done, feel that an, keˀté·m VC
ink, tí·m̓en̓es kú·s tí·m̓e VC
inmate, pitéw̓yeniktiwe· téw̓ye VC
inn, a dormitory, pinmí·ke·s or pinmí·kinwe·s pinim VS
inn, a place to stay overnight, wewtuké·s wéwtuk VS
inner skin, meaty skin, puhus N
innocence, claim, (with a reflexive prefix) tawq VS
innocent, c̓epemú·ye A
inquire, ask, sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
Inquiring Maiden (woman's name), tan̓awí·nan̓may ten̓ewí· VS
inquisitive, curious, searching, ˀipew̓it̓ípec ˀipé·w̓i VS
inquisitive, prying, nosy, piten̓ewit̓ípec ten̓ewí· VS
insane, become, pé·ley VC
insane, make someone, ˀé·t̓ilp VS
insanity, ˀé·t̓ilpt ˀé·t̓ilp VS

inscription, writing, tí·m̓e tí·m̓e VC
insect, grasshopper-like, temckipileyleké·t leylé·k VS
insect, nerve-winged, kiyéwkiyew N
insect that lives in dried meat, k̓álk̓al N
insensible, tewyeniksí·mey téwyek VS
insert, put (something in), ˀipeleté· leté· VS
insert, stick (something in), séˀpete VS
inside, ˀimí·ti· ˀimí·t N
inside, within, ˀimí·t N
inside out, wear clothes, cim̓taxló·y VC
insignificant, mic̓í A
insignificant, weak, wé·t̓u A
insist, be persistent about, q̓usísim VC
insist, invite, wáywi VS
insolent, brazen, impudent, peˀtú·qes A
insolent, “crassly mischievous”, ˀoqsó·qs A
inspect, watch, welé·k hekí VC
inspire, tá·hawlapsa hawlapí VC
installment, buy in, waq̓í·ski ˀinpíse wá·q A
instead, kál̓a wax̣ kál̓a P
instead, on the other hand, then, takláy takalay VC
instead, wrong one, by mistake, x̣way sts
instigate, prod, goad, cuˀúpt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
instruct, advise, teach, tiwíyek VS
instruction, hí·mteˀkt hí·mteˀk VS
instruction, lesson, advice, tiwíyekt tiwíyek VS
insubordinate, disobedient, mic̓í·tpas mic̓í· VS
insufferable, obnoxious, (with ˀic) lammát A
insufficient, be; fail, lack, wiclé·m VC
insufficient knowledge, wiclé·m cukwené·wit wiclé·m VC
insult, (with prefix té·) lewleqi VS
insult, pí·wemceˀkt wemceˀk VS
insult, make insulting gesture, capi·tí· VS
insult, make insulting remarks, wewkimí·timse wewkimí· vtp, tím VS
insult, put someone down, tá·sy̓awksa siy̓a·w VC
insult, rape (archaic), ˀitíwi VS
insult, revile, quarrel, ˀix̣ilpí· VS
insult, running (someone) down, ˀix̣lípt ˀix̣ilpí· VS
intangible, wé·t̓u manmaˀí wepé·cet̓es wepé·ce VS
intellectually deficient, be, pé·ley VC
intelligence, cú·kwe cú·kwe VC
intelligence, cukwené·wit cú·kwe VC
intelligent, dependable, lawí·lawit A
intelligent, smart, clever, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
intend, about to, on the point of, tet̓é· vtss
intend, plan, tamá·lwi VS
intend, think, nekí VS
intended victim (e.g., of bear), tíwak̓mac N
intention, heart, tim̓íne N
intention, purpose, thought, né·kt nekí VS
intentionally, deliberately, timmíyuki timmíyu VC
inter, bury, sepeyyé·wise yiyé·wi VS
inter the dead, temikí VS
intercept, meet someone, tiw̓áhtk VS
interchange, exchange, takalay VC
intercourse, have sexual, caˀqí·qawtaca seˀeq N
interested in, be, cicéqe VC
interfere, kiyá·tksa kú· VS ‘go’
interfere, (with a benefactive suffix é·y̓) kú· VS ‘do’
interfere, (with stem prefixes) k̓alakí VC
interfere, deprive, á·pi· vtss
interference in conversation, tá·to·lat tó·la VS
interior, inside, ˀimí·tkin̓ike ˀimí·t N
interjection (bat’s language), téqeclú·ye téqec P
interjection (fear), káccayqan P
interjection “heigh-ho”, ˀiyahó P
interjection (nostalgia), qí·ccayqan P
interjection (nostalgia), ˀí·sqel P
interjection (regret), tew̓í·nem P
interjection (ridicule), ˀúye P
interjection (surprise), ˀí·skele P
interjection (‘shucks’, ‘darn’), ˀí·xyá·ta P
interloper (archaic), ˀilex̣ú·yemec N
interpret, translate, temé·ˀnise ˀiní· VS
interpreter, translator, temeˀnyew̓é·t ˀiní· VS
interrogate, ask, sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
interrogative particle, wé·t P
intestines, big, sáylispo· N
intestines, entrails, guts, máymay N
intestines, small, pilpil̓ú·s N
intestines, white, ˀicwałá·n N
into (as in ‘bump into’), letp̓é· VS
into, move, leylé·k VS
into, run; gallop into, leté· VS
into pieces, in bits, tim̓ik VS
intolerable, insufferable, lammát̓ic lammát A
intoxicated, delirious, drunk, qeqé·win̓ qeqé·wi VS
intrepid, fearless, cikawsí·may ciká·w VC
introduce, let someone know, sepé·sukse sukí VS
introduce oneself, ˀipnetxsukíse sukí VS
introduction of irrelevant items, tá·to·lat tó·la VS
intrude, tiyá·tolasa tó·la VS
intuition, sense, setúx P
inundate, “lipac” V
invade, tilkeˀéyce keˀéy VC
invalid, not valid, useless, láwyix N
invalid, sickly, weak, ˀiláˀt ˀilaˀat A
investigate, ceptemelíxnikse lixnik VS
investigation, ceptemelíxnikt lixnik VS

invigorated, be, hawlapí VC
invincible, wé·t̓u haswaláya haní·t̓as haswaláya N
invisible (?), tipe vtp
invisible, be, pe·lé·y VC
invite, conduct, lead, guide, ˀinéhne VC
invite, entice, (with sepé·) l̓wí VS
invite, summon, call, mú· VC
invite oneself in, get free food, wiˀyá·c VS
invite someone to go along, wáywi VS
involuntarily, by mistake, wepsiméywitki siméy VS
involuntarily, without planning, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
inward, ˀimí·tkex ˀim̓í·t N
irascible, mean, hawál̓is hawál A
irascible, hot-tempered, k̓apck̓ápc k̓ápc A
irksome, tiring, demanding, ˀilatwí·t̓ic ˀilá·twi VS
iron (e.g., clothing), có·yapt̓oqsa pt̓oq VS
iron, metal, kícuy N
irrational, senseless, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
irregular in shape, k̓í·cay N
irrelevant items, introduction of tá·to·lat tó·la VS
irritable, cantankerous, x̣ení·sx̣enis A
irritate, pisásq VC
irritate someone, sepé·x̣ic̓emce x̣í·c̓em VC
irritated, be, qisí·sq VC
irritated, be; be angry, x̣í·c̓em VC
is, hi vip
is, has, ˀe P, wé· VS
island, ˀáma N
isn't it, n'est-ce pas?, neˀé P
it, he, she, ˀipí N
it, he, she (prefix), hi vip, ˀip stp
it, him (object), her, ˀipné ˀipí N
it, that, whatchamacallit, t̓awa N
it alone, he alone, she alone, ˀipinníx ˀipí N
itch, ceyéyp VC
itch (e.g., of scalp, rectum), hé·y̓s N
itch, have a crawling, qimími· VC
its, his, her (possession), ˀipním ˀipí N
itself, himself, herself, ˀipné· vip
itself (as subject with object), ˀipnimníx ˀipí N
itself (as subject w/o object), ˀipinníx ˀipí N
itself (as object), ˀipnenníx ˀipí N

J

jack (of playing cards), há·cwal N
jack rabbit HW, cottontail (big), wilá·lix N, lí·k VC
jail, corrective institution, wé·psisuykinwe·s sisúy VC
jail, dungeon, prison, sé·ktit sé·kti VS
jammed with ice, be, téwk̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
January, when cold air travels, wilú·pup N
Japanese, cép N
jar, jerk, tannán tanán A
javelin, x̣óyx̣aˀc N
javelin, throw a, x̣oyx̣óya VC
jawbone, chin, tink̓áˀc tín N
jay, blue, quyé·squyes quyé·s N
jay, gray, ˀipcqí·tit N
jealous, be; be envious, k̓é·s VC
jealous (e.g., between cowives), be, peˀékswise ˀé·ks K
jerk, wiy̓úˀ P
jerk (e.g., a rope), niké·lk̓uplk̓upce luk̓ú·p VC
jerk (something) away, walápsksa láps V
jerk, shake, tannán tanán A
jerky, rough, bumpy, tanántanan tanán A
jiggle, lean over, tiwíw vtp
jiggle, loose, tiwíwtiwiw tiwíw vtp
jiggly, unsteady, not solid, tiwíw A
jingle, k̓olalalalalal k̓olál N
John Day Creek (place name), tipslí·nime N
join (a group), kiyá·tksa kú· VS 'go'
join, accompany, wiyé·twe·ce tiwé· VC
join, add, extend, tí·qahalk VS
join someone, meet someone, tiw̓áhtk VS
join things together, cé·wye·twe·ce tiwé· VC
join things together by fitting, ˀipá·c̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
joint (anatomical), piˀpc̓áˀkt c̓áˀ VC
joint, get out of; dislocate, k̓ú·xstey VC
joint in the stem of a plant, pé·tis N
jointweed, sáy̓xsayx sáy̓xsayk N
joke, wéwx̣eleytimt x̣é·ley vtp
joke, fun, clowning, trick, q̓eyé·y̓sin q̓eyé·y̓s VC
joke, play tricks, play rough, q̓eyé·y̓s VC
joke, tell a joke, x̣é·leytimse x̣é·ley vtp
joking, fooling, wey̓í·q A
jolly, be, x̣iléytimse x̣í·ley VC
Joseph Plains, ID, có·sepnim tex̣péˀm tex̣péˀem N
Joseph, OR; Wallawa River, wal̓áwa N
josh, cut up (as of children), q̓eyé·y̓s VC
journey, wiskeˀéyn keˀéy VC
joy, feel, "kiwel" VC
joyful, be, ˀé·y̓s VC
joyful, be; be glad, liló·y VC
judge, wek̓itkew̓é·t k̓ít VC
judge, adviser, counselor, timmiyunew̓é·t timmíyu VC
judgement, understanding, memory, timí·pn̓it pin̓í· VS
judgement, verdict, wek̓ítkt k̓ít VC
judicious, intelligent, ingenious, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
jugular vein (of deer), cut, cúˀx̣teylekse leylé·k VS

juice, sí·sin̓ sí·s N
juice, broth, ʔiyéqt N
July, around: "blueback season", q̓oyx̣c̓á·l q̓óyx̣c N
July, around: "camas season", qam̓aʔál qém̓es N
jump, dodge, we·c̓éyce c̓éy VC
jump, move quickly, fly, weye vtp
jump ahead, wayaʔnó·qsa ʔanó·q VS
jump around, wa·láhsayiksa láhsa VS
jump around (e.g., heart), wayá·nx̣ lixnik VS
jump back and forth across, weyewé·yikeyikse wé·yik VS
jump from fright, "pinatítko" V?
jump off (of arrows), glance off, tex̣puxsí·se puxsi VS
jump on someone, fall on, teqesmícese simíce VS
jump on something, we·liké·cese liké·ce VS
jump on something, go aboard, we·letíyekse letíyek VS
jump over, step over, skip over, siqé·te VS
jump up, stand up, teqehúx̣elekeʔykse hú·x̣e VC
juncture, at this, (with suffix pe) kuʔuspé kuʔús N
June (or May): "season of ʔápa", ʔapaʔá·l or ʔapaʔá·ł ʔápa N
June, about the time of, ʔisl̓á·l̓ N
June, season of early summer, tustimasá·t̓al tú·s N
juneberry, serviceberry, kiké·ye N
juniper, cik̓é·yelx N
junkyard, city dump, yeqéhnenwe·s léhne VC
Jupiter (planet), ʔipné·telu·c̓elkt luc̓é·l V
just, cuʔú P
just (as in 'just like something'), kál̓a P
just (as in 'just what is it?'), máʔ P
just, carelessly, aimlessly, láwtimsa láw vtp
just, idly, teqe vtp
just, reasonable, right, sound, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
just, simply, walí·m vtp
just, simply, just like this, náma·to P
just only, ʔinekí·k P
jut out, stick out, ququléhtse léht VS

K

Kalispel people, qem̓é·spel̓u· pel̓u· sts
Kamiah, ID, qémyex̣p N, p sts
Kamiah, ID; east side of, tikay̓ká·y̓ N
Kamiah, people who live in East, ʔuyé·me N
kapow (sound of dealing a blow), t̓ak̓ P, k̓áp P
katydid, nerve winged insect, kiyéwkiyew N
keen (e.g., of cutting edge), x̣áw̓ic x̣áw A
keen (e.g., of eyesight), haykát̓ic haykā·t VC
keen (e.g., of mind), intelligent, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
keen hearing, have, mic̓áykat ʔaykát A
keen sense of smell, with, nuxcx̣áw̓ic x̣áw A
keep, hold, retain, maintain, ʔiné·p V
keep, hold something steady, capá·talqsa talaqí VC
keep, look after, take care, qí·cq VC
keep, save for later need, wepé·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
keep a close watch, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
keep clean, há·wt VC
keep company, ʔiné·k̓nikse ʔinikí VS
keep doing something, insist, q̓usísim VC
keep on doing something, ʔí·tukuʔnu P
keep one's eyes open, search, (with se 'eye') ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
keep oneself from doing things, timné·qittise qitti VS
keep or make something as sacred, há·wt VC
keep snipping something off, wiyeʔcesúʔpse suʔup VS
keep someone awake, sapo·x̣wí·sa wax̣wí· VS
keep something for someone, ʔew̓niké·y̓se ʔinikí VS
keep talking, ʔílx̣timse tím VS
keep time, wé·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
keep up with, follow (closely), tiwení·k VC
keep urging someone to anger, cu·lewí·kse lewí·k VS
keeper, custodian, ʔinek̓inikew̓é·t ʔinikí VS
keeper, overseer, guard, welé·xnew̓e·t hekí VC
keeping company, in, ʔinek vtp
keeping track of numbers, ʔipé·tes N
keepsake, ʔiniké·twikin ʔinikí VS
kerchief, hat, tá·qma·ł N
kestrel, American, taʔmapcáʔyo N
kettle, tea, nucnuhí·n nú·snu N
"kettle", cup, hí·k̓ay N
key, thing to secure, wec̓éʔkeʔs c̓éʔ V
key, thing to open, wahółkaʔs hoł VS
kick, (with tulé·) ʔipt̓é· VS, t̓ák VS, tá·mya VC
kick, pelt, bump, punch, peʔk VS
kick, trample, tuléʔpt̓ese ʔipt̓é· VS
kick (e.g., shoes) off, tó·q̓ołksa q̓ół V
kick (something) out, tulé·tu·lehtse léht VS
kick and cover, tulé·lp̓i·kse lip̓í· VC
kick one's heels, pít VC
kicking contest, pí·tu·leʔpt̓et ʔipt̓é· VS
kicking up dust or powdery snow, tulé·quqt qúq VS
kid, deceive in a playful way, misemí VS
kid, make someone laugh, cé·ptiy̓et tíy̓e VS
kid, young goat, c̓ax̣í·sx̣isqaqan c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
kid around, run around having fun, ʔinacawlatayíca tayí VC

kidnap, pillage, plunder, wé·tkuy̓k VS
kidney, qó·plac N
kill, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
kill (archaic), (with we·p) tik̓acwí· VS, tak̓acwí· VS
kill (e.g., game animals), ʔé·wit ʔewí· VS
kill, attack, weyekiyú·se kú· VS 'go'
kill, destroy, hí·cy̓awksa ciy̓aw VC
kill, hunt, shoot, tukʷéyte VS
kill, murder, waptamáwca tamáw VC
kill, put an end to, capáylaq VC
kill all, sapá·laʔamca laʔám VC
kill and eat (as a bear does), hiyú·mtipse típ VS
kill by biting, ké·c̓illi·se c̓illí· VS
kill oneself, ʔipné·cuʔx̣teylekse leylé·k VS
killdeer, ciyí·titit N
"killdeer", ʔanckatan N
killed, dead, muʔúy P
killer, piwapciy̓awná·t, piwapciy̓awnaw̓á·t ciy̓aw CV
killer, murderer, piwaptamawná·t tamáw VC
killing (by throwing urine), waptik̓á·cwit tik̓acwí· VS
killing, murder, homicide, waptamá·wn tamáw VC
killing, shooting, ʔé·wit ʔewí· VS
kind, considerate, hamqaqáyc A
kind, sort, eʔéce sts, ʔce sts
kind of, sort of, netu sts
kind of, sort of, like, ʔitú·netu ʔitú· D
kind of shaman, temperamental, ʔisx̣í·p N
kindle, build fire, ʔá·lik VS
kindle, set fire, cú·tkupse tukʷé·p VS
kindling, lex̣lé·qs N
kindling, anything to start fire tikú·peʔs tukʷé·p VS
kinds, all, ʔóykalaʔc kalá N
king (of playing cards), miyó·x̣at N
king, monarch, emperor, president, miyó·x̣at N
kingbird, flycatcher, pipicí·x̣ N
kingdom, miyox̣ató·wit miyó·x̣at N
kingfisher, t̓ulú·lux N
kinnikinick, wild tobacco, hotó·to N
kinsman, younger, nícu K
kiss, hímkac̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
"kitchen", restaurant, hipinw̦é·s hipí VS
kitty cat (nursery word), pícal̓o· pic N
kleptomaniac, rapacious, pex̣wit̓ípec pé·x̣wi VS
knave (of playing cards), há·cwal N
klutz, prone to make mistakes, wikut̓ípec kú· VS 'do'
knee, ʔí·mn N
knee, back of the knee, tiw̓í·wac N
knee, lap, leg above the knees, tá·m̓a N
knee, upon one's, tam̓á·tostin tú·s N
knee, with, (with another verb stem) hí·tim̓ VC
kneecap, tam̓yá·q̓ax̣ N
knee-deep, pé·ʔimn ʔí·mn N
knee fat, ʔimíntasx̣ ʔí·mn N, tasaq N
kneel, hí·tim̓ VC
kneel on something, hitim̓liké·cese liké·ce VS
knees, go on one's, wí·cimkeʔykse keʔéy VC
knees, legs, tuʔp vtp
knees, on, wí·cim vtp
knees, on one's (e.g., sleep), tam̓á·tustimpe tá·m̓a N
knife, pocket, cu·yeqquleylekeʔí leylé·k VS
knife, scraper, tiw̓alpóʔs lipí VS
knife, sword, razor, wálc walac N
knife (sg obj), with, ʔice, ʔise vtp
knife (pl obj), with, ʔic, ʔis vtp
knife sheath, walc̓ítet̓es ʔíte VS
knit, ken̓iwí· VS
knock, hit with a stick, wáwya VC
knock, pound, qáw VC
knock, punch, box, sting, hit, ʔipt̓é· VS
knock down, lq̓oʔ V
knock (something piled up) down, wiseléhnece wisé· V
knock down, shove around, weyetkúytese tukʷéyte VS
knock or hit someone severely, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
knock someone around, hit, wetiq̓elíxnikse lixnik VS
knock someone down backward, wayaʔqá·kayksa ʔiqá· VC
knock someone down by kicking, tolá·lq̓oʔksa lq̓oʔ V
knock someone down with fist, ʔipá·lq̓oʔksa lq̓oʔ V
knock something down, wayaʔqá·kayksa keyk VS
knock something into position, weʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
knock something off position, tamá·calksa cal VS
knock something open, wax̣álpsa x̣aláp VS
knocking the wind out of someone, hipsnáʔ P
knocking, by, we vtp
knoll, butte, ridge, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
knot, make a, niká·stiksa stik VS
knot in a plant, pé·tis N
knots, pertaining to rope, tie, wel̓é· vtp
knotted horse (with tail tied), wal̓á·k̓papin̓ k̓ápap VC
knotted in a ball, k̓apapnín̓ k̓ápap VC
know, have knowledge, understand, cú·kwe VC
know, I do not; of unknown amount, kuʔ wax̣ ká· kuʔ P

know, not; not notice, sí·w̓e VC
know, recognize, find, sukí VS
know by sight, silé·wsukse sukí VS
know by smell, nú·xsukse sukí VS
know by touch, tuké·psukse sukí VS
know right away, recognize, suˀkú·y VS
know-how, wisdom, talent, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
knowledge, cukwené·wit cú·kwe VC
knowledge, have; know, cú·kwe cú·kwe VC
knowledge, talent, know-how, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
known, cú·kwenin̓ cú·kwe VC
known by sight, silé·wsukin̓ sukí VS
known, be; be famous, tequ·yí·k VC
Kooskia, ID, lé·wike·s N
Kooskia, ID, léq̓ex̣c leq̓é·x̣ A
kous (qá·msit) flour, sí·sit̓es sí·s N
Kous people, qawáspalọ· qawas N
Kutenai Indians, ku·spel̓ú· kú·s N

L

labor, strain, qepisí VC
labor, work, cepelíxnikse lixnik VS
lace each of them up, wí·sitsitce sít VC
lace something up, wí·q̓papsa q̓apap VS
lace, wind around, tie, sitk VS
lack, be in need, weyitwí· VS
lack, need, feel dissatisfied, lamtí VC
lack of interest, cok̓á·yn cok̓ʷáy VC
lacking in political power, tuˀúntuˀun tuˀún VC
lacking, be, wiclé·m VC
ladder, hí·canwa·s hí·ca VS
ladder, by, hicil vtp
ladle, spoon (often of horn), só·x̣ N
lair, den, stable, tent, house, ˀiní·t N
lair of bear, hiyú·m̓ini·t hiyú·m N
lake, pond, bay, ˀiwé·tem N
lamely, walk; limp, "kiˀiceˀ" VC
lamely, walk, ˀá·lwa VS
lament the loss of, miss, q̓ú·m VC
lamp, capaˀlakáˀwit̓as kaˀáw VS
lamp, glass tube or chimney for a, teheswé·kuˀs capáˀlakaˀwit̓asayn téhes N
lamprey eel, hé·su N
land, earth, ground, wé·tes N
"land", river/valley, nasí·wa N
land (e.g., in an airplane), we·teqí·kse teqí·k VS
land (e.g., a bird), teqeyné·kse leylé·k VS
land, come to the shore, taq̓í· VS
land, descend (e.g., elk), teqí·k VS
land, go down to the shore, ˀallá·yi VS
land (on something), light, tíyek VS
land, table, tekiké·cet té·kin N
land which is flat, pitax̣ N
land-slide, cause a, hé·wt VC
language, c̓í·qin c̓í·q VC
language (in compounds), tím VS
language, communicate in sign, sepú·pkeˀykse keˀéy VC
language, Sahaptin, lex̣eyu·tímt lex̣éyu· N
language of, in the, ki sis
lantern, capaˀlakáˀwit̓as kaˀáw VS
lap, leg above the knees, tá·m̓a N
Lapwai Creek, łepłepníme łé·płep N
Lapwai, ID, lé·pwey N
larch, Western, kimíle N
lard, fat, grease, wé·ˀikt N
large bulb, poisonous uncooked, ˀí·c̓is N
large, high, tall, kuhét A
large, huge, big (of pl objects), titílu A
large, huge, big (of sg object), himé·q̓is himé·q A
lark, meadowlark, qócqoc N
lash (?), yokpáˀc N
lash, use whip to drive away, wehíluskse hí·lusk VS
lashes, give, wáwya VC
lasso, temé·sitkse sitk VS
lasso, tamá·c̓aˀkaˀs c̓áˀ VC
last (of food, supplies), q̓í· VC
last (e.g., of the family), be, lamt̓áy VC
last, at, kál̓awnik̓ay̓ P
last, behind others, hé·lex hé·lek N
last, extend, continue on, laq̓í· VC
last, hindmost, helexníx hé·lek N
last month, ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe hí·semtuks N
last night, cik̓é·tpe cik̓é·t VC
last summer, táyam N
last time, for the, teqin̓é·mi VS
last to do something, be the, lamt̓áy VC
last year, next year, ˀínwim N
lasting, not, laˀám̓nas laˀám VC
lastly, finally, lamt̓áy̓ lamt̓áy VC
late, (with locative suffix) le·héy A
late, too, kunmé·lex kunm stp
late, too, k̓umíc P
late in the evening, kule·witníx kulé·wit N
late in the fall, sex̣ním̓ipkin̓ike·yx sex̣ním̓ N
late in the year EPW, sapátma N
late spring HW, sapátma N
late spring, May and June, ˀapá·m̓ ˀápa N
later, yet, still, again, qóˀc P
laugh (make fun of), cé·pinmise hinimí· VS
laugh (but not in making fun of), tíy̓e VS
laugh, be jolly, x̣iléytimse x̣í·ley VC
laugh and get red, ˀipneteˀílpse ˀilp VS
laugh hysterically, cit̓ax̣cló·yca sít̓ex̣s N
laugh in a silly manner, giggle, k̓é·ceˀ VC

laugh to death, cat̓ax̣cló·y VC
laugh without sound, smile, x̣í·ley VC
laughable, funny looking, mic̓í A
laughing, by, té· vtp
laughing, smiling, pleasant, wiyú·x̣ileytim̓ew x̣í·ley VC
laughing, unable to keep from, mic̓é· VC
laughter, tíy̓et tíy̓e VS
laundry (place), wap̓áykinwa·s p̓áy VC
laundry soap, wap̓áykaʔs p̓áy VC
lavender, pale-purple, sil̓é·psilep A
lavish, be extravagant, ʔá·l̓is VC
lavish, spend foolishly, squander wí·puqse púq VC
lavish kindness on someone, capá·myaksa miya N and vtp
law, ordinance, commandment, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
law enforcer, tamalwiyaw̓á·t tamá·lwi VS
lawfully, tamá·lwitkin̓ix tamá·lwi VS
lawless, tamalwinó·t tamá·lwi VS
lawn mower, tuʔpín̓es tuʔpí VC
lawyer, c̓ix̣new̓é·t or c̓iqnew̓é·t c̓í·q VC
lawyer HW, ʔalú·ya N
Lawyer's Canyon, qémyex̣p N
laxative, sapáʔtaʔs hé·lekipx ʔá·t VS
lay, put, place, deposit, ʔinikí VS
lay an egg, haní·sa tá·m̓am tá·m̓am N
lay down the law, legislate, tamá·lwi VS
lay down, set down, put, place, ʔinikí VS
lay something on, weigh down, simíce VS
lay something aside, teqeʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
lay waste, laʔám̓ kú·se laʔám VC
layers, é·let sts
laziness, cok̓á·yn cok̓ʷáy VC
laziness, hil̓áyn hil̓áy VC
lazy, hil̓á·y̓aw hil̓áy VC
lazy, hením̓ew henním VC
lazy (e.g., of horse), heavy, c̓iníñis c̓inín VC
lazy (disinterested), be, cok̓ʷáy VC
lazy (idle), be, lé·q̓ey VC
lazy (inattentive), be, witáḥl̓ayca hil̓áy VC
lazy (slow moving), be, cé·l̓ey VC
lazy (unwilling), be, hením VC
"lazy", be, yaq VC
lead, accompany, ʔinek vtp
lead, go ahead, take precedence, ʔinó·qti VS
lead, guide, invite, conduct, ʔinéhne VC
lead, plan, lay down the law, tamá·lwi VS
lead (e.g., animal) by dragging, té·lke vtp
lead a procession, wisaʔnó·qtisa ʔinó·qti VS
lead away, niké·ʔnehnece ʔinéhne VC
lead someone astray, ʔinekhpe·léykse pe·lé·y VC
lead the prayer, ʔinahtalapó·saca talapó·sa VC
leader, telkekeʔykew̓é·t keʔéy VC
leader, chief, miyó·x̣at N
leader, guide, ʔinehnenew̓é·t ʔinéhne VC
leader, one who precedes, ʔinoqtiyaw̓á·t ʔinó·qti VS
leader, superviser, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
leader of war dance, pá·x̣amnim hú·sus pá·x̣am VC
leader, be a, te·q̓iswiyú·se té·q A
leader, camp, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
leading fighters, in war, tiwí· vtp, stp
leaf, cabbage, tea, písqu N
leaf, lettuce, grass, c̓íxc̓ix N
leak, drip, bleed, sisé·w VC
leaky, cut, split, c̓áxnin̓ c̓ák VC
lean, lacking in flesh, wisé·w N
lean, thin, niktí·kin̓ niktí·k VS
lean against something, temeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
lean head against something, wéwtelikse lí·k VS
lean one's back against something, ʔiqalatp̓á·sa letp̓é· VS
lean over, move unsteadily, tiwiwlí·kse tiwíw VC
lean the hand, "ueptukelíkse" "tukelik" VS
lean together (e.g., tepee poles) coqí· VS
leap, jump up, wa·láhsasa láhsa VS
leap forth (of flame), ʔilwéhtse léht VS
learn, hité·me VC, hí·newi VS
learn (to swim), (with siwí) lé· VC
learn, come to know, cú·kwe VC
learn a lesson, become wiser, ʔipnéwyek̓uykse k̓uyk VS
learn a lesson the hard way, sisúy VC
learn something new, "ickú·li" VS
learned, intelligent, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
learned, schooled, educated, tí·m̓esin̓ tí·m̓es N
learner, hinewiyew̓é·t hí·newi VS
lease, lend, sepú·msise wé·msi VS
least, smallest, kuckucníx kúc A
leather, meʔéqs liwyixlíwyix líwyik VS
leave (something, some place), siqí VC
leave, be anxious to, wiyú·y̓eqse wiyú·y VC
leave, come, go, wéhye VC
leave (someone), desert, lawí· VS
leave, go, kú· VS 'go'
leave, go off at a tangent, wiyú·y VC
leave, grow enough to leave nest, láwtay VC
leave, place, put down, bury, ʔinikí VS
leave a gift, wisteqn̓é·mise teqin̓é·mi VS
leave (things) behind, lose, wiqí· VC
leave (to get food), wislawí·sa lawí· VS
leave behind, niwíhnaca ni vtp, wíhne VC
leave him/her alone, leq̓é·y̓ lé·q̓ey VC
leave nest (of birds), liwtáy VC
leave someone out in sharing food, kitíwi VS

leave someone stranded, desert, septeqeˀlwetíyekse tíyek VS
leave something after eating, ké·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
leave-taking, farewell, piwsteqn̓é·mit teqin̓é·mi VS
leaven, rise, become bloated, p̓ú·l̓em VC
leaving, have a meal before, wéyqitti VS
leaving, leftover food, tequ·pé·ˀnikt ˀinikí VS
leaving, parting, separation, wiyú·yn wiyú·y VC
leaving behind, gaining time, wiqqí· wiqí· VC
lecher, ˀalá·mtit N
lecherous, immodest, man-crazy, peˀtú·qes A
lecture, harangue, preach, tamtá·y VC
lecture, reprimand, correct, taˀátk VS
leech, wí·x̣wi·x̣ N
left (behind), deserted, tequ·pé·ˀnikin̓ ˀinikí VS
left (opposite of right), cáky̓ax N
left after eating, ká·k̓im̓ k̓í·m̓ P
left by the fire, be, ˀilesqíce siqí VC
left handed, cáky̓axpx cáky̓ax N
left side, cáky̓axpkin̓ika cáky̓ax N
left side, wé·psiley N
leftover bone, ké·pips pipis N
leftover food (edible), ké·ˀniks ˀinikí VS
leftover food (not usable), ké·ˀiks ˀí VC
leftover food, what is left, tequ·pé·ˀnikt ˀinikí VS
leftovers, garbage, yeq̓í·kt yeq̓ikí VS
leg (of humans), ham (of animals), wé·yux N
leg, top of; groin, ˀíspex̣s N
leg above the knees, tá·m̓a N
leg from knee down, hayáyno N
legend, traditional Coyote story, titwá·tit titwatí· VS
legendary race of people EPW, yiyóqop N
legendary race of people EPW, yiyó·x̣c̓al N
leggings, pants, trousers, tóhon N
leggings (long) for men, x̣é·pil N
leggings (Downriver dialect), wix̣siˀleteˀí leté· VS
leggings (for men, garter-length), weté·key N
legislate, make an appointment, tamá·lwi VS
legs, knees, tuˀp vtp
legs, spread, qalátq VS
legs, with four or more, mu· vtp
legs spread, (sit) with, wasqa vtp
legs stretched out, have, tox̣piˀíca ˀí VC
leister spear, ké·tis N
Lemhi, ID, lémha·y N
lemon color, kewxké·wx ké·wx A
lend, lease, sepú·msise wé·msi VS
length (of objects, time), wayl N
length, certain, kahál hál N
length, of some unknown, (with ke or kuˀ) masł P
lengthwise, cáp VS
lengthwise, lie or move, capatí VC
lengthwise, long ways HW, k̓úyx P
less, fewer, qetu kúckuc kúc A
less (as in shirtless), without, nú·t sts
lessen, wear out, laˀám VC
lesson, advice, counseling, tiwíyekt tiwíyek VS
lesson, learn a, "ickú·li" VS
lesson, learn a, (with reflexive and wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
lesson, teach a, (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
lessons, give; explain, teach, té·cukwece cú·kwe VC
lest, ké·ne P
let (as in 'let me', 'let us'), t̓e vis
let (e.g., hair) hang loose, wepúkse puk VC
let (me or us), (with ké· P or suffix ˀaq sis) s vis
let (me, us), wá·qit P
let (someone) run away, sé·wlelikce lí·k VC
let, make (someone do), cause, sepé· vtp, sé·p vtp
let known, make known, advertise, septequ·yí·kce tequ·yí·k VC
let me, ké· P
let me run as fast as possible, tiw̓í·wac wex̣ít̓ilx tiw̓í·wac N, x̣it̓íl V
let out, defecate, ˀá·t VS
let out, milk, squeeze out, sapáˀtsa ˀá·t VS
let pass, neglect, sapá·qo·qawca qo· VS
let someone go, untie, drop, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
let someone know, introduce, sepé·sukse sukí VS
let something fall into something, sepé·tu·leylekse leylé·k VS
let us, ké· P
letter, mail, newspaper, document, tí·m̓es N
lettuce, leaf, grass, c̓íxc̓ix N
level, even, smooth, ti·pití·pit tí·pit A
level, flat, pitáx̣pitax̣ pitax̣ N
level, flattened out, pat̓xpát̓x pat̓ók VS
level land, flat land, pitax̣ N
level land, valley, plane, tex̣péˀem N
level off a part of a hill, pilíwt̓ip VS
Lewiston, ID, simí·nekem N
liability, (with we· VS) eˀs vsts
liar, misé·mi misemí VS
lice, in picking, ˀipepté·xtex te·x N
lice, in picking (archaic), ˀipepté·xtex P
lice, pick, pilehí·se píle N
lice, pick; select, ce·pé·w̓i VS
"lice, pick", "peqi" VS
lichen, moss, ˀalá·x̣os N
lick, típ VS
lick with the tongue, hí·miya VC
licking, salt lick for animals, típt típ VS

lid, wak̓álkaˀs k̓alakí VC
lie (by lying on it), cimí vtp
lie (e.g., snake, hose, rope), tuk̓ʷemé· VC
lie (of dense growth), t̓eyí· VC
lie (of inanimate or dead things), teˀépe VC
lie, be lying (after a fall), tukʷé·y vtp, VS
lie, deception, talawyá·x̣timt wyá·x̣ vtp
lie, falsehood, misé·mt misemí VS
lie, lie down, be lying down, ˀí VC, ˀé VC
lie, speak falsely, tell a lie, misemí VS
lie around, tokayá·nx̣ lixnik VS
lie bundled up, wuq̓umlí·kse wuq̓umí VC
lie by fire to warm oneself, tá·mtax̣liksa taq VS
lie curled up, wuq̓umí VC
lie down, ˀipné·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
lie down, assume a position, temé· vtp
lie down, go to bed, táwtaliksix táwta VC
lie down low (as near a river), tamáˀallayisa ˀallá·yi VS
(lie down) flat, soˀóysoˀoy soˀóy A
lie (crouching) face down, wuq̓umí VC
lie flat face down, ˀilíwsteq̓e VC
lie hind end up, téwp̓isce p̓is VC
lie in bed, be lying down, táwta VC
lie in water (of corpse), ˀiyé· VC
lie in water (of fish), lé·wlikse lé·w vtp, lí·k VS
lie on (e.g., a table), tu·liké·cese liké·ce VS
lie on a sunny slope, ˀilaˀqatp̓á·sa tip̓é· VS
lie on one's back, ˀipná·tamaˀqaliksa ˀiqá· VC
lie on one's back upon something, ˀiqaliká·casa liké·ce VS
lie on one's side, tamá· VC
lie on one's stomach, ˀilíwsteq̓e VC
lie on something, put weight on, simíce VS
lie scattered (inanimate things), yé·x̣ VS
lie sick in bed, wéw̓neˀnikse wéw̓ne VC
lie spread out (e.g., of tail), tiq̓é· VC
lie still (of a group of fish), lé·wlikse lí·k VS
lie still (of fish in winter), lé·w̓ VC
life, breath, hé·sin hé·s VC
lift, bring up, ˀinakáhsasa láhsa VS
life, full of, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
life, living from day today, wiyá·ka·ˀawn ká·ˀaw VC
life, soul, spirit, waq̓í·swit wá·q A
life style, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
lift (e.g., a pole), coláhsasa láhsa VS
lift, bring up, ˀinakáhsasa láhsa VS
lift a fishing pole, waw̓alqíkaˀyksa lqí vtp
lift oneself up, ˀipné·cu·sekeˀykse cú·se vtp
light, be; be bright, ˀilaká·ˀawksa ká·ˀaw VS
light, flickering of, (with reduplication) láw P
light, heat, fire, ˀile vtp
light, dismount, ˀipné·tu·lehnece léhne VC
light (on something), perch, tíyek VS
light bay (of horse's color), pa·x̣pá·x̣ pá·q VS
light bay horse, ˀilp̓ílp sík̓em ˀilp VS
light bay horse, buckskin horse, ˀilapá·qin̓ pá·q VS
light color, be of, ú·p VC
light eater, qáy̓c N
light fire, ˀá·lik VS
light fire (e.g., with a match), tu·hní· VS
light in weight, hicá·w̓ic hicá·w A
light on a branch, land on, letíyek VS
light on, cast, capaˀlakaˀwiyó·sa kaˀáw VS
light to lift, soft to touch, hip̓ú·xhip̓ux hip̓ú·x A
lightheaded, foolish, láwyix N
Lightning (man's name), taqasaˀyó·x̣oˀt ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
lightning, electricity, telegraph, taqasaˀyó·x̣oˀt ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
lights, northern; aurora borealis, ˀilapáykt pá·y VC
like (as in 'cold like ice'), kekuˀús kuˀús N
like, admire, be satisfied with, sayaqí VC
like, as if, as, ˀiske P
like, be; resemble, take after, hé·ce VS
like, have feeling toward, nekú·se nekí VS
like, have fondness for, hé·tewi VS
like, kind of, sort of, ˀitú·netu ˀitú· D
like, resembling, hekípe P
like, similar to, kekuˀús kuˀús N
like, similar to (as noun suffix), wé·kuˀs sts
like that, like this, kuˀús N
likely to make one dizzy, sismat̓í·spa sismatí VC
likeness, image, "pickis" N
likewise, in the same manner, kuˀstí·te kuˀús N
lily, sego; mariposa lily, ló·las N
lily, water, sá·slaqs N
limb, branch, pé·tis N
limber, easy to stretch, wiyó·swiyos wiyó·s VC
"lime", ˀitqí·t̓es ˀituq N
limit, be the, ˀilaq̓í· VS
limit, without; unlimited, ˀilq̓isí·may ˀilaq̓í· VS
limited, be, wiclé·m VC
limp, "kiˀiceˀ" VC
limp, be; stretch,, wiyó·s VC
limp, walk lamely, ˀá·lwa VS
limp, walk lamely (phonosymbolic), k̓í·xyaˀ VC
limp around with a cane, tok̓alá·nx̣ lixnik VS
limp using a cane, tú·k̓ekeˀykse or tuk̓é·keˀykse keˀéy VC
limpingly, hobblingly, k̓ixyáˀk̓ixyaˀ k̓í·xyaˀ VC
line (for fishing), túxit túxi VS
line (for measuring), sepí·newit̓es hí·newi VS
line, mark, inscription, writing , tí·m̓e tí·m̓e VC

lineage, genealogy, pedigree, wiyé·piˀim piˀím VC
liniment, thing to smear, sí·wit̓as sí·wi VS
lion, mountain, k̓oy̓am̓á N
lip, mouth, hím̓ N
lip, upper, tú·skin̓iku· sip̓é·wn sip̓é·w VC
lip to droop in crying, make lower sip̓é·w VC
liquid feces, q̓óyn q̓óy VC
liquify, melt (of snow), lamalí· VS
listen, (with mis 'hear') ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
listen! look!, máˀ P
listen, heed, mind, mič̓í· VS
listen, pay attention, mistálqsa talaqí VC
listen, wait to find if one hears, mič̓yó·x̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
listen intently, misqí·twece qí·twe VC
listener, recipient of counsel, mistalqaw̓á·t talaqí VC
little, a; slightly, ciw̓é·t P
little, small in size, kúckuç kúc A
little, small in number, mí·l̓ac A
little, very, mé·x̣kuˀc P
Little Dipper, Ursa Minor, sayak N
little finger, ˀipsusláymiwt ˀípsus N
little fox, tilpaˀtí·lpa tilípeˀ N
little one, the, laymíwt N
little splinter, HW, t̓átxt̓atx t̓átx N
little swallow (e.g., of food), mox̣c P
little time remains, kí·mte·mcimk̓ey̓ kí·mtem̓ P
little toe, ˀex̣wetláymiwt ˀéx̣we N
live (day after day), wiyé·leheyce or wiyé·le·heyce lé·hey VC
live, be alive, wá·q̓is wá·q A
live, reside, téw̓ye VC
live, stop, stay, survive, wič̓é· VS
live, take up residency, settle, téw̓yenikse téw̓ye VC
live comfortably, ˀatakaˀm̓yá·cwisa ˀatakaˀám̓yac A
live in captivity, weletéw̓yece téw̓ye VC
live in a permanent camp, ˀel̓wíce ˀí VC
live on, cling to life, survive, q̓í· VC
live on, spend days, ká·ˀaw VC
live temporarily at a place, lé·q̓ey VC
live through winter, ˀelwéhtse léht VS
live together, pí·ˀnitwe·cix ˀiní·t N
live well, ˀatakaˀm̓yá·cwisa ˀatakaˀám̓yac A
live with husband's folks, hamáta há·ma N
live with husband's folks, ˀapolamtí·wisa ˀapolámt N
live with one's wife's family, té·me VC
liveliness, hawlapawlapná·wit hawlapí VC
lively (of horses), hicá·w̓ic hicá·w A
lively, be not, č̓inín VC
liver, sít̓ex̣s N
Liver Place near Kamiah, ID, sit̓é·x̣spe sít̓ex̣s N
living, alive, wá·q̓is wá·q A
living place, home, camp site, wič̓é·nwe·s wič̓é· VS
Livingston, Montana, ˀistisí·spe ˀístis N
lizard, tadpole, alligator, ˀap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N
lo and behold, ˀisí·met ˀisí· D
load (a gun), load, ˀíte VS
load (things on a horse, car), sé·pse VS
load, put (something) in, fill, ˀíte VS
loaf of ground qá·ws, couse cake, ˀápa N
loaf, take it easy, lé·q̓ey VC
loan, lease, lend, sepú·msise wé·msi VS
"loathe", tú·xtuk VC
"loathe", tex̣téqet VC
loathe, dislike, p̓á·l̓a VC
loathsome, filthy, ugly, foul, qepsíˀs qepsí A
loaves of ground camas, sun dried, ˀip̓áyn N
locate, ˀipé·w̓i VS
locate fish, get ready to fish, (with lé·w) táy VC
Lochsa River, láqsa N
lock, weč̓éˀkeˀs č̓éˀ V
locked out, be, k̓ilíl VC
"locust", t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
lodge, cóqoy N
lodge, fur, cetéy̓ni·t ˀiní·t N
lodge, live in a certain place, téw̓ye VC
"lodge, semi-pit", hí·teme·s N
lodge, tepee, lair, den, stable, ˀiní·t N
lodge, winter(usually underground), ˀelwé·s N
lodged, be; be stuck, sé·px̣uce x̣u VC
lodgepole pine, white pine, qalámqalam N
lodging, inn, a place to stay, wewtuké·s wéwtuk VS
log, wiwíceˀ N
log, tree, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
log for smoking hide, rotten, lilú·qt lilú·qut N
log cabin, saptamč̓aˀí (ˀiní·t) č̓a VS, ˀiní·t N
log for burning on camas pit, té·mecu hé·cu N
loin cloth, cepé·k̓ilkt k̓ilikí VC
Lolo Creek, ID, né·we N
lone, alone, ciwá·tx̣ sts
Lone Crane (man's name), yehtí·n ˀipciwá·tx̣ yéhet N
loneliness, ˀipciwá·tx̣wit ciwá·tx̣ sts
loneliness, melancholy, sorrow, tillá·pin tillá·p VC
lonesome, tillá·p̓ic tillá·p VC
lonesome, be, sisáwsisawca sáw VC
lonesome, be; feel nostalgic, tillá·p VC
long (as in 'how long'), hál N
long (of space)(pl), kikúhet kuhét A
long (of space)(sg), kuhét A
long (of time), le·héy A
long, that; that far, kiwáyl wayl N
long for, q̓ú·m VC

long ago, waqí·pa waqí· N
long house, communal winter, kuhét̓ini·t kuhét A
long illness, ˀilaˀátwit ˀilaˀat A
long time, for a, m··· P
long time, olden time, waqí· N
long ways, lengthwise HW, k̓úyx P
Long-Legs, k̓iwk̓iwlú·ye N
longly, for a long time, m··· P
look (as in 'look good'), hekípe P
look (as in 'look up, look down'), sité vtp
look! listen!, máˀ P
look, appear, silé·w vstp, stp
look, keep one's eyes open, saˀyó·x̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
look, lo and behold, ˀisí·met ˀisí· D
look after, hold, ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
look after, take care of, nurse, qí·cq VC
look after, watch, welé·kce hekí VC
look around, sitelíxnikse, wactalá·nx̣ lixnik VS
look at something as it goes away, nimtiwí·kce tiwí·k VC
look at something closely, tak̓áy VC
look at the side (e.g., of hill) cité·tp̓e VS
look back, turn one's head around, q̓í·law VC
look bad (on the surface), siléwqepsiˀs qepsí A
look eagerly at, tak̓áy VC
look for women, (with a reflexive prefix) le·yeq VS
look for, hunt for, ˀipé·w̓i VS
look good, be beautiful, sayaqí VC
look into something, siteylé·kse leylé·k VS
look into water, sitelú·se lu· VS
look like, hé·ce VS
look out, be on the, ˀiná·sy̓awca siy̓á·w VC
look over (e.g., a hill), sité·yewnece yéwne VC
look over, scout, reconnoiter, sik̓é·y̓k VS
look sideways, silímx̣eˀpse sílu N
look up, sitaláhsasa láhsa VS
look up and signal, wiy̓é·xc P
look up, glance upward, x̣eˀép P
look-alike, (with suffix cim) kuˀscí·m kuˀús N
look-alike (suffix), we·kuˀs sts
looker-on, spectator, observer, tak̓aynaw̓á·t tak̓áy VC
lookout, saˀyˀx̣oˀniwá·sp ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
lookout point, siyekinwé·s siyekí VS, nwe·s vsts
loon EPW, helldiver HW, waˀáwno N
loon, Pacific HW, tá·stas N
Loon (man's name), waˀáwno N
loop, hoop, cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS
loose (of rope), get, hewwít P
loose, get (e.g., of a horse), welepúkuykse pukúy VS
loose, get; become free, walalápsksa láps VS
loose, not solid, jiggly, tiwíw A
loose, turn someone; release, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
loose, untied, wel̓etp̓ey̓é·y̓ tp̓e VS
loose dirt, cultivated soil, ˀipk̓ípx ˀipk N
loose dirt, dust, qúx̣ qúq VS
loose rock used for burial, ˀú·yi·kem N
loosen, slip off, hoł VS
loosen, scatter, puk VC
loosen, k̓ipíc V
loosen (e.g., knot), hiyíq VS
loosen (usually by shaking), himik VS
loosen, remove, dislodge, láps V
loosen, separate, sever, remove, suˀup VS
loosen, tear off, peel, slice off, x̣aˀp VS
loosen, unlace, unpack, untie, (with k) pukúy VS
loosen, untie, discard, put down, weqí· VC
loosen dirt, cultivate, ˀipk VS
loosen something with foot, watx̣áˀpsa x̣aˀp VS
loosened, undone, untied, pukúy P
loosening (e.g., of tree bark), có·x̣a·pt x̣á·p VC
lop off, cut off, ˀicesúˀpse suˀup VS
loquacious, gossiping, tattletale, tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
loquacious, talkative, c̓ix̣n̓ípec c̓í·q VC
lord, chief, monarch, emperor, miyó·x̣at N
lose, hawáq VS
lose (e.g., a game), sepí·sce hí·s VC
lose (e.g., a tooth), yeqs VC
lose (e.g., money), leave behind wiqí· VC
lose (in a race), sé·wlelikce lí·k VC
lose, cause (someone) to be lost, sepetqel̓wetíyekse tíyek VS
lose, disappear, x̣ím VS
lose appetite, have heartburn, saˀáy VC
lose balance, hewwít P
lose flavor, become tasteless, paˀám VC
lose fur or hair, peel, piyám P
lose hearing, macq̓alí·sa mácq̓al N
lose one's way, pe·lé·y VC
lose sight of something, tité·wi VS
lose strength, discontinue, abate, taqatálqsa talaqí VC
lose strength completely, sitt̓úx kú·se sit̓úx VC
lose the opportunity, sit̓úx VC
loser, hisní·n̓ or hí·snin̓ hí·s VC
loser, slave, haswaláya N
loss, feel; lament loss of, q̓ú·m VC
loss or absence of, feel the, hewwít P
lost (?), ˀilwe vtp
lost, be, pe·lé·y VC
lost, be up high getting, ˀilwetíyekse tíyek VS
lost, cause (someone) to be, sepetqeˀlwetíyekse tíyek VS

lost, become, x̣ím V
lost, loser, hisní·n̓ or hí·snin̓ hí·s VC
loud (in speaking), weqíttise qitti VS
loud (of color), pá·yo A
loud, extremely, qapíscaw̓ qepisí VC
loud, noisy, c̓ic̓ális c̓ic̓ál A
loud cry, make a, t̓úk VC
loud, strong, vigorous, qepsqéps qepisí A
loudly, qepís qepisí P
loudly, scoldingly, angrily, wé·tx vtp
louse, body, pipé·x̣ N
louse, head, píle N
louse, pick; select, ce·pé·w̓i VS
louse egg, há·sas N
lousy (infested with lice), become, pilewí·se píle N
lovable, hamó·l̓ic hamó·l VC
love (e.g., a baby), hamó·l VC
love, be fond of, sayqíca sayaqí VC
love, be in (idiom), tim̓íne ˀiní·se tim̓íne N
love, make; laugh, tíy̓e VS
love, not to, heˀtí·twi VS
love, value, é·tewi VS
love potion, perfume, p̓álx̣ p̓alax̣ N
loving to someone, be; make love, ˀé·ye VC
low, shallow, páq̓ic páq A
low, short, kahát̓o A
low area, low side, ˀé·nim N
low in price, inexpensive, ˀé·lew̓ic ˀé·lew A
low place, bottom of valley, ˀallá·y N
low ranking, hé·lek N
low side, low area, ˀé·nim N
lower, in a lower location, ˀéhet ˀehtíkek P
lower (something), ˀinekéhnece léhne VC
lower elevation, area of, ˀé·n̓eyn N
lower oneself (e.g., with rope), su·lkeléhnece léhne VC
lower someone down with a rope, temenkeˀcepéhnece ˀise·pí VS
“lowland”, prairie, tex̣péˀm tex̣péˀem N
loyal, honest, ˀikú·utim̓ew ˀikú·y A
luck, bring bad; cast evil spell, hí·sq̓i VS
luck, bring bad; haunt, té·mlehp VS
luck (as a shaman), bring bad, qitíwi VS
luck, hard, koˀsáyn P
luckily, fortunately, helpfully, ˀá·cqaw̓ P
lucky, héynem P
lucky, liwé·y̓c liwé·y VC
lucky, ˀá·cqaw̓ A
lucky, be, liwé·y VC
lukewarm, tip̓ú·tip̓ut A
lull into false sense of security, (with sepé·) l̓wí VS
lumber, ˀicpéˀqin̓ péˀq VS
lumber mill, ˀicpéˀqinwe·s nwe·s vsts
lumberjack, wiwíceˀpu· wiwíceˀ N
lumberjack, lumber cutter, ˀicpeˀqew̓é·t péˀq VS
luminary, hí·semtuks N
lump (on skin) grows, ˀew̓lek̓ú·xske k̓ú·xs VC
lump, growth, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
lumps, lumpy things, coffee beans, cícqax̣ cícqaq N
lumpy, be; be clustered, lukúy VC
lumpy, be; be round, k̓ápap VC
lunch (e.g., camas, dried salmon), ˀisé·ps N
lunch, meal before leaving, wéyqittis wéyqitti VS
lunch, noon meal, halx̣patípt haláx̣ N, típ VS
lung, típ̓ut N
lung, have congestion of the, tel̓ú·x̣wi VS
lung disease, ˀilaqy̓á·wit qiy̓á·w VC
lurk, sneak up to something, tax̣tó· VC
luxated, be, k̓ú·xstey VC
luxurious, well provided, ˀatakaˀám̓yac A
luxury, in, ˀa·yáwit ˀa·yáwi VS
lying on it, by, cimí vtp
lying on the back, ˀaqqá·px P
lynx, wípwip N
lynx, bobcat, qéhep N

M

MacGruder Crossing (place name), selweˀískit sé·lix N
mad, insane, ˀé·t̓ilpin̓ ˀé·t̓ilp VS
mad (angry), be, x̣í·c̓em VC
made right, sapá·c̓aˀn c̓áˀ VC
Maggie Creek, ID, nuk̓uxmé·ws N
maggot, mó·łaˀ N
magic, use, hoxs VC
magic salve to see in the dark, hípex̣ N
magically move things, wict̓akí VC
magnanimity, himé·q̓is tim̓íne himé·q A
magnanimous, generous, piˀnit̓ípec ˀiní· VS
magnify, himé·q̓is haní·sa himé·q A
magniloquent, pompous in speech, ˀipno·tosk̓t̓ípac tó·sk A
magnitude, himeq̓isné·wit himé·q A
magpie, ˀé·k̓ex N
mahogany, mountain, póhos N
maiden, unmarried girl, tim̓á·y̓ N
Maiden, Well-Behaved (folktale), ˀipnaˀlapqá·tm̓ay̓ ˀilepqé· VC
Maiden of the High Mountains, kí·m̓olikamtan̓may̓ tim̓á·y̓ N
Maiden Woman (woman’s name), ˀayató·tan̓may ˀá·yat N
mail, newspaper, document, letter, tí·m̓es N
mainstream, into the, lewí·k VS
maintain, hold, ˀiné·p V
maize, cát̓ox̣c N
make, create, haní· VS

make bed, tá·winanisa hí·nani VS
make fun of, (with a causative prefix) hinimí· VS
make love, laugh, tíy̓e VS
make over, remake, haní·lamqsa lamq vtss, VC
make up (as after a quarrel), sapá·kolamqsa lamq vtss, VC
make up, paint, smear, sí·wi VS
make up one's mind, tim̓íne haní·sa tim̓íne N
make up one's mind, plan, haní·sa timmíyu timmíyu VC
maker, creator, haniyaw̓á·t haní· VS
male, há·ma N
malevolent, keˀté·m̓ew keˀté·m VC
malicious, mean, hawál̓is hawál A
malicious, ornery, ˀoqsó·qs A
mallow ninebark, "hisímsaqa" N
man, male, há·ma N
man, married; man with wife, ˀiwé·pni·n ˀiwé·pne N
man, old, qí·wn N
man, person, titó·qan N
man, unmarried, teˀéx̣et N
man, young, piˀimné·t piˀím VC
man left by his wife, divorcé, há·matnon há·ma N
man living with his wife's folks, té·mec N
man who is woman-crazy, ˀalá·mtit N
man with humped back, kim̓ú·ynin̓ há·ma kim̓ú·y VC
Man With Knife (man's name), walcí·n walac N
man-crazy, lecherous, immodest, peˀtú·qes A
manacles, shackles, handcuffs, welétp̓et̓es letp̓é· VS
manage, hold, ˀiné·p V
manage, look after, nurse, rule, qí·cq VC
mane (of horse, elk), ˀéx̣yew N
mane, without a, x̣utx̣uté·nin̓ A, ˀicex̣ú·pin̓ x̣ú·p VS
manger, kíwyeke·s kíwyek VS
mangy, keyké·ywin̓ keyké·ywi VS
manifest, clear, plain, lawwí·t A
manifest, show, reveal, cepé·kce hekí VC
manipulate, ceptemelíxnikse lixnik VS
mankind, human being, titó·qan N
manly, hamaníx há·ma N
manner, in such a, kuˀús N
manner (suffix), in such a, meˀí sis, ˀí sis
manner, in what, manmaˀí meˀí sis
manslaughter, killing, murder, waptamá·wn tamáw VC
many (as in 'how many'), mála N
many (as in 'how many/much'), mác P
many (people), ˀilx̣ní·we ˀiléx̣ni A
many, all over, péwwetes peH stp
many, much, ˀiléx̣ni A
many, numerous, péwwetes wé·tes N
many times, ˀilx̣ninéhem ˀiléx̣ni A
many years, ˀilx̣niˀínwim ˀínwim N
map, wé·tesnim tí·m̓es tí·m̓es N
mar, make worse, vitiate, debauch, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
marble, tisayax̣ N
marbled (meat), greasy, sawáyno A
marbled (of meat), with fat, tasqí·n tasaq N
March, about the time of, latí·t̓al or lati·t̓á·l latí· VS
March, early; 'false flower time', misé·mi latí·t̓al misemí VS, latí· VS
mare, ˀá·yat sík̓em sík̓em N
mariposa lily, ló·las N
mark, inscription, writing, tí·m̓e tí·m̓e VC
mark, make a; write, tí·m̓e VC
mark, place a marker, teméhisemtukse hí·semtuk VS
mark, put a design on something, tílewtim̓ece tílew vtp(?)
mark, target to shoot at, ˀinikú·t ˀinikí VS
mark of teeth, títwite·s tít N
mark on the forehead EPW, síwe tí·m̓enin̓ síwe N
mark on the forehead (on horse)HW, tim̓esíwe síwe N
marked, painted (ready for war), tí·m̓enin̓ tí·m̓e VC
marker, silí·semtukt hí·semtuk VS
marker, a monument, ˀipeléht léht VS
market, store, ˀitam̓yá·nwa·s ˀitam̓yá· VS
marksman, a good, cá·y̓c cá·y A
marmot, cé·xcem N
marmot, squirrel-like animal, ˀisqó·y̓qoy̓ N
marriage, piˀínpt ˀinipí VS
marriage, ˀinípt haní·t haní·, ˀinipí VS
marriage between siblings-in-law, cik̓í·wnit cik̓í·wn K
marriage ceremony, perform a, sewselist̓éqse list̓eqí VC
married, hú·x̣elikin̓ hú·x̣e VC
married, sewselist̓éqin̓ list̓eqí VC
married daughter, ˀayató·m̓yac miya N and vtp
married man, ˀiwé·pni·n ˀiwé·pne N
married son, há·mam̓yac há·ma N, miya N and vtp
married woman, há·mi·n há·ma N
married, get, tiw̓í·k VC
marrow, té·pul N
marry (after an affinal term), hí· svtss
marry (church wedding), hú·x̣elikse hú·x̣e VC
marry (common law)(pl subj), wic̓é· VS

marry: “seize”, ʔinipí VS
marry, take a husband, há·manisa há·ma N
marry, take a husband: “go toward”, (with suffix ú·) kiyú·se kú· VS ‘go’
marry, take a wife, ʔinípt haní·sa haní·, ʔinipí VS
marry, perform ceremony, sú·x̣elikse hú·x̣e VC
marry one’s sister’s husband, mé·yi VS
marry one’s wife’s sister, mé·yi VS
marry one’s late spouse’s sibling, cik̓í·wnise cik̓í·wn K
Mars: “old man”, qí·wn N
marsh, ku·sí·n wé·tes kú·s N
marten: “burned belly” HW, ʔilú·tliwnin̓ ʔilú·t N
marten: “light belly”, ʔilu·tú·pnin̓ ʔilú·t N, ú·p VC
“marten”, pinion bird, ʔispá·k̓ax N
martingale, temú·heyqt heyq VS
marvel at, cicéqe VC
mash, grind (archaic), k̓ú·simk̓usim k̓ú·sim VC
massage, huy VC
master, pet (e.g., dog), súʔum N
masturbate, ʔipná·co·yackack- ckac V
masturbator, a worthless person, x̣occác N
mat of tule, captaklaykaʔí takalay VC
matched, balanced, paʔaptám ʔaptám N
matches, firemaking tools, túhuc N
matchless, the one and only, naqsní·x ná·qc Nu
mate, close friends, cohabitant, sí·kstiwa· sikis N
mate, wife, ʔiple vtp
-mate, companion, tiwé· sts
material for a shirt or dress, sam̓q̓á·yn sam̓aq N
matter (as in ‘what is the matter’), maná· D
matter, pus, héqs heqes N
matter of the eye, ocular mucus, silméqs heqes N, sílu N
mattress, bedding, hé·wsil̓iks hé·wsil̓ik VS
mature (of humans), laq̓í· VS
maul, wáwx̣ołkaʔs x̣ół V
May (or June): “season of ʔápa”, ʔapaʔá·l or ʔapaʔá·ł ʔápa N
May, late spring, ʔil̓á·l ʔil N
may, lest, ké·ne P
maybe, kuʔ P
maybe, perhaps, páy̓s P
maybe, perhaps, I wonder, tu·qé·x P
maybe, probably, predictably, pamná· P
me, ʔí·ne ʔí·n N
“meadow”, prairie, tex̣péʔm tex̣péʔem N
meadow, swamp, té·kin N
meadow between Kamiah and Glenwood, pí·nem N
meadow grass, tekín̓me c̓íxc̓ix té·kin N
meadowlark, qócqoc N
meal, food, hípt hipí VS
meal, evening; dinner, kulewí·tipt kulé·wit N, típ VS
meal, morning; breakfast, mé·ytipt mey vtp, típ VS
meal, noon; lunch, halx̣patípt haláx̣ N, típ VS
meal, eat a, típ VS
meal before leaving, have a, wéyqitti VS
mealing stone, ʔímse N
mean, awful, pitiable, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
mean, become, qepsiʔswí·se qepsí A
mean, cruel, hawál̓is hawál A
mean, ferocious, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
mean, ornery, abusive, insolent, ʔoqsó·qs A
mean, selfish, heartless, sik̓é·msik̓em sík̓em N
mean, intend, have in mind, nekí VS
mean looking, sullen, unsmiling, qiyé·sqiyes qiyé·s A
mean person, x̣at̓x̣at̓íl̓ac N
mean to someone, be, qepsiʔswiyú·se qepsí A
means of, by, ki sis
meanwhile, then, next, qin̓é·m P
measles, cahaycáhay sáhay N
measles, boil, sore, sáhay N
“measles”, itch, hé·y̓s N
measure, survey, sepí·newise hí·newi VS
meat, núkt nukut N
meat (prefix), té·m vtp, taw vtp, ʔiple vtp
meat (?), nó· vtp
meat, be full of, tuqʷełuk VS
meat, fatty dried; choice meat, wé·wqt N
meat, go after, ʔileʔnpíse ʔinipí VS
meat, pounded, hamámkin N
meat, roasted brown bear, té·mekin̓ yá·kaʔ té·mek VS
meat first smoked then pounded, hamámkin, N
meat from an animal’s side, sáylispo· N
meat hanging to be smoked/dried, ʔitiyé·kt ʔitiyé·k VS
meat of the breast, híni N
meat of fish, lé·wtips típ VS
meat of grouse, tuy̓é·nm núkt tuy̓é N
meat of shoulder, shoulder, ʔástay N
meat pemmican without berries, ʔipé·twe N
meat roasted (on a stick), tu·ʔí tú· VS
meat stuff, game meat, nó·tips típ VS
mechanical failure, wilé·msemt misemí VS
meddle in, interfere with, kiyá·tksa kú· VS ‘do’, á·t vtss
meddle in someone else’s affair, (with a benefactive suffix é·y̓) kú· VS ‘do’
mediate, defend, ʔilá·payoca payo VC
mediator, defender, patron, ʔilapayonaw̓á·t payo VC

medical treatment, give, sáykipta VS
medical treatment, give native, tiwetiwí·se tiwé·t N
medicine: "swallowing", ʔemu·x̣sin mú·x̣s VC
medicine, give, sáykipta VS
medicine, remedy, sáykiptat̓as sáykipta VS
medicine, shamanistic power, tiwetí·tm̓ec tiwé·t N
medicine dance, wé·yekwe·cet wé·yek VC
medicine for a cold or constipation, sálam N
medicine man, shaman, tiwé·t N
medicine woman, "midwife", tiwataʔá·t tiwé·t N
meditate, wí·nekse nekí VS
meek, even-tempered, hamqaqáyc A
meek, gentle, yek̓é·myek̓em yé·k̓em VC
meek, modest, qaʔán̓is qaʔán VC
meet (accidentally), kicaʔí VC
meet (and exchange places), takalay VC
meet (death), ʔiyá·q VC
meet (someone), wéwkunise wéw vtp, kuni VS
meet, assemble, píʔamkcix ʔamokí VC
meet, intercept, join, tiw̓áhtk VS
meeting, pí·wewkunit kuni VS
meeting, assembly, council, píʔamkin ʔamokí VC
meeting of shamans, q̓ú·l̓pleqele·s q̓ú·l̓p N
melancholy, sorrow, sadness, tillá·pin tillá·p VC
"melancholy", worry, tim̓né·nekt nekí VS
melon, casaba, t̓ex̣t̓ex̣wé·kuʔs t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
melon, watermelon, cicyúk̓is cicyúkéx̣t̓ex̣ N
melt (of fat), yá·w̓aw V
melt (of snow), recede, lamalí· VS
melt (e.g., snow) because of rain, tiw̓alaláʔamksa laʔám VC
melt (e.g., frozen ground), thaw, yúʔk VS
melt into the distance, lehém VC
melted, softened, yaw̓á·wyaw̓awnin̓ yá·w̓aw V
memory, judgement, understanding, timí·pn̓it pin̓í· VS
men, háham há·ma N
men married to sisters, hik̓áytiwa· hí·k̓ay VS
menstrual lodge, ʔé·me·spe ʔé·me·s N
"menstrual lodge", girls' lodge, ʔelwíte·s N
menstruate, hí·semtuks c̓áʔca c̓áʔ VC, hí·semtuks N
menstruate, ʔé·me·sx kú·se ʔé·me·s N
menstruation, péhisemtuks hí·semtuks N
menstruation, ʔé·me·s N
mentally retarded, half-witted, peléypeley pé·ley VC
mentioned earlier, aforementioned, ʔanoqónma N
merchandise, goods, ʔitam̓áyat ʔitam̓ayá· VS
merchant, trader, storekeeper, ʔitam̓yaw̓á·t ʔitam̓ayá· VS
merciful, yiyew̓nípec yiyé·w, VC
merciless, mean, cruel, hawál̓is hawál A
merciless, selfish, heartless, sik̓é·msik̓em sík̓em N
mercy, favor, yiyé·wn yiyé·w VC
mere, only, cim sts
mermaid, pepyú·mes N
mermaid (mythical animal w/ horns), tasíʔ N
merry, be happy, ʔé·y̓s VC
merry, lively, nimble, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
mess of a speech, make a, ʔipné·sisise sí·s N
message, give, tamtá·y VC
message, letter, tí·m̓es N
message, news, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
messy, be, siteq VS
messy, muddy, sitx̣sítx̣ siteq VS
metal, money, kícuy N
mice, go around looking for, laqá·ciyayiksa lá·qac N
microphone: "thing to sing into", weʔnpleylé·keʔs leylé·k VS
microphone: "thing to talk into", c̓ix̣leyle·kéʔs or c̓iqleylé·keʔs leylé·k VS
midday, at, p̓éqpe p̓éq VC
middle, hé·pey N
middle (of day, night, river), be, p̓éq VC
middle, center, líwam N
middle finger, hé·peyme hé·pey N
middle of a lake, ʔiwatamlíwam líwam N
midnight, cik̓e·tinp̓éx̣ cik̓é·t VC, p̓éq VC
midnight, at, p̓éqpe p̓éq VC
"midwife", medicine woman, tiwataʔá·t tiwé·t N
midwinter, ʔelíwpepp̓ex̣ p̓éq VC
might, may, ké·ne P
migrate, wiskeʔyce keʔéy VC
migrator, goose, wiskeʔyné·t keʔéy VC
mile, sepí·newit hí·newi VS
milk, qáhas N
milk, butter milk, có·yak̓papnim ʔiyéqt k̓ápap VC
milk, squeeze out; let out, sapáʔtsa ʔá·t VS
milking cow, sapáʔtaʔs mú· ʔá·t VS
milky, murky (of river), blurry, qa·sqá·s qá·s A
Milky Way: "ghost's trail", c̓ewc̓é·wnim ʔískit c̓é·wc̓ew N
mill, planer mill, cú·yeti·pitkinwe·s tí·pit A
mill, saw mill, ʔicpéʔqinwe·s péʔq VS
mill, something used for grinding, tú·tn̓es tú·t VC
mill around, likilí· VC
mill around (e.g., salmon), láwtayca tayí VC
mill hand, ʔicpeʔqew̓é·t péʔq VS

milt, spleen, *ˀepc̓épc or *hepcépc “epc” N
mimic, imitate, copy, suquˀyé· VS
mimic, monkey, ape, imitator, pícquˀyet suquˀyé· VS
mind, listen, heed, mic̓í· VS
mind, listen intently, misqí·twece qí·twe VC
mind, make up one’s, haní·sa timmíyu timmíyu VC
mine (as in ‘gold mine’), piˀlá·nwa·s piˀlá· VS
mine, dig in (the earth) for ores, piˀlá· VS
mine, that/those belonging to me, ˀí·nim ˀí·n N
miner, piˀlyaw̓á·t piˀlí· VS
mingle, mix, sepé·twece tiwé· VC
mingle with people, participate, ˀípe VS
minister, preacher, tamtayná·t tamtá·y VC
mink, ku·cpú· N, kú·cpu· kú·s N
minnow, calocálo N
minute, very small, kuckuceníx kúc A
miraculous, surprizing, cicwá·y̓s cicwá·y VC
miraculous, wonderful, cicqíˀc cicqí A
mirage, see a, wiwé·plehp VS
mirror, ˀipné·xn̓es hekí VC
misbehave, qepsíˀs kú·se qepsí A
mischievous, crassly, ˀoqsó·qs A
mischievous, out of line, wild, peˀtú·qes A
mischievous child, x̣oyámac N
miserable, be, yiyewicwí· VS
miserable, sad, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
miserly, penurious, stingy, ˀípsex̣ A
misery, yiyewí·cwit yiyewicwí· VS
misguide someone, ˀinekhpe·léykse pe·lé·y VC
misinform, give a bum steer, tu·psiméywise siméy vsts
misinform, slander, telew̓yé·x̣timse telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
miss (an opportunity), give up, sit̓úx VC
miss (colliding), takalay VC
miss (in guess in stick game), k̓ú·xstey VC
miss (in throwing or kicking), x̣eyím VS
miss (someone dear), tillá·p VC
miss, feel the loss of, hewwít P
miss, hate to lose or part with, q̓ú·m VC
miss, lose, hawáq VS
miss, not to happen, fail, siméy vsts
miss, skip (e.g., going to work), wá·w VC
miss, skip, take a shortcut, t̓ú·m VC
miss in shooting, wé·ptey VC
miss in throwing, temé·x̣yimkse x̣eyím VS
missile, wistoláhsat láhsa VS
missing (of engine), wilé·msemt misemí VS
missing, be; be absent, sáw VC
missing, lacking, short, k̓ú·mc A
missing, non-existent, cáˀya P
missing tooth: “tooth site”, títwite·s tít N
Mission Creek near Lapwai, ID, ˀaysníma ˀayas N
Missoula, Montana, ˀí·sl̓ami·snima ˀí·sl̓am N
mist, ˀipé·tukt N, tuk VS
“mist”, fog, ˀipé·cet ˀipé·ce VS
mistake, wepsiméywit siméy vsts
mistake prone, bungling, wikut̓ípec kú· VS ‘do’
mistake, by, x̣way sts
mistake, make a; do something wrong, ciw̓á·t kú·se cí·w̓at VC
mistake, make a; blunder, líp VC
mistake, make a; falter, wepsiméywise siméy VS
mistake, make a; have an accident, nikewlipsíce wlipsí VC
mistake, make a(?), tamá· vtp
mistake in hearing, make a, mispé·leykse pé·ley VC
mistake in words, make a, misq̓ulé·yce q̓ulé·yn VC
mistaken, be, pé·ley VC
mistily (of rain), c̓is P
mistrust, be distrustful, siy̓á·w VC
mistrust, doubt, talawiqíca wiqí· VC
misty, be, ˀipé·ce VS
misunderstand, mispé·leykse pé·ley VC
misunderstands, one who, micx̣élx̣el x̣él N
mittens, pálq̓allay P
mittens, decorated, wepelí·xnin̓ pálq̓allay pálq̓allay P
mix (e.g., liquid) with stick, tiw̓elixnikse lixnik VS
mix (e.g., two groups of people), pí·sepetwece tiwé· VC
mix, mingle, sepé·twece tiwé· VC
mix in, add, sepé·twece tiwé· VC
mix ingredients, make batter, tuséq VS
mix up, confuse, tiyató·lasa tó·la VS
mixed, pí·sepetwenin̓ tiwé· VC
mixed, associated, together, twe vtsc
mixed, be, tiwé· VC
mixed up in a mess, get; run into, teqeleté·se leté· VS
mixture of ingredients, batter, tuséqt tuséq VS
moan, groan, wé·wintimse tím VS
moan, wail, cry, weep, wí· VC
moaning owl, wé·wintimun tím VS
moccasin (decorated with beads), q̓alawní·n ˀilé·pqet q̓aláwn N, ˀilé·pqet N
moccasin (decorated with quills), sac̓á·si·n ˀilé·pqet sác̓as N, ˀilé·pqet N
moccasin (of Nez Perce tradition), walí·m̓lapqat ˀilé·pqet N
moccasin, shoe, “horseshoe”, ˀilé·pqet N
moccasin top, sạ́·psis sá·psi VS
mock, flatter, tel̓é·ptey VC
mock, laugh at, cé·pinmise hinimí· VS

mock someone, sepé·ʔlesquʔyese suquʔyé· VS
modern, of recent origin, ʔec̓í·cpeme ʔec̓í·c N
modest, bashful, kicé·y̓ew kicé·y VC
modest, of good reputation, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
modest, with quiet disposition, qaʔán̓is qaʔán A
modest maiden, ʔipnaʔlapqá·tm̓ay̓ ʔilepqé· VC
moist, be, sileqí VC
moist, wet, ʔiyé·lpin̓ lipí VS
moisten by spilling (something), wiyá·yax̣sasa sá· VS
moistened, wet, ʔipt̓ilú·y̓n ʔipt̓i vtp
moisture (e.g., in flour, sugar), ʔiyé·lpin̓ lipí VS
molar, tit̓ímse tít N, ʔímse N
molasses (of modern times), te·misquywé·kuʔs te·mísquy N
molasses, honey, syrup, sorghum, te·mísquy N
moldy, be, p̓uxp̓uxwí· VS
moldy, be; be rancid, paspasí· VS
moldy one (a term of insult), p̓uxp̓uxwí·n p̓uxp̓uxwí· VS
mole, gopher, ʔímin N
“mole”, squirrel, tátlo N
moment, on the spur of the, kawatikáwati kawá N
“moment”, shortwhile, mí·w̓ac N
momentarily, temporarily, briefly, teqe vtp
monarch, emperor, president, miyó·x̣at N
Monday, halx̣pá·winaq̓it haláx̣ N
money, kícuy N
money, green (thing), algae, x̣éx̣us N
monkey, ape, imitator, mimic, pícquʔyet N
monster (of the Kamiah Valley), ʔilcwé·w̓cix N
monster cited to scare a bad kid, tán̓at qá·ca tán̓at N
monster of the sea, pepyú·mes N
Montana, roughly the area of, k̓ú·sey̓n N
Montana, where the sun rises, ká·ʔawkin̓ika ká·ʔaw VC
month, hí·semtuks N
month, last, ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe ná·qc Nu
month, next, ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe ná·qc Nu
monthly, péhisemtuks hí·semtuks N
monument, marker, ʔipeléht léht VS
moo, hinimí· VS
moon, cik̓etpemeyé·ye hí·semtuks hí·semtuks N
moon, full, wiya·swalá·wit swalá· N
moon, full, “silíp” P
moon or sun, tin̓ vtp
moonset, sunset, tin̓eyné·kt leylé·k VS
moored (e.g., a canoe), be, té·lke VC
moose, sá·slaqs N
Moose Creek, ID, qeqeyuxníme qeqé·yux N
Moose Creek, north fork, kikeyehí·c or kikeyehí·cpe kiké·ye N
moral, modest, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
morbific influence, cast, hí·sq̓i VS
more (as in ‘one more’), k̓éy̓ sts
more (in comparative statements), qetu P
more, again, next, still another, ʔúykin̓ix P
more, better, higher, tó·sk A
more, not any; no longer, wé·c̓u P
more, not any; non-existent, cáʔya P
more and more confused, pelelé·y pe·lé·y VC
more and more, on and on, peʔúykin̓ix ʔúykin̓ix P
more than required, tó·sk A
moreover, again, hé·nek̓e P
moreover, kawatí·t or kawatí·ta kawá N
morning, mé·ywi, mé·ymi (Downriver dialect) mé·y N
morning, all, mé·ywi q̓oʔ p̓éqipx p̓éq N
morning, in the, mé·y or mé· vtp
morning, next, kunmé·ywi kun stp
morning, yesterday, kunmé·ywi kun stp
mortar, bottom rock of, k̓ápoy N
mortar, hopper; basket mortar, pískut N
“mortar”, white clay, ʔitqí·t̓es ʔituq N
Moscow, ID, tátxinma tatok N
mosquito, hawá·wa N
mosquito, sipé·tiptip N
mosquito (Downriver form), wá·wa N
“mosquito”, gnat, típtip N
“mosquito”, no-see-um, hexné·y̓hexney̓ hekí VC
moss (green dry moss on rocks), ʔalá·x̣os N
moss, pine, hó·pop N
moss on water, x̣éx̣us N
moss soup, hopó·psi·s sí·s N
most, the, sepé· stp, cepé· stp
most, very, ník sts
most, very high, tó·sxnix or tosxníx tó·sk A
moth, típ̓utʔinahwa·latqsa latáq VS, típ̓ut N
mother, ʔí·s K
mother’s female cousin, qé·q K
mother’s male cousin, táq K
mother-in-law (wife’s mother), ciwá·qo K
mother-in-law (husband’s mother) piné·xsin K
mother-in-law after death of kin qeqé·y̓et K
mother-of-pearl, shell, ʔistíp̓i N
motherless, pikenú·t ʔí·s K
mound, form a, k̓ú·xs VC
mount (e.g., a horse), wé·ce VS
mountain, mé·x̣sem N
mountain (part of place names), -mex̣s mé·x̣sem N
mountain, go down the side of a, ʔipsqíci·wi·kse cí·wi·k VS
mountains, high, kí·m̓olikam N
mountain across Canoe Camp, cóʔamkt ʔamokí VC

mountain elderberry, mex̣sem̓é mít̓ip mít̓ip N
mountain goat, c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
mountain labrador tea, písqu N
mountain lion, k̓oy̓am̓á N
mountain near the Selway River, salwá·toyam sé·lix N
mountain people, mex̣sé·mpel̓u· pel̓u· sts
mountain range resembling a back, k̓upk̓uptéx̣sem k̓up N
mountain sheep, male, tin̓ú·n N
mountain sheep, young male, ˀálok̓at N
mountain squirrel, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC
mountain white pine, sé·ysey N
mountainer, mex̣sé·mpel̓u· pel̓u· sts
mountaintop, max̣cá·mtalam mé·x̣sem N, tá·lam N
"mourn", cry, scream, ˀilwá·x̣waqca wá·x̣waq VC
mourn, express grief, *ˀine·tetim̓né·nekse nekí VS
mourn, grieve, tillá·p VC
mourning, ceremony at the end of, sapá·sam̓qisa sam̓aq N
mourning dove, wí·tel̓u· N
mouse, lá·qac N
mouse, field, temeniké·speme lá·qac temenikí VS
mouse, rock, ˀisk̓í·l̓ N
mouth, hím̓ N
mouth, open one's, qisé·q VC
mouth, with the, himke vtp
mouth, with the, we vtp
mouth of a creek, estuary, ˀiyíwewiy N
mouth of Orofino Creek, te·weˀiyíwewiy té·we N
mouth of South Fork, Clearwater R., tukpeˀéywewiy tukúpe N
mouth smeared with food (as baby), hímsk̓uye msk̓uye N
move, keˀéy VC
move (as in house moving), travel, wis vtp
move (food), carry, ˀiptek vtp
move (one's) head, wéwtekeˀykse keˀéy VC
move (something) over, tiwanikí VS
move (with a tool), tap, knock, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
move, advance, progress, tití· VC
move, beat (of heart), shake, luk̓ú·p VC
move, haul, ˀiné·k̓ikse ˀik VS
move, proceed, walk, lí·k VC
move, progress, advance, tiyí· VC
move, pulsate, luk̓ú·p VC
move, shift position, lam VC(?)
move across to the other side, wé·yik VS
move around, lixnik VS
move around, likilí· VC
move around (e.g., in mud bath), ˀinetu·líxnikse lixnik VS
move around bumping into things, we·letp̓é·yikse letp̓é· VS
move around in order to, é·yi vtss
move away, lamalí· VS
move camp to escape, wiswú·yce wú·y VC
move down, léhne VC
move down the valley, wé·lu· VS
move downstream, lewí·k VS
move dragging (something), tuk̓ʷeme vtp
move in as a wife, hamná·n̓iksa há·ma N
move in groups (e.g, of birds), wit̓elí·kce lí·k VC
move into (e.g., a reservation), wiseyné·kse leylé·k VS
move out, wiséhtse léht VS
move (something) over, tiwanikí VS
move over (archaic), ˀinke P
move quickly, fly, jump, wide, weye vtp
move repeatedly, luk̓ú·pluk̓upin luk̓ú·p VC
move straight to, tuk̓ukí VC
move suddenly after being startled, cíckup VS
move things by snapping one's fingers, wict̓akí VC
move unsteadily, jiggle, shake, tiwíw vtp
move up, láhsa VS
move up and out (of water), láhtq̓i VS
move upstream, léhyek VS
move toward, go toward, kiyú·se kú· VS
moves away, as the object, etwik vtsc
movie theater, tak̓áynwa·s tak̓áy VC
moving, flapping (archaic), yawányawan N
mow, cut grass, harvest, reap, tuˀpí VC
Mt. Adams, OR, mé·x̣sem x̣ayx̣áyx̣ mé·x̣sem N
Mt. Idaho, ID, piyéx̣c̓ini·t píyex̣s N
much, ˀílx̣ vtp
much (...-er), far (...-er), (with qetu) q̓oˀ P
much, greatly, himé·q̓is himé·q A
much (as in 'how much?'), mác P
much, many, ˀiléx̣ni A
much, so, kalóˀ kalá N
much, that; that many, kalá N
much, too; excessively, tamawín̓ tamáw VC
mucus, nasal, sí·t N
mucus, ocular, silméqs sílu N
mud, sítx̣ siteq N
mud, in, tux vtp
mud bath, temé·yenwe·s temé·ye VC, nwe·s vsts
mud throwing game, pí·watamya tá·mya VC
mud throwing game, temé·łt̓ipt łit̓íp VS
muddy (e.g., shoes, cars, roads), sitqí·n siteq VS
muddy (e.g., water), unclear, leq̓é·x̣ A
muddy, be, siteq VS

muddy, make, sepé·sitqse siteq VS
muddy, messy, sitx̣sítx̣ siteq VS
Muddy Creek, léq̓ex̣cpe leq̓é·x̣ A
muddy hue, with, sipéx̣ A
mudfish, k̓u·sis N
mule, móla· N
mule deer, té·wisi·n té·wis N
multi-colored, spotted, qe·sqé·s qé·s A
multiply, grow, increase, piʔím VC
murder, kill, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓aw VC
murder, homicide, manslaughter, waptamá·wn tamáw VC
murderer, killer, piwaptamawná·t tamáw VC
murky (of river), blurry, milky, qa·sqá·s qá·s A
muscle on backbone HW, pí·snukt pí·s N
muscular, qinsqíns qins A
mush, soup (thicker than ʔiyéqt), sí·s N
mush eaten at war dance, pa·x̣amsí·s pá·x̣am VC
mush made from cous, qá·msitsi·s qá·msit N
mush made of ʔápa, ʔapá·si·s ʔápa N
mushroom, a kind of, lílps N
mushroom, bracket fungus, híp̓ew N
mushroom, cream or white in color, téhet N
mushroom, edible, pá·l̓a N
mushroom, poisonous HW, toadstool, peʔtú·qes N
musk, discharge; break wind, ti·c̓é·ce tí· VC
musk of beaver, qú·ynu N
musk sac, flatus, tí·t tí· VS
muskrat, páptic N
mussel, se·wíʔs N
Musselshell, ID, se·wiʔsníme se·wíʔs N
must, ʔimet P
mustache, hímtux̣ hímtuq N
mustached or bearded person, himtú·qin̓ hímtuq N
mustard, pisáq̓is pisáq A
mustard: "like skunk", tisqeʔwé·kuʔs tísqeʔ N
mutation, hé·cet hé·ce VS
mute, with a speech handicap, c̓ix̣sí·mey siméy vsts
mutual, reciprocal, pí· vtp
mutual alliance, pi·wapáyatat yá·ta VS
mutual distrust, argument, pitalawí·qin wiqí· VC
muzzle, bill (of birds), beak, nú·snu N
my, ʔí·nim ʔí·n N, ʔin stp, ʔiním kp
my favorite nephew or niece, mámcnin̓ mám K
myself (subject), ʔinníx ʔí·n N
myself (object), ʔinenníx ʔí·n N
myself (reflexive prefix), ʔiné· vtp

N

nail (of finger), ʔé·se N
nail (or claws of animals), k̓ípcuc
nail (tapered piece of metal), wec̓éʔkeʔs c̓éʔ V
nail things together, welíst̓eqse list̓eqí VC
naked, shirtless, sism̓áx̣not sam̓aq N
naked, treeless, q̓ocq̓óc q̓óc A
name, naming a price at trading, weʔní·kt ʔinikí VS
name, give a; call, weʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
name calling, té·lewleqit lewleqi VS
name of a cave on Clearwater R., sapáʔca·s ʔá·c VS
name of a creek near tamsó·ypa, ʔinéhe N
name of a star, ʔipnú·pelixnin̓ lí·k VC
name of Coyote's youngest child, cíc̹eqiy N
name of Sun's mythical dog, x̣at̓x̣at̓ílac N
named, called, weʔnikí·n ʔinikí VS
names, call; offend, insult, (with prefix té·) lewleqi VS
nape, "luilúih" N
narrate, tell traditional stories, titwatí· VS
narrative, traditional oral, titwá·tit titwatí· VS
narrator, preacher, tamtayná·t tamtá·y VC
narrow, kúckuc kúc A
narrow: "small widthwise", kúckuc ʔeqtéx̣px ʔeqtéx̣px P
narrow (e.g., of road), yoktyókt yokot A
narrower (and narrower), yokokót yokot A
nasal mucus, sí·t N
nasty, malicious, mean, hawál̓is hawál A
nasty to someone, be, qepsiʔswiyú·se qepsí A
native, aboriginal, autochthonous, wiwaqititó·qan titó·qan N
native American language, speak in, titó·qatimsa tím VS
native American person, titó·qan N
native American tradition, tito·qaná·wit né·wit sts
native American tradition, in, walí·m stp
naturally, after all, ʔúyepkuʔ P
"nauseate", feel uneasy, tex̣téqet VC
nauseating, revolting, ʔik̓ú·k̓ey̓s ʔik̓ú·k̓ey VC
navel, sís N
near, kí·mtem̓ P
near, be, q̓atatí VC
near, on the edge of, along, laykin sis
nearby, around, láykini· laykin sis
nearly, almost, wí·t̓ec P
nearsighted, be, wiclé·m hekíce wiclé·m VC
neat, clean, káyxkayx káyk VS
neat, good, táʔc A
necessity, eʔs vsts
neck, neck meat, yéhet N
neck, around the, heyq VS

neck, fasten something around the, ˀaqt̓ó· VC

neck, place tightly around the, wáq̓aq VS

neck ache, glandular ailment, yehétk̓omayn yéhet N

neck meat, neck, yéhet N

necklace, loose fitting, wehéyqt heyq VS

necklace, tight fitting; choker, wawáq̓aqt wáq̓aq VS

necklace made of shells, ˀéx̣sex̣s N

necklace of bone pieces, pipísnim wehéyqt heyq VS, pipis N

necklace of flint, súxs N

necklace of shells, c̓ic̓í·nm wehéyqt heyq VS

necklace of wampum, ˀámca wawáq̓aqt ˀámca N

necklace of white bone pieces, ˀex̣séx̣snim wehéyqt heyq VS, ˀéx̣sex̣s N

need, be in; be poor, hiw̓í·twe VS

need, be in; lack, weyitwí· VS

need, lack, feel dissatisfied, lamtí VC

need, in; having a hard time, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC

needle, awl, fork, ˀástay N

needle, fir, cickaxcíckax cíckak N

needle, safety pin, cóˀqt̓o·n̓as ˀiqt̓ó· VC

neglect, sé·wlelikce lí·k VC

neglect, be careless, (with a reflexive prefix) ˀlis VC

neglect, be lazy, hil̓áy VC

neglect, forget to mention, omit, wá·w VC

neglect, let pass, sapá·qo·qawca qo· VS

negligent, unwilling, lazy, hením̓ew hením VC

negligent, be, ˀá·l̓is VC

negotiate, trade, ˀitam̓yá·sa ˀitam̓ayá· VS

neigh, hinimí· VS

neither A nor B, wé·t̓u A ka· wé·t̓u B wé·t̓u P

nephew (man's brother's child), pé·qiy K

nephew (man's sister's child), mám K

nephew (woman's brother's son), pá·mtin K

nephew (woman's sister's child), ˀí·tx K

nephew or niece, my favorite, mámcnin̓ mám K

nephew-in-law (niece's husband), píses K

nerve, qú·lex̣s N

"nerve", sinew, pí·s N

nerve-winged insect HW, kiyéwkiyew kiyéw N

nervous Nellie, a worrywart, ˀiyiyan̓ípac ˀiyíya VC

nest (of birds, rats, mice), sí·ks sikis N

nest of eagles or owls EPW, lací·lyaxs N

n'est-ce pas?, neˀé P

net, dip net, teqéˀs teqí· VS

net, fish with a, teqí· VS

net a fish, teqilpíse lipí VS

net for chinook salmon, nacoˀóx̣teqeˀs teqí· VS

net shuttle, ˀástay N

nettles, wet̓etwé·t̓et N

network, knitting, ken̓íwit ken̓iwí· VS

neutral, be, ˀinó·talqsa talaqí VC

never, waq̓ipí P

never, not, né·cuˀ P

never, not ever, wé·t̓u máwa wé·t̓u P

nevertheless, c̓awí·n P

"nevertheless", naturally, ˀúyepkuˀ P

new, kímti A

new, of recent origin, ˀec̓í·cpeme ˀec̓í·c N

New Meadows, ID, tiyekípe N

New Meadows, ID, yá·kaˀnima yá·kaˀ N

New Meadows, ID, ˀá·tta·s ˀá·t VS

new offshoots of a tree, twig, wiwáykoˀ N

new year, núye· N

newcomer, female, ˀapolámt N

newcomer, male, té·mec N

newly broken horse, wé·cet̓uyit wé·ce VS

news, cú·kwe cú·kwe VC

news, bring; carry news, (with pá·y VC) ˀinek vtp

news, give, tamtá·y VC

news, rumor, story, sermon, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC

news, run carrying the, ˀinéhwilekeˀykse keˀéy VC

news, spread; be known, tequ·yí·k VC

Newsome Creek, ID, q̓ó·t̓x̣s N

newspaper, tamtáy̓nas tí·m̓es tamtá·y VC

newspaper, document, certificate, tí·m̓es N

next, during this time, then, qin̓é·m P

next, near, on the edge of, along, laykin sis

next, still another, further, ˀúykin̓ix P

next door, next room, nex̣sú·t N

next in line, second one, temelú·kt N

next month, ná·qcpa hí·semtukspe hí·semtuks N

next morning, kunmé·ywi mé·y N, kun stp

next room, next door, nex̣sú·t N

next to, kun stp

next to, be, pí·keˀewcix keˀéw VC

next to, be right, q̓atatí VC

next to, right, kum stp

next to something, be, list̓eqí VC

next to the fire, latáq VS

next year, last year, ˀínwim N

Nez Perce, ni·mí· N

Nez Perce band from Whitebird, lamtá·ma lamáta N

"Nez Perce country", ˀé·l̓eyn N

Nez Perce from Graves Creek, nipehéme nipéhe N

Nez Perce language, ni·mi·pu·tímt or nimipu·tímt ni·mí· N

Nez Perce language, archaic, limq̓istímt liméq A

Nez Perce people, cú·pn̓itpel̓u· pin̓í· VS
Nez Perce people, ni·mí·pu· ni·mí· N
Nez Perce people, qawásnahipu·n qawas N
Nez Perce people of the Clearwater middle fork area, himeq̓isnimé·pu· himé·q A
Nez Perce people of Moose Creek area, mát̓apo· or mat̓ápo· má·t̓a N
nice, handsome, alive, good, táˀc A
nice to, be, qaˀán VC
nicely, correctly, well, táˀc A
niece (man's brother's child), pé·qiy K
niece (man's sister's child), mám K
niece (woman's brother's daughter), pó·t K
niece (woman's sister's child), ˀí·tx K
niece or nephew, my favorite, mámcnin̓ mám K
night, cik̓é·tin cik̓é·t VC
night(s), cík̓iw N
night, a day (and night), lodging, wéwtukt wéwtuk VS
night, at, té·w vtp, stp
night, be, cik̓é·t VC
night, day (24 hours), wéwtukt wéwtuk VS
night, spend a, wéwtuk VS, wtuk VS
night after night, peccík̓etpe cik̓é·t VC
night visitor, wooer, ˀimeleyeqew̓é·t ˀimelé·yeq VS
night fishing with spears, té·pt te·pí VS
night fishing, make pitch for, ˀísqi haní·sa te·péˀs ˀísqi N
night hunt, wiyé·nit wiyé·ni VS
night hunting (?), típsim vtp
night hunting on a lake, tipsimleylé·kt leylé·k VS
night long, be awake all, ká·ˀaw VC
nighthawk, q̓ú·s or q̓ú·sx̣ N
nightingale, ciyí·titit N
nightly, wiyé·cik̓etin cik̓é·t VC
nightmare, tewqeqé·wit qeqé·wi VS
nimble, lively, spirited, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
nimble, quick, fast, há·mtiˀc há·mti A
nine, k̓úyc Nu
nine hundred, k̓uycú·sus k̓úyc Nu
ninebark, mallow, "hisímsaqa" N
nineteen, pú·timt wax̣ k̓úyc k̓úyc Nu
ninety, k̓uyseˀéptit k̓úyc Nu
ninth, k̓uˀícx or k̓uˀícpx k̓úyc Nu
nipple, keˀnpé·s ˀinipí VS, qúˀt̓es qúˀ VS
nipple, milk, udder, teats, qáhas N
nit, há·sas N
nitty, hasá·sin̓ há·sas N
no, not, wé·t̓u P
no (in Salish), ˀo·tá· P
no! unthinkable! impossible!, ˀeteyé·w̓ P
no longer, not any more, wé·c̓u P
no purpose, talk to, c̓í·qliwaksa liwak vtss
No Swan (man's name), wetyesmesnú·t wetyétmes N
no wonder, (with pronominal suffix and met sts) páy̓s P
"noble", senior, superior, boss, té·q̓is té·q A
nobody, no one, wé·t̓u ˀisí· ˀisí· D
nobody, no one important, semet̓isí· semet P
nod, salute, bow, wit̓íx P
nod (?), wacax P(?)
nod from drowsiness, tewtelíxnikse lixnik VS
noise, make, tax̣sáwksa sáw VC
noise, make, ˀilé·se VC
noise, make, t̓úk VC
noise, make; caw, moo, neigh, hinimí· VS
noise, resounding, echo, tune, tax̣sáwkt sáw VC
noise, with a resounding, łáy V
noise among the dead trees, tiyá·po· N
noiselessly, cetú·x P
noiselessly, xú·l P
noiselessness in movement, setúx P
noisy, loud, c̓ic̓ál̓is c̓ic̓ál A
non-bather, teq̓elú·y̓e·y̓ lu· VS
none, nobody, no one, wé·t̓u ˀisí· ˀisí· D
none, nothing, wé·t̓u ˀitú· ˀitú· D
non-existent, cáˀya P
non-mountainous region, ˀé·n̓eyn N
non-Nez Perce people downriver, sisu·lí·pu· sú·li· VC
nonsensical, (with ˀic) lammát A
noon, at, p̓éqpe p̓éq VC
noon, be, p̓éq VC
noon meal, lunch, halx̣patípt haláx̣ N, típ VS
nor B, neither A, wé·t̓u A ka· wé·t̓u B wé·t̓u P
north, yaw̓í·ckin̓ika yáw VS
north side of a creek near Leland, yá·ta N
northern lights; aurora borealis , ˀilapáykt pá·y VC
northern Uto-Aztecan tribes, tiwélqe N
Northwestern flicker, té·qt teqet N
nose (of humans), nú·snu N
nose (of deer, elk etc.), snout, p̓in̓í·ses N
nose, blow one's, sí·t VC
nose, flat, nú·snu t̓eyí·t̓eyi· t̓eyí· VC
nose, hit the, nas V
nose, Roman, nú·snu k̓upnin̓ k̓úpnin̓ A
nose, ski-slope, nú·snu q̓ispeˀení·n q̓ispeˀ VC
nose, straight, nú·snu tuk̓uxtúk̓ux tuk̓ukí VC
nose bleeding, ˀilpsú·sin sú·s VC
nose bleeding, have, ˀilpsú·s VC
nose is stopped up from cold, nistekí VC
nose with prominent nostrils, pik̓í·xpik̓ix nú·snu pik̓í·x A
no-see-um (gnat-like insect), hexné·y̓hexney̓ hekí VC

nostalgic, feel, tillá·p VC
nostril, openings of nose, nusnú·p̓iłin p̓íł VC
nostril, fleshy side wall of nose, túʔpsqilikt túʔpsqilik VS
nosy, inquisitive, prying, piten̓ewit̓ípec ten̓ewí· VS
not, míʔs P, miʔc P, mis P, ʔisúʔ P
not (as in 'it is not its name') wé·t̓u P
not (as in 'do not do that'), wé·tmet, mé·tmet P
not, (one who) doesn't, un-, ey̓é·y̓ vsts
not, hardly, wé·t̓umiʔs wé·t̓u P
not, incapable, siméy vsts
not, it is not that...., ʔisé·x P
not, never, né·cuʔ P
not all, part, tatóʔos N
not any more, no longer, wé·c̓u P
not at all, (frequently with kuʔ) semet P
not at any time, (with a negative) máwa P
not be able to keep from laughing, mic̓é· VC
not brightly burning (of fire), tu·stú·s tú·s A
not cut-up, all, complete, whole, wilwílp A
not diligent, be, hil̓áy VC
not get enough to eat, ʔiná·kalamtkoʔ lamtí VC
not good enough, be, (with prefix ʔilé·p) kiʔyé·w VC
not good enough for something, yalwá· VC
not grown, kasallíx P
not hungry, be, cok̓ʷáy VC
not in any way, wé·t̓u manmaʔí maná· D
not in the center (of tepee), l̓u·k VS
not interested, cok̓ʷáy VC
not know how, doubt one's ability, wepsiméywise siméy vsts
not lasting, transitory, laʔám̓nas laʔám VC
not lively, be, c̓inín VC
not much, ciw̓é·t P
not notice, not recognize, sí·w̓e VC
not progressive, anachronistic, wiclé·m VC
not progressive, backward, ʔicmú·x̣ux̣ule A
not taking care of oneself, ʔipná·ʔlisca ʔá·l̓is VC
not to, tpes vts
not to avoid, inevitable, wé·t̓u tamolá·mit̓as walá·mi VS
not to be doubted, sure, wé·t̓u talwiqín̓as wiqí· VC
not to be serious, misemí VS
not to go, hením VC
not to have confidence in, yalwá· VC
not to hear because of ear wax, macq̓alwí·sa mácq̓al N
not to know how, wepsiméywise siméy VS
not to love, heʔtí·twi VS
not to move, hením VC
not understand, be lost, mispé·leykse pe·lé·y VC
not up to high standards, yalwá· VC
not well, be, k̓omó·may VC
not worth it, useless, wec̓é·cx A
notch at the end of an arrow HW, ʔictimá·xsit N
nothing, wé·t̓u ʔitú· ʔitú· D
nothing, for, lilk̓úx P, liwak vtss
nothing, for; to no avail, ʔitwet̓é·sx P
nothing, with, k̓iyú·pc P
nothing but, cim sts, cí·mi vtss
nothing important, nothing, semet̓itú· semet P
notice (hear), mic̓í· VS
notice (know), cú·kwe VC, sukí VS
notice (see), hekí VC
notice, give, tamtá·y VC
notice, not, sí·w̓e VC
notify, sepé·cukwece cú·kwe VC
notwithstanding, c̓awí·n P
November, around, sex̣liw̓á·l or sex̣liw̓á·ł sex̣ním̓ N
now, wá·qoʔ P
now, at this moment, kí· (q̓oʔ) ká· kí· D
now, already, ʔetke P
now, at this time, weye P
now, definitely, soon, tax̣c P
now, enough, "by the way", máʔx̣ P
now, from, kínik̓u kí· D
now, present, today, tá·qc N
now, cuʔú P
now and then, néx̣cim ná·qc Nu
now and then, pakkawá kawá N
now and then, at times, sometimes, pammáwa máwa P
nowhere, wé·t̓u míne mi D
nuisance, distasteful, cimík̓is cimik VC
nuisance, hateful, yehél̓is yehél A
nuisance, obnoxious, (with ʔic) lammát A
nuisance, troublesome, ʔalpó·sis ʔalpó·s VC
numb, be, qimími· VC
numb, be; get cramps, mim̓á·s VC
numb, feel, tannán kú·se tanán A
number, count, enumerate, hité·me VC
numbers, keeping track of, ʔipé·tes N
numerous, all over, péwwetes wé·tes N
numerous, many, ʔiléx̣ni A
nurse, caretaker, qicx̣new̓é·t qí·cq VC
nurse, raise (e.g., a child), sepé·piʔimce piʔím VC
nurse, rule, manage, look after, qí·cq VC
nurse, suckle, (with sepé·) qúʔ VS
nutmeg, máq̓ic maq VC
nuts, especially hazelnuts, ʔiptq̓áłkt q̓ał V
nylons, socks, stockings, ʔilé·ptekey N

O

oak (not native): "handle wood", saˀpatay̓óˀsway séˀpete VS
oak, poison, q̓alamtitq̓á N
oar, wisalpóˀs lipí VS
oat, sepé·peˀs hipí VS
oath, take an, ˀiná·tkopahsasa láhsa VS
obedient, mic̓íy̓aw mic̓í· VS
obedient, dutiful, mic̓it̓ípec mic̓í· VS
obedient, submissive, mic̓yó·n mic̓í· VS
obey, observe, satisfy (law), tiwí·k VC
object, oppose, ˀaptámi VS
object for ...-ing, eˀs vsts, t̓oˀs vsts, tekey vsts
object which flies in the air, káyayayaya N
obliterate, destroy, niká·ck̓ilksa cik̓í·l VC
obliterate, efface, erase, lápc P
obliterate, make something blurry, weqe·sqé·sce qé·s A
oblivious, be, cok̓ʷáy VC
obliviously, unconcerned, titolá·t tító·la VS
obnoxious, cimík̓is cimik VC
obscene insulting remarks, make, wewkimí·timt tím VS
obscure, be; be dark, sé·kti VS
obscure, hard to see, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
observance, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
observe (a special occasion), hí· svtss
observe, satisfy (law), obey, tiwí·k VC
observe, scout, siyekí VS
observe, watch closely, welé·kce hekí VC
observer, looker-on, spectator, tak̓aynaw̓á·t tak̓áy VC
obsidian HW, sharp grass, súxs N
obstinate, firm, tiyá·w̓ic tiyá·w A
obstinate, perverse, mic̓i·tpas mic̓í· VS
obstruct, block, k̓ilkí VC, k̓alakí VC
obstruct (view), partition, cover, yap VS
obstruct passage, plug, ˀipé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
obstructed by overgrowth of plant, tawtó·la VS
obstructive manner, in an, tiyé· vtp, á·pi· vtss
obtain, discover, ˀiyá·q VC
obtain (e.g., grass), go to, nó· VC
obvious, distinct, palpable, lawwí·t A
occasion, on; once in a while, pennéx̣cim ná·qc Nu
occiput, back of head, pílx̣ pilex̣ N
occupy, inhabit, téw̓ye VC
occupy, overflow, fill up space, láps VC
occupy, rule over, ˀiné·p V
occupy, take hold of, ˀinipí VS
occupy oneself, be busy, work, x̣elé·ley VC
occur, come to mind, timí·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
ocean, ˀeteyé·ku·s kú·s N
"ocean", lake, ˀiwé·tem N
o'clock, liklí·n likilí· VC
October, about the time of, hó·pl̓al N
ocular mucus, silméqs heqes N
odd, abnormal, foolish, peléypeley pé·ley VC
odd, fastidious, haˀcná·yox̣ A
odd, incompetent, wiclé·m VC
odd, strange, funny, ˀúye P
odd tasting, odd smelling, tu·xtú·x tú·x A
odor, flavor, smell, tí·we tí·we VC
odor, full of, q̓uyí·y P
odor, full of; heavily scented, x̣oyí·y P
odor, of bloody, "tuhúxtuhux" A
odor, smell, nú·xsit nú·xsi VS
odor, underarm, limé·x̣ N
odor, unpleasant, tu·xtú·x tú·x A
of (possession), nim sis
of all things at this time, kawatikáwati kawá N
of certain length, ka stp
of good fortune, héynem P
of recent origin, modern, ˀec̓í·cpeme ˀec̓í·c N
of that, kunm stp
of the eye, silím vstp, vtp
of the native American tradition, walí·m stp
of unknown age, (with ke or kuˀ) masł P
of weak health, sickly, ˀilaˀat A
off (as in 'cut off', 'bite off'), suˀup VS
off (e.g., clothes), take, qoł V
off (go off, cut off, break off), pú·suˀ P
off from shoulder, get things, ˀisepí·k VS
offend, insult, (with prefix té·) lewleqi VS
offended, wiwlá·x̣ wiwlaqí VC
offended, be, wiwlaqí VC
offense, hurt feelings, wiwláqin wiwlaqí VC
offense, wrong doing, qepsiˀíswit qepsí A
offensive, cimík̓is cimik VC
offer, give, ˀiní· VS
offering someone a pipe to smoke, sepé·keˀnpt ˀinipí VS
offspring, children, mamáy̓ac miya N
often, as, kamaláham ke P
often, every now and then, pe·ˀec̓í·c ˀec̓í·c N
oh for the good old days!, qí·ccayqan P
oh I wish, ˀí·sqel P
oh, yes!, túxsuˀ P
Ohara Bar (place name), ˀeyx̣eté·s ˀeyex̣ N
Ohara Creek, ˀisx̣emé·t N
oil, tásx̣ tasaq N
oil, apply, tiw̓á·yik VS
oil, hair, tiw̓áyikaˀs tiw̓á·yik VS
oil, grease, tásx̣we·ˀikt tasaq N
ointment, liniment, sí·wit̓aṣ sí·wi VS
Okanagon people, pá·pspal̓o· papas N
old, ˀe·t P, stp
old: "from long ago", waqí·ma waqí· N
old, aboriginal, original, ˀú·yitpeme ˀú·yi VS
old, get, heqtí·se heqet N
old, old-time (prefix), wiwaqi stp

old, one day; from yesterday, watí·skinma watí·sk P
old, X-years old, wé·s X ˀinmí·wit/ˀelwéht ˀinmí·wit N
old man, (spirit of) sweat house qí·wn N
Old Man Creek on Lochsa River, qí·wpohol qí·wn N
Old Man Lake, qí·w̓iwetem qí·wn N, ˀiwé·tem N
old people, ancestors, titílu A
old time matches, fire stick, wiwaqitúhuc túhuc N
old time talk, archaic language, limq̓istímt liméq A
old Wheeler's Canyon, ˀelwé·snime ˀelwé·s N
old woman, ˀá·tway N
Old Woman's Place nr Kamiah brdge ˀá·twaypa ˀá·tway N
old-time, wiwaqi stp
olden time, long time, waqí· N
older brother/older male cousin, yá·ṣ K
older sister/older female cousin né·n K
oldest (e.g., of brothers/sisters), té·q̓is té·q A
Ollicut (Chief Joseph's brother), ˀálok̓at N
Olympia, WA EPW, x̣uyé·łp N, p sts
omen, sign, sáhat P
omit, forget to mention, wá·w VC
on (as in 'pour on'), c̓é· vtss
on (as in 'on one's head'), pe sis
on (as in 'sit on something'), liké·ce VS
on (e.g., a canoe, horse), get, wé·c̓e VS
on a flat object, raft, tú· vtp
on a war party, on the warpath, til vtp
on account of, ki sis
on account of, yawa sis
on account of which one, míniku·wecet mi D
on and on, over and over, peˀúykin̓ix ˀúykin̓ix P
on behalf of, for the sake of, ú· vtss
on foot, walk, ˀipsqí vtp
on head, on hair, waˀ stp, vtp
on hillside, (with a stem prefix) lakaláy VC
on horseback, wú·l vtp
on one's hands and knees, wí·cim vtp
on one's haunches, wix̣tiˀ vtp
on purpose, intentionally, timmíyuki timmíyu VC
on the hillside, héwtip̓em P
on the lap, tam̓á·tustimpe tá·m̓a N
on the other hand, then, takláy takalay VC
on the other side, ˀimkun̓í·x P
on the point of, intend, about to, tet̓é· vtss
on the side (e.g., of cliff), be, hitá·lkalayksa lakaláy VC
on the spur of the moment, kawatikáwati kawá N
on this side, nukní·ke·y nú·kin N
on top (of another), c̓a VS and vtss
once, nex̣céhem ná·qc Nu, éhem sts
once, now and then, néx̣cim ná·qc Nu
once in a great while, seldom, pawwaqí·pa waqí· N
once in a while, pennéx̣cim ná·qc Nu
one, ná·qc Nu
one after another, caˀwi vtss
one at a time, pannaqciˀí ná·qc Nu, ˀí sis
one day old, from yesterday, watí·skinma watí·sk P
one fourth, a quarter, pí·leptipeme pí·lep Nu
one hundred, pu·teˀéptit pú·tim Nu
one hundredth, pu·teˀéptitx pú·tim Nu
one in the care of a custodian, ˀiné·k̓nikt ˀinikí VS
one morning, naqcmé·wi·pe ná·qc Nu
one o'clock, ná·pcipkin̓ix ná·qc Nu
one of more than two choices, kin̓iku· sts
one of two choices, kin̓ike sts
one step, act of stepping, watí·kt watikí VS
one that lives in ... (?), íles sts
one thousand, pu·tmú·sus pú·tim Nu
one thousandth, pu·tmú·suskipx pú·tim Nu
one who cannot relay message right, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
one who does not understand, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
one who is ...-ed, in̓ vsts
one who is incapable of ...-ing, ey̓é·y̓ vsts
one who makes indecent advances, tawyalanaw̓á·t yá·la VC
one who misunderstands, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
one who moves in after someone, wískipileyleke·t leylé·k VS
one who reprimands, corrector, *taˀatkaw̓á·t taˀátk VS
one who talks in his sleep, *tawqaqawtimt̓ípac tím VS
one-eyed, out of one eye, toq̓ó·x̣nin̓ toq̓ó·x̣ VC
onion, small wild, ca·xcá·x N
onion, wild, sé·x N
only, cí·mi vtss, cim sts
only, ník sts
only, alone, ciwá·tx̣ sts
only, just only, ˀinekí·k P
only, simply, just, máˀ P
only eight people, ˀoymato·níx ˀoymata Nu
Only Half Grizzly (man's name), x̣áx̣a·c neqé·cim x̣áx̣a·c N, néqe N
only one, naqsní·x ná·qc Nu
oops, sorry, hu·míˀs P
oops, teqenkewlípsin wlipsí VC
oops!, q̓óp P
open (e.g., crack bone for marrow), wahiyá·laca hiyá·la VC

open (e.g., folded cloth), wí·tpilisa tpili VS
open (e.g., of eyes), uncover, x̣aláp VS
open (e.g., of road), be, k̓ay̓ak VC
open, unpretentious, sincere, ʔay̓áp A
open and close, yek̓é·pyek̓epce yek̓é·p VC
open by breaking or cutting, t̓úxs VC
open by slipping something off, niká·x̣ołksa x̣ół VS
open hand or fingers, (with kú· VS) pá·y P
open one's eyes, (with prefix wéw̓) qisé·q VC
open one's mouth, qisé·q VC
open space (e.g., in the forest), tamá·k̓ay̓kit k̓ay̓ak VC
open up a (camas) roasting pit, wikáya VC
open up, unfold, stretch, expand, tpili VS
opened, in an opened state, x̣alpní·n x̣aláp VS
opening, be an, x̣eʔéw VC
opening in the timber, pí·nem N
opening of the ear, mac̓yó·p̓iłin mac̓áyo N
operate (as in surgery), cut, ʔisak̓íwksa or ʔisak̓í·wksa k̓íw VC
opinion, sentence, deliberation, timmíyun timmíyu VC
opinion, thought, né·kt nekí VS
opponent (e.g., in a stickgame), lem̓tú·s N
opportunity, chance, time, season, wiyé·wc̓et wic̓é· VS
opportunity, lose, sit̓úx VC
oppose, be against, ʔiptámi VS
oppose, refuse, cimik VC
opposite, against, ʔaptám N
opposite, be, ʔaptámi VS
oppress, overpower, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
oppress, put weight on, simíce VS
or, hu·mé· P
or, kuʔ P
or, ʔí·txq̓o P, ʔí·tq̓o P
or else, hu·kúʔ P
orange (color or fruit), mímqas máqas N
order, command, ask someone to do, wé·y̓imte VS
order to, in, k sis
order, say, hí VC
orders, give, wé·y̓imte VS
ordinance, commandment, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
ordinary, common, traditional, walí·m stp
Oregon grape, q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et q̓iq̓ét N
Oregon Towhee HW, ʔawí·xno N
organ (musical instrument), waʔnptá·y̓nas ʔinipí VS
organize a hunt, direct a hunt, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
origin, from the, wic̓é·t̓uyitpeme wic̓é· VS
origin, source, cause, reason, súqt suqut N
original, deriving from the root, suqútpeme suqut N
original, old, aboriginal, ʔú·yitpeme ʔú·yi VS
originate, come to be, wic̓é· VS
originating in the summer, tá·yamima táyam N
oriole EBW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
ornament, decoration, wepelí·kin lí·k VC
ornament for the head, waʔpaliká·cat liké·ce VS
ornament with porcupine quills, sác̓a VS
ornamented with shells, cáwtiwa·nin̓ cáwtiwa· VC
ornery, abusive, insolent, ʔoqsó·qs A
Orofino Creek, ID, té·we N
Orofino people, tewé·pu· té·we N
orphan, ʔelwít̓et N
osprey, fish hawk, sá·x̣sax̣ N
ostentatious, be, cíl̓i· VC
ostentatious, magniloquent, ʔipno·toskt̓ípac tó·sk A
otalgia, earache, mac̓yók̓omayn mac̓áyo N
other, different, néx̣sep A
other half, néqe N
other side (of the mountain), the, kú·n̓ike kú·ni N
other side of the river, neqé·y N
other side, be on the, ʔaptámi VS
other side, on the, kú·pkin̓ike kú·p N
other side, on the, ʔimkun̓í·x P
other side, the, kú·pkin̓ike·y kú·p N
others, ʔúykin̓ix P
otter, qilá·sx̣ qilasax̣ N
"otter" Morvillo, kingfisher, t̓ulú·lux N
ouch!, ʔanó· P, ʔannó· P
ouch!, limá P
ouch, it hurts, tató· P
ought, eʔs sts
our(s), nú·nim nú·n N
ourselves (object), nu·nenníx nú·n N
ourselves (reflexive prefix), nemé· vip
ourselves (subject), nu·nníx nú·n N
oust (someone), sú·yelehtse léht VS
out (as in 'go out'), ʔá·t VS
out (as in 'shoot out'), léht VS
out in the open, nenímpe né·n N
out of breath, be, katátam VC
out of joint, get, k̓ú·xstey VC
out of line, wild, mischievous, peʔtú·qes A
out of luck, pik̓exspík̓exs pik̓é·xs VC
out of mind, be, qeqé·wi VS
out of one eye, one-eyed, toq̓ó·x̣nin̓ toq̓ó·x̣ VC
out of place, feel; feel unwanted, ʔipné·ʔlepcimkce cimik VC
out of sight, (with lik̓ípc) pilex̣ N
out of sight, sisisáw̓ sáw VC
out of sight, hidden, secretly, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC

out of water, move up and, láhtq̓i VS
out of woods, move, pin̓í· VS
out side corner of the eye, cilimk̓ócacin sílu N
outdistance, be ahead, wey̓ehné· VC
outdo, overtake, excel, surpass, wá·w VC
outer parts, around, l̓u·k VS
out-of-the-way place, té·qin N
outlet (e.g., of a creek), weyepín̓it pin̓í· VS
outrageous, rude, ˀoqsó·qs A
outrun, outdistance, be ahead, wey̓ehné· VC
outside, ˀé·mt N
outside, exterior, tú·skin̓ike tú·s N
outstanding, weˀnikí·n ˀinikí VS
outstanding, prestigious, tó·sx tó·sk A
outward, ˀé·mtkex ˀé·mt N
ouzel, water dipper, ma·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ má·m̓ac N
oven, temx̣eˀpeˀí x̣eˀepí VC
oven, ˀá·likaˀs ˀipa·q̓áyn ˀá·lik VS
over (as in ‘fly over something’), tú·stin tú·s N
over (as in ‘move over’), kú·p N
over (as in ‘throw over’), wé·yik VS
over (certain number), pú·timt wax̣ mác mác N
over, be (completive), naq̓i vts
over (something), be placed, wqoc̓mí VS
over, go; go across, wé·yik VS
over, jump (step over, skip over), siqé·te VS
over a great distance, extend, lehém VC
over a period of time, wiyé· vtp
over and over, more and more, peˀúykin̓ix ˀúykin̓ix P
over done, cooked, “pikékspikeks” “pikéks” A
over the place, be all, tehém VC
overcast sky, cloudy sky, t̓i·pít N
“overdone”, “overcooked”, pikékspikeks pukéks A
overflow, “lipac” V
overflow, occupy, cover, láps VC
overhead, in a higher place, ˀaqámkin̓ika ˀá·qam N
overheated, be, ˀilay̨qtamá·w̨ca ˀilé·yq VS
overjoyed, be, ˀinéhl̓iqce hil̓í·q VC
overlook, forgive, pardon, (often with benefactive é·y̓) wá·w VC
overlook, look over, welé·kce hekí VC
overpower, conquer, oppress, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
overpower, cover, blot out, lápc P, láps VC
overseer, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
overshoot, overthrow, tamatamáwca tamáw VC
overtake (of weeds), tó·la VS
overtake, catch up, hewtuk̓í· VS
overtake, excel, surpass, outdo, wá·w VC
overtake, inherit, ˀinpé·twikce ˀinipí VS
overthrow, overshoot, tamatamáwca tamáw VC
overtop, rise above the top of, “wisáw” VC
overwhelm, lililápc P
overwhelm, conquer, oppress, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
owl, barn HW, k̓apk̓ápno N
owl, ground HW, papó· N
owl, horned, tewí·sin̓ sax̣latámo té·wis N, sax̣latámo N
owl, moaning, wé·w̨intimun tím VS
owl, night, poxpokál̓ac N
owl, prairie owl, wiq̓é·twiq̓et wiq̓é·t N
owl, screech, sax̣latámo N
owl dance, huluhú·lu· hú·lu· N
owl dance, palx̣ó·ckin̓ weyé·cet weyé·ce VS
own (as in ‘one’s own’), (with possessive suffix) níx ník sts
own, hold, keep, rule over, ˀiné·p V
own, possess, have, (with obj prefix) wé· VS

P

pace (of horses), amble, mí·l̓i VS
Pacific loon HW, tá·stas tá·s N
pacify, sapá·kolamqsa lamq vtss, VC
pacify, appease, tá·taˀcksa táˀc A
pacify and amuse (e.g., a baby), wá·lwi VS
pack (a bag), stuff, load (a gun), ˀíte VS
pack (e.g., on horses), sepéˀse·pt ˀise·pí VS
pack (things on a horse), load, sé·pse VS
pack, carry something on back, ˀise·pí VS
pack, lunch (often qém̓es, qá·ws) ˀisé·ps N
pack, packload, ˀisé·pt ˀise·pí VS
pack, sack, ˀá·l̓as N
pack horse, sepéˀsepen ˀise·pí VS
pack horse, freight train, sepéˀse·peˀs ˀise·pí VS
pack and be ready to leave, (with reflexive prefix) wiyáwwa VC
pack saddle, sepéˀse·peˀs ˀise·pí VS, wekcutttekeˀí ? N
pack things in (e.g., parfleche), ˀisá·pa VC
packed and piled (of belongings), wiceˀíce ˀí VC
packed solid (e.g., with people), k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
packed tightly, k̓ilxk̓ílx k̓ilikí VC
packed, be, k̓ilikí VC
paddle, wisle vtp
paddle (e.g., a canoe), wiselpíse lipí VS
paddle, a, wisalpóˀs lipí VS
pagan: “without belief”, mic̓kuyneknú·t nekí VS
page, beg, call to locate someone, ten̓ewí· VS
pain, cause someone to be in, sapaˀlo·tkolíxniksa lixnik VS
pain, causing; painful, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC

pain, feel, pisásq VC
pain, hurt (archaic), luq̓úmt P
pain, in, ˀiló·tkola vtp
pain, inflict, cakák VS
painful, sick, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
painful, strong, pá·yo A
pains, take, capáylaq VC
pains, take (archaic), tililu· VS
pains, take; be careful, cepé·kteˀkse kiteˀ A
paint, "tuaaza" VS
paint, apply, sepeliké·cese liké·ce VS
paint, house, sepeliké·cet liké·ce VS
paint, photograph, cepé·ˀletp̓ese ˀiletp̓é· VS
paint, pigment (archaic), yawányawan N
paint, red colored face, ˀé·t̓is N
paint, yellow facial, siló·silo· sí·lo N
paint oneself, ˀipná·siwisa sí·wi VS
paint the face in streaks, k̓ak VC
paint the face using palm, sí·wi VS
painted (person), ˀipná·k̓akin̓ k̓ak VC
painted (and ready for war), tí·m̓enin̓ tí·m̓e VC
painting oneself, face painting, ˀipná·siwit sí·wi VS
painting, photograph, picture, cepé·ˀletp̓et ˀiletp̓é· VS
paintings, photographs, píkcis N
pair (used with numbers), eˀéle sts
pair, both, both sides, pelq̓é·y N
Paiute Indians, hey̓ú·xcpel̓u· hé·y̓uxc N
palate, the roof of the mouth, tink̓áˀc tín N
pale, be (of face), néx̣sep wé·s mástay néx̣sep A
palm (tree), pá·toy N
palm, "inner part of the hand", ˀipepté·xtex P
palomino color, kewxké·wx ké·wx A
Paloos people, pelú·cpu· pelú·c N
Palouse, WA, pelú·c N
Palouse River, ˀipelú·t N
palpable, clear, obvious, lawwí·t A
palpable, touchable, tangible, wepé·cet̓es wepé·ce VS
palpitate, lik̓ú·p VC
palpitation, heartbeat, luxlúx luk VC
palpitations, have, luk VC
pan, frying, k̓úsmit̓es k̓úsmi VS
pancakes, capaq̓oynaˀí q̓óy VC
pants, trousers, leggings, tóhon N
paper, book, tí·m̓es N
paper money, currency, x̣éx̣us kícuy x̣éx̣us N
parachute, we·tiq̓eléhnen̓es léhne VC
paradise, happy hunting ground, ˀé·y̓sniwe·s ˀé·y̓s VC
parallel drive, make a, sapá·lkalaycix lakaláy VC
paralyzed, immobile, luk̓upsí·mey luk̓ú·p VC
parasol, shelter, saq̓i·sáyn sáq A
pardon, exonerate, (often with benefactive é·y̓) wá·w VC
pare something off repeatedly, wesúˀpsuˀpce suˀup VS
parent-in-law (husband's parent), piné·xsin K
parent-in-law (wife's father), píses K
parent-in-law (wife's mother), ciwá·qo K
parent-in-law after death of kin, qeqé·y̓et K
parfleche, "reservation trunk", ˀisá·ptakay ˀisá·pa VC, tekey vsts
parsimonious, economizing, ˀistox̣n̓ípac ˀistoqí VC
parsnip EBW, qamskaˀí N
parsnip, a kind of, cinúkit̓es cinú·k VS
parsnip, a kind of, ˀayc̓áyc N
parsnip, a kind of cow, qawsqá·ws qawas N
parsnip, cow; Heracleum lanatum, ˀáys ˀayas N
parsnip, skunkweed EPW, té·mul N
parsnip, wild (looks like ˀáys), temulté·mul té·mul N
part, a section, k̓í·ma N
part (e.g., hair), separate, cepé·pex̣ckse pé·x̣s VC
part, sort, classify, wiyú·y VC
part in, take; participate, kiyá·tksa kú· VS, á·t vtss
part of something, not all, some, tatóˀos N
part of the bear constellation, pí·tayqin̓ tayaqí VS
partake of food with someone, kiwéwtiwe·ce tiwé· VC
participate, be in attendance, ˀípe VS
participate, take part in, kiyá·tksa kú· VS, á·t vtss
particular, haˀcná·yox̣ A
parting, separation, leaving, wiyú·yn wiyú·y VC
parting line of hair, cepé·pex̣ckt pé·x̣s VC
partition, ˀipá·yapt ˀipá·yap VS
partition, cover, obstruct (view), yap VS
partition, make a, ˀipá·yap VS
partner, companion, yé·twe· yé· N, wiyé·twe· tiwé· VC
partner in trade, blood brother, yelepit N
partner in worthless activities, k̓uyk̓úytiwe· k̓uy A(?)
party which lasts all night, qilló·wawya wáwya VC
pass (of time from day to day), lé·hey VC
pass (something) around, sepé·lkili·ce likilí· VC
pass, exceed, (followed by qaw) qo· VS
pass by, pít VC
pass by in the same direction, wá·w VC
pass through, be unable to, walak̓álalksa k̓alál VC

passable, be, k̓ay̓ak VC
passerine ?, wek̓íwk̓iwnu N
passes by, as the object, á·t vtss
passes by, do something as one, ták VS
past, in the; long time ago, waqí·pa waqí· N
paste of cous squeezed and dried, capk̓í·cay k̓í·cay N
paste together, make things stick, cepé·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
pasture, feed on grass, wé·wk̓up VS
pasture, ground for grazing, kelwíxnike·s lixnik VS
pat, huy VC
Pataha Creek, Garfield Co., WA, patáha N
patch, pile up, reinforce, yaqʔni VS
paternal uncle, méq K
path, road, trail, ʔískit N
patience, lamamtcimá·ywit lamámt VC
patient, good-natured, hamqaqáyc A
patient, not restless, lamamtcí·may lamámt VC, siméy vsts
patron, mediator, defender, ʔilapayonaw̓á·t payo VC
patterned, petroglyph, tí·m̓enin̓ tí·m̓e VC
patties of qá·ws, smoked, (with cepé·) capá·k̓imlaʔkt k̓imlaʔkt N
paw (e.g., of badger, lynx), k̓ípcuc N
paw, with, wepé· vtp, wé·p vtp
pawn something as security, tu·leylé·kse leylé·k VS
pay, temé·tk̓u VS
pay, tuk̓ʷe VS
pay, reward, wé·ceti VS
pay an informal visit (archaic), téwyek VS
pay attention, mic̓í· VS
pay attention, be attentive, qí·twe VC
pay attention, listen, (with mis ‘hear’) ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
pay attention, listen, mistálqsa talaqí VC
pay back in kind, revenge, ʔipnú·cetise wé·ceti VS
Payett Lake, ID, peʔx̣selí·t kú·s peʔx̣selí· VS
paying, payment, fee, stipend, wé·cetit wé·ceti VS
payment, price, stipend, fee, temé·tk̓ut temé·tk̓u VS
payment for a bride, wedding gift, winí·nit winí·ni VS
pea, katamnowá·koʔs katámno N
peace, be in, ʔé·yewi VS
peace, be in; be mutually friendly, pihimyú·ce himyú· VC
peaceful, be; be contentd, ʔé·yewi VS
peaceful, be; be free, haywá· VC
peaceful, be; be relaxed, cok̓ʷáy VC
peaceful, be; be unaware, titó·la VS
peacefully, ʔé·yewin̓ ʔé·yewi VS
peacemaker, sapataʔswí·t̓as táʔc A
peak, summit, tó·yam N
peak in the Seven Devils HW, ʔiskúyex̣s N
pear, k̓ók̓cac k̓ócac N
pebble, pile of rocks, tamá·lam N
pebbled place in a stream, ca·yó·kam N
peck, wéw̓ipe·w̓ise ʔipé·w̓i VS
peck (e.g., for eye fat), wahiyá·lasa hiyá·la VC
pedigree, lineage, genealogy, wiyé·piʔim piʔím VC
peek, spy, k̓eʔí· VC
peel, niká·tq̓oqsa toq̓oqí VC
peel (e.g., bark of twigs), strip, wisqáwk VS
peel (e.g., camas), wiyámk VS
peel (e.g., large piece of bark), wí·x̣aʔpsa x̣aʔp VS
peel, be bald, scratch, strip, toq̓oqí VC
peel, lose fur or hair, piyám P
peel, slice off, loosen, tear off, x̣aʔp VS
peel off, roll down, push down, stat V
peel off (e.g., skin of fruits), niká·hołksa hoł VS
peel off (e.g., bark), cut open, ʔicepéʔqse péʔq VS
peel or rinds of fruits, pé·qt peqet N
peel skin, niká·lpsa lp VS
peel (tree bark) with a stick, wax̣álpsa x̣aláp VS
peeled, become, piyám P
peeled, hideless, toq̓óx̣ toq̓oqí VC
peeled and dried cous root, qawas N
peevish, cranky, hawál̓is hawál A
peg things down around something, ʔipú·x̣elikili·kse ʔipú·x̣e VC
pelican, teqeʔsí·n teqí· VS
pelt, bump, punch, kick, peʔk VS
pelvis, the bone on both sides of, tíks tikis N
pemmican of meat, ʔipé·twe N
pemmican of salmon, tán̓at N
pen, pencil, writing implement, tí·m̓en̓es tí·m̓e VC
pen, corral, enclosure, sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
“Pend Oreilles”, ku·spel̓ú· kú·s N
Pendleton people (Sahaptin), nixyá·wi·po·, nixyá·wi·ma nixyá·wi· N
penis, símqe N
penis (of an adult), q̓últ q̓ulit N
penis, private parts, sí·kstiwa· sikis N
Penney Creek 5 miles above Kooskia, q̓ú·l̓pleqele·s q̓ú·l̓p N
penniless, kicuynú·t nú·t sts
penny, x̣óc̓ay N
penurious, stingy, miserly, ʔípsex̣ A
people, human being, titó·qan N
people, human being (myth), netí·telwit N

people, inhabitants of (suffix), pel̓u· sts, pu· sts, nimu· sts, me sts
people at the mouth of South Fork, Clearwater R., tukpeʔéywewiypu· tukúpe N
people from other side of river, neqey̓mé neqé·y N
people from the Cottonwood Creek, má·qapo· má·qa N
people living along Snake River, saqá·nma or saqánma sáqan N
people of Kamiah, ID, qémyex̣pu· qémyex̣p N
people of Stites, ID, tukpé·me tukúpe N
people of the Selway River region, sé·lwepu· sé·lix N
people of the Snake River area, pik̓ú·nenpu· pí·k̓un N
people to north of Lawyers Canyon, tiʔlá·pal̓o· pel̓u· sts
people who live in East Kamiah, ʔuyé·me N
pepper, pisáq̓is pisáq A
peppermint, tiwantí·wan N
pepperwood, wet̓etwé·t̓et N
peppery, pisáq A
perceive by hearing, mič̓í· VS
perceive by seeing, hekí VC
perceive by touching, téwyek VS
perch on something, wiseliké·cese liké·ce VS
perch, land (on something), tíyek VS
percolate (e.g., coffee), we·léhtse léht VS
percussion cap, ʔáps N
perfect, finish, complete, hí·naq̓isa hí· VC
perfect, make something good, táʔc haní·sa táʔc A
perfidious or adulterous person, misé·mi misemí VS
perforate by cutting, ʔicep̓íłkt p̓íł VC
perform a marriage ceremony, sewselist̓éqse list̓eqí VC
perfume, beaver musk, qú·ynu N
perfume, columbine, yeqehteʔí léht VS
perfume, love potion, p̓álx̣ p̓alax̣ N
perfumer, táʔc tí·wen̓es tí·we VC
perhaps, kuʔwé·t kuʔ P, kuʔ P
perhaps, pá·lwit P
perhaps, I wonder, maybe, tu·qé·x P
perhaps, maybe, páy̓s P
periphery, l̓u·k VS
perish, laʔám VC
perishable, liable to spoil, laʔám̓nas laʔám VC
periwinkle (marine), x̣émt̓uy N
permanent resident, be a, q̓ipíp VS
perpetually, forever, kúnk̓u P
perpetually, without stopping, talax̣n̓á·y̓ talaqí VC
perplex someone by speech, té·peleykse pe·lé·y VC
perplexed, be, wiy̓uwíy̓u VC
persist, urge, be determined, q̓usísim VC
person, human being, titó·qan N
person, that, č̓a·noʔ N
person above, higher one, ʔaqámkin̓iko· ʔá·qam N
person to work with, co-worker, wititíwe· tiwé· VC
person walking with cane, tuk̓é·si·n tú·k̓es N
person who builds fire, ʔa·likaw̓á·t ʔá·lik VS
person who cannot be trusted, paypayló·ya páy P
person who cannot swim, siwlen̓é·y̓ lé· VC
person who does an action, e·t vsts
person who does not care to heed, mič̓í·tpas mič̓í· VS
person who does not understand, mič̓isí·may mič̓í· VS
person who eats little, qáy̓c N
person who lost relatives, ʔelwít̓et N
person who says bad things about, talawyax̣timt̓ípac wyá·x̣ vtp
person who speaks a different lg mástaps N
person with an injured leg, ʔá·lwin̓ ʔá·lwa VS
person with big belly, ʔilu·tí·n ʔilú·t N
person with hump on shoulders, ʔal̓ayí·n ʔá·l̓ay N
person with speech handicap, č̓ix̣sí·mey č̓í·q VC
perspiration, sweat, muxlí·n muxlí· VC
perspire, sweat, muxlí· VC
persuade: "bring over by talking", té·ʔnehweyikse wé·yik VS
persuade: "carry away by talking", té·ʔnehnece ʔinéhne VC
persuade, plan together, ʔinéhtimmiyuce timmíyu VC
persuade, force one to do something, sapal̓awí·sa l̓awí· VS
persuade, induce to believe, temč̓ukú·ynekse nekí VS
pervert, be a, qepsíʔs haní·sa qepsí A
pestle, píley N
pestle, short, talí·play píley N
pet (e.g., an animal), fondle, hamó·l VC
pet, animal companion, súʔum N
pet, favorite, especially liked, hetéʔew hé·tewi VS
pet: "tied (thing)", té·lkeliks té·lke VC
Pete King Creek on Lochsa River, ʔé·tpips pipis N
petroglyph, tí·m̓enin̓ tí·m̓e VC
pheasant: "wild chicken", siy̓á·w̓aw waswásno siy̓a·w VC
pheasant, Chinese, cínk N
pheasant, Chinese: "lomg tail", tuʔúynu kikú·het tuʔúynu N

phew!, héx̣ P
phonograph, sapo·ˀniptáy̓nas ˀinipí VS
phonograph, taperecorder, weˀnpleylé·keˀs leylé·k VS, ˀinipí VS
photograph, paint, cepé·ˀletp̓ese ˀiletp̓é· VS
photograph, painting, píkcis N
photograph, picture, painting, cepé·ˀletp̓et ˀiletp̓é· VS
photographer, cepeˀletp̓eyew̓é·t ˀiletp̓é· VS
physician (white man's medicine), saykiptaw̓á·t sáykipta VS
pick berries or chokecherries, tima·ní· VS
pick each other's brains, pí·tku·pse tukʷé·p VS
pick lice, pilehí·se píle N
"pick lice", "peqi" VS
pick lice, select, ce·pé·w̓i VS
pick lice (archaic), ˀipepté·tex P
pick out, ce·pé·w̓i VS
pick something up with a stick, tiw̓aˀnpísa ˀinipí VS
pick up (e.g., a shot bird), wé·k̦ini VS
pick up (e.g., rocks, apples), kil̓ak VS
pick up, gather, cá·pkil̓aksa kil̓ak VS
pick up a handful, scoop, ˀipselipí VS
picture, painting, photograph, cepé·ˀletp̓et ˀiletp̓é· VS
pie, cepé·piy̓ux̣tin̓ piy̓úx̣te VS
piece of bone used in stick game, ló·x̣om N
pieces, into, tim̓ik VS
pieces, into small, x̣it̓il̓x̣it̓íl̓ x̣it̓íl V
Pierce, ID, tawá·nmwa·w̓am té·we N
pierce, gore, teqeˀpt̓é·se ˀipt̓é· VS
pierce, make a hole, wep̓íłke p̓íł VC
pierce (meat), roast, broil, tú· VS
pierce ear, có·kotksa kót V
pierce (several items) together, có·tayqsa tayaqí VS
pig, hoq̓hó·q̓ N
pig's hoof (recent usage), lá·qat N
pigeon, qú·ynu N
pigeon-toed, titek̓lú·ynin̓ tek̓lú·y VC
pigment, paint (archaic), yawányawan N
pigtail, waˀpilx̣tuˀúynu pilex̣ N
pigweed HW, fern EPW, balsam root, telesté·les N
pile (e.g., rocks), tá·m̓lo·yi VS
pile (of dirt, sand or ashes), be, k̓ú·xș VC
pile (something) up, accumulate, hí·l̓amksa ˀamokí VC
pile of driftwood, tipl̓é N
pile of refuse, tiw̓awqí·n wiqí· VC
pile of rocks, a bar of river, tamá·lam N
pile together (e.g., tepee poles), cóqi· VS
pile up, tipíye VC
pile up (e.g., logs), sá·ptamc̓asa c̓a VS and vtss
pile up, reinforce, patch, yaqˀni VS
pile up rocks as a signal, (with té·m) ˀló·yi VS
pile, in a, hí·l vtp
piles, be in; implant, wisé· V
pill, medicine, k̓apapk̓ápap k̓ápap VC
pillage, plunder, kidnap, wé·tkuy̓k VS
pillage, steal, pé·x̣wi VS
pillow, wéwcetes wéwcete VS
pillow to sit on, (buffalo) robe, wix̣cuˀútekey ˀú VC
Pilot Knob (place name), tam̓loyí·cmax̣s tá·m̓lo·yi VS, ˀló·yi VS
"pimple", rashes, hé·y̓s N
pin, safety, cóˀqt̓o·n̓as ˀiqt̓ó· VC
pin something down, lq̓o V
pin something down with a stick, có·lq̓oksa lq̓o V
pin something on, cú·tp̓ipse tp̓ip VS
pin together with an arrow, tax̣táyqsa tayaqí VS
pincers, cutters, capá·kak̓iwkaˀs k̓íw VC
pincers, tongs, cepé·leˀnpeˀs ˀinipí VS
pincers (for whisker), tweezers, himtó·q̓ayn hímtuq N
pincers (of crawfish), k̓ípcuc N
pincers of a blacksmith, tongs, co·lataqáˀs latáq VS
pincers of crawfish, tiˀlá·nm k̓ípcuc tiˀíla N
pinch, make numb, toqá·pk̓asasksa k̓asasí VC
pinch, squeeze, tighten, trap, waq̓ápapsa q̓apap VS
pinch (with fingernails), seq̓epí VS
pine, lodgepole, qalámqalam qalám N
pine, ponderosa, (cimú·xcimux) lá·qa N
pine, white, sé·ysey sé·y N
pine, whitebark, lalxsáway lalak N
pine, yellow, lá·qa N
pine, a kind of, lalxkikóhtisway lalak N
"pine", become weak/thin, niktí·k VS
pine bark(?), tiw̓c vtp
pine branch, lé·qeyt N
pine cone, bundle, sex̣séqt N
pine cone, -tree, -plant, síway N
pine for what is not, yearn, tillá·p VC
pine log for smoking hide, rotten, lilú·qut N
pine moss, hó·pop N
pine nuts, lálx lalak N
pine resin, lá·qanm sáx̣sin sáx̣sin N
pine squirrel, cílmi N
pine tree, lá·qa N
pine tree, inner bark of, cuk̓é·ymit k̓é·ymi VS
pinion bird, ˀispá·k̓ax N
pink color, dark EPW, lemlé·mt N
pint bottle of liquor: "flat", t̓eyí·t̓eyi· t̓eyí· VC
pinyon tree, lalxsáway lalak N
pious, talapo·san̓ípac talapó·sa VC
pipe (?), ˀipce vtp

pipe, smoking, kelé·met N
pipe stem, stove pipe, pé·ykt N
pipe to smoke, offering a, sepé·keˀnpt ˀinipí VS
piss, urinate, ˀí·w VC
Pissing Boy, Urinator, ˀí·wc̓iwacya ˀí·w VC
pistol, gun, tim̓ú·ni N
pit, canyon, ditch, x̣aˀáwn x̣aˀáw VC
pit, hole, píˀlat píˀla· VS
pit, roast (e.g., camas) in a, té·mek VS
pit for roasting camas, té·me·s N, té·mekinwe·s té·mek VS
pitch (e.g., of pine tree), ˀísqi N
pitch of Douglas fir, papcˀícqi or papc̓ícqi papas N
pitched gaff, ˀisqiyí·n k̓iˀí·la ˀísqi N, k̓iˀí·la N
pitchfork, có·ckakaˀs cakák VS
pitchfork, needle, awl, ˀástay N
pitchfork, tool for gathering, tiw̓aˀámkaˀs ˀamokí VC
piteously, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
pitfall trap, wé·yikeˀc wé·yik VS
pith (e.g., of serviceberry stem), ˀálps ˀalaps N
pitiable, mean, awful, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
pitiable, poor, yúˀc A
pitifully ignorant, yuˀstiyewí·s yúˀc A
pity each other, pí·yyewte·n̓ix yiyé·w VC
pity on, take, yiyé·w VC
place, deposit, put, lay, ˀinikí VS
place (plural objects), put, té·m vtp
place (usually of food), put, ˀiptekí·kse ˀipté·k VS
place, put something in a place, sé·px̣uce x̣u VC
place, this, nú·kin N
place a baby in a baby board, ˀipáwa VC
place a cover over (e.g., a car), ˀipá·yapsa yap VS
place a curse on, put a spell on, wé·yweˀnikse ˀinikí VS
place across from Magpie Bend, wisnimsú·n N
place around waist under clothing, piy̓úx̣te VS
place away from entrance in lodge, ˀalá·so N
place for guardian spirit dance, wé·ye·s N
place in a circle, likilí· VC
place in a pen, sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
place near Riggins, ID, ˀal̓á·snima ˀá·l̓as N
place north of Kamiah (place name), tip̓é·nwe·s tip̓é· VS
place of ...-ing, nwe·s vsts, é·s sts, eté·s sts
place of an action, é·s vsts
place of abode, residence, simé·s N
place of arrival, páyniwa·s pá·y VC
place of camping near Craigmont, ˀá·tta·s ˀá·t VS
place of origin, birthplace, wic̓é·nwe·s wic̓é· VS
place of torment, hell, prison, wé·psisuykinwe·s sisúy VC
place of worship, church, talapó·sanwa·s talapó·sa VC
place of worship, temple, taˀlamyó·nwa·s taˀlamayó· VC
place on the other side of, kú·ni N
place one lives, place of abode, simé·s N
place something in the bushes, ˀipeliké·pese liké·pe VS
place something over something, sáwqoc̓mísa wqoc̓mí VS
place something was, eté·s sts
place south of Lawyers Canyon, ˀé·t̓isi·n ˀé·t̓is N
place tightly around the neck, wáq̓aq VS
place to cross over, a crossing, wé·yike·s wé·yik VS
place to ford across, watá·s wató· VS
place to give birth, ˀé·me·spe ˀé·me·s N
place to hang meat, ˀitiyé·kt ˀitiyé·k VS
place to receive guardian spirit, wá·y̓atinwa·s wá·y̓at VS
place to stay overnight, lodging, wewtuké·s wéwtuk VS
place where a house was, ˀiní·te·s ˀiní·t N
place where dead trees whistle, tiyapó·winwa·s tiyá·po· N
place where dip net is placed, teqilwé·s teqí· VS
place where one receives wé·yekin, wé·yekinwe·s wé·yek VC
place where something used to be, í·s sts
place where something was, a site, wité·s sts
place where souls are thrown out, weqí·nwe·s weqí· VC
placed, be, (with sé·p) x̣u VC
placenta, helekínme hé·lek N
plague, annoy, lammát̓ic kú·se lammát A
plague, disease, k̓omáyn k̓ó·may VC
plain, prairie, tex̣péˀm tex̣peˀem N
plain and clear, k̓ey̓íx k̓ey̓ík A
plains pricklypear cactus, ˀístis N
plainly visible, koˀspay A
plait, braid of hair, wé·pses N
plan (e.g., of a house), lá·wtamalwit tamá·lwi VS
plan, decide, ˀipná·tamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
plan, deem, think, nekí VS
plan, lay down the law, legislate, tamá·lwi VS
plan, outline, wesuqtíse suqut N
plan, plan strategy, deliberate, timmíyu VC
plan, thought, idea, timmíyu timmíyu VC
plan a hunt, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
plan strategy, deliberate, timmíyu VC
plane (carpenter's tool), cú·yeti·pitkeˀs tí·pit A

plane, level land, prairie, tex̣péʔm tex̣peʔem N
plane, polish, do carpentry work, wisqáwk VS
planer mill, cú·yeti·pitkinwe·s tí·pit A
plank, cut timber, ʔicepéʔqt péʔq VS
plant (e.g., post, stick, pole), ʔipeylé·kse leylé·k VS
plant (Alpine daisy?), tayx N
plant (root of sego lily), ló·las N
plant (skunkweed?), temulté·mul té·mul N
plant, implant, wisé· V
plant, plug, stick (something) on, ʔiptq̓í·k VS
plant, set plants to the ground, temeʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
plant from which perfume is made, k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ p̓alax̣ N
plant something in vegetable garden, temenikí VS
plant used for perfume, lalxlálx lalak N
plant with large, yellow flowers, tá·qoʔ N
planted, be, lip̓eqí VC
planter, grower, farmer, temenikew̓é·t temenikí VS
planting, vegetable, garden stuff temení·kt temenikí VS
plaster on, put; stick something on, cepé·list̓eqse list̓eqí VS
plate, dish, t̓ayct̓á·yc N
plateau, higher bench, té·mtex̣sikem N
plateau, table land, tekiké·cet té·kin N
plateau people, tekiké·cetpel̓u· té·kin N
play, x̣e·lé·wi VS
play, do something in, tayí VC
play, fool around, waytayíca tayí VC
play, play games, x̣e·lé·wi VS
play a ball game, poxpok̓alí· VS
play a musical instrument, waʔnptáyca ʔinipí VS
play accompaniment to stick game, wá·csa VC
play act to be dead, tin̓ktá·yca tin̓ukí VC
play around, caper, scamper, waytayíca tayí VC
play cards, cexcemí· cé·xcem N
play hard to get, ʔilepqé· VC
play hoop game against each other, pitx̣taycí·x tayí VC
play rough, josh, cut up, clown, q̓eyé·y̓s VC
play stick game, ló·x̣mi VS
play the game of throwing sticks, tax̣táyca or tax̣tayíca tayí VC
play with a top, tamck̓áp VS
play with someone, entertain, ʔinex̣e·lé·wise x̣e·lé·wi VS
playboy, woman chaser, ʔinpew̓é·t ʔinipí VS
played out, be, sit̓úx VC
player of stick game, lox̣miyaw̓á·t ló·x̣mi VS
playmate, x̣e·lé·witiwe· x̣e·lé·wi VS
plaything, for playing, a toy, x̣e·lé·wit̓es x̣e·lé·wi VS
pleasant (of personality), ʔayk̓áyx ʔáyk A
pleasant, comfortable, yáq̓ic yaq VC
pleasant, laughing, smiling, wiyú·x̣ileytim̓ew x̣í·ley VC
please, cuʔú P
pleased, be, tim̓ná·sayqca sayaqí VC
pleasure, liló·yn liló·y VC
Pleiades?, sá·yx sayak N
plenty, much, ʔiléx̣ni A
plot, plan, decide, tamá·lwi VS
plot against, tamalwiyó·sa tamá·lwi VS
plow, a tool to break up the soil, we·tesʔáyn wé·tes N
plow, cut and turn up soil w/plow, sapankitá·nx̣ lixnik VS
pluck, niké·ck̓uxskse ck̓uxsk VS
pluck, pull (e.g., mustache), túq VC
pluck, pull away what is stuck, niké·suʔpse suʔup VS
pluck out, break (e.g., branches), wí·sakaʔksa sakáʔ V
plug, stick (something) on, plant, ʔiptq̓í·k VS
plug a leak (e.g., in a canoe), ʔipé·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
plugged, be, k̓ilikí VC
plunder, kidnap, pillage, wé·tkuy̓k VS
plunder, take away, remove, lipí VS
plunder, take spoils, tiy̓elpíse lipí VS
plunderer, tiy̓elpew̓é·t lipí VS
plunge, rush into water, we·lú·se lu· VS
plunge, throw into water, tu·lú·se lu· VS
plus, over (certain number), pú·timt wax̣ mác mác N
pocket, container, ʔitétp̓es ʔíte VS
pocket knife, cu·yeqquleylekeʔí leylé·k VS
point, corner (e.g., of mouth), cam̓óqam N
point, score, ʔipé·tes N
point, tip, end, tá·lam N
point at, tuké·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
point of, on the, tet̓é· vtss
point out, hí·mteʔk VS
point something at, culí·kse lí·k VS
pointed, coqóycoqoy cóqoy N
pointed (as confluence of rivers), k̓ocack̓ócac k̓ócac N
pointed, become, k̓ít VS
pointed object, poking with a, cú· vtp
pointed object, raking with a, tiw̓a vtp
pointed place, hilltop, coqó·toyam súqu N
pointed to, c̓é· vtss or VS
points, score, ʔipé·tes N
poison, cepé·ketin̓keʔs tin̓ukí VC
poison oak, q̓alamtitq̓á N
poison oneself, ʔipné·ketin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
poison someone, cepé·ketin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
poisoning, blood, pí·lus N

poisonous, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
poke, stir up a fire, cú·liwkse líw VC
poke around, wepéˀpe·w̓ise ˀipé·w̓i VS
poke around with a stick, tuk̓elíxnikse líxnik VS
poke repeatedly, cuc vtp
poker, tó·lak̓ac N
poking motion, with, wicle vtp
poky (e.g., of horses), slow, sit̓xsít̓x sit̓úx VC
pole, hé·cu N
pole a canoe, wiselpíse lipí VS
pole for a canoe, ˀiyehnenóˀs léhne VC, óˀs vsts
pole for a dip net, tiw̓á·w̓a N
pole for a dip net HW, tiwé·nu N
pole for a flag, a flag pole, tahyá·yn hé·cu téhey N
pole for a tepee, tíwe N
pole for fishing, waw̓alpsáway wá·w̓a vtp
pole of a fishing spear (ké·tis) lá·pay N
polestar, luk̓upsí·mey luk̓ú·p VC
policeman: "arrester", ˀinpew̓é·t ˀinipí VS
polish, do carpentry work, plane, wisqáwk VS
polish, shoe, cú·yecmukeˀs cimú·k VS
polish, substance used to polish, cú·yeliwyikeˀs líwyik VS
polish something, make shiny, cú·yeliwyikse líwyik VS
polish something, make smooth, cú·yeti·pitkse tí·pit A
polishing, smoothing, cepé·ti·piti·pitin tí·pit A
polliwog, tadpole, ˀimulˀímul ˀímul N
pompous in speech, ostentatious, ˀipno·tosk̓t̓ípac tó·sk A
pond, bay, lake, ˀiwé·tem N
ponder, timmíyu VC
ponderosa pine, (cimú·xcimux) lá·qa lá·qa N
ponytail, wáˀpilx̣ pilex̣ N
poor, alone, without relatives, x̣oyímx̣oyim x̣oyím P
poor, be, yiyewicwí· VS
poor, be; be destitute, hiw̓í·twe VS
poor, be; be thin, niktí·k VS
poor, pitiable, yúˀc A
poor, pitifully ignorant, yuˀstiyewí·s yúˀc A
poor, poverty-stricken, miserable, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
poor, thin, niktí·kin̓ niktí·k VS
poor worker, wepqeqepsíˀs qepsí A
pop, crackle, explode, tóq VC
pop, make an explosive sound, ˀilé·se VC
poplar, cottonwood tree, qápqap N
popping open, t̓úˀxs t̓úxs VC
pop̓ping out one after another, mux̣lí·mux̣li·mux̣lí· P
porcelain, dish, chinaware, tilé·x̣ N
porcupine, sác̓as N
porcupine quills, work with, sác̓a VS
pork, hoq̓hó·q̓nim núkt hoq̓hó·q̓ N
porridge, sí·s N
portend, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
portion (of something), a section, k̓í·ma N
portion, a part, not all, tatóˀos N
portion, share, distribute (food), té·k̓e VC
portrait, act of portraying, "tuaázat" "tuaaza" VS
portrait, image, "pickis" N
portrayer, "tuaázauát" "tuaaza" VS
position, shift, lam VC(?)
possess, have, own, (with ˀe-) wé· VS
possess, hold, take care of, ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
possess, rule over, ˀiné·p V
possession of, in, hí·n sts
possessions, valuable; wealth, quˀí·swit qú·y A
possessor of..., í sts
possible (as 'as X as possible'), complete reduplication táˀc A
possibly, maybe, probably, pamná· P
post, stake, ˀipeylé·kt leylé·k VS
post office, tí·m̓esnim ˀiní·t tí·m̓es N
pot, hí·k̓ay N
pot for cooking, cilú·t̓es cilú· VS
potato, lapatá·t N
potato, wild, qeqí·t N
potion, love, k̓osay̓no·p̓álx̣ p̓alax̣ N
Potlatch Creek, yató·yn N
Potlatch River, yéqe N
pouch, pocket, container, ˀitétp̓es ˀíte VS
pouch for tobacco, tú·qitetp̓es tú·qi VS
pound (e.g., a steak), wesítx̣sitx̣ce sitéq P
pound (e.g., of heart), lik̓ú·p VC
pound (meat), ˀipc̓ó·qsa c̓ó·q VS
pound (prefix), tú· vtp
pound (to powder), toláˀqsa or tó·laˀqsa laˀq VS
pound (unit of weight), temí·newit hí·newi VS
pound, grind (e.g., dried root), tú·t VC
pound, knock, qáw VC
pound, tap, hammer, kíw VC
pound something to bits, toyá·q̓aqsa yá·q̓aq VS
pounded meat, hamámkin, N
pounding rock, ˀímse N
pounding to mix with something else, tusepé·twece tiwé· VC
pour, spread, spill, yeq̓ikí VS
pour out, pin̓í· VS
pour out, toss out, spill out, yeqéhtse léht VS
pout, dislike, sí·mk VC
poverty, hiw̓í·twet hiw̓í·twe VS
poverty-stricken, miserable, sad, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC

"powder", dirt, soil, ˀítx̣ ˀituq N
powder, gun, pox̣póx̣s N
powdery, dust-like, laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
power, being strong, qepsqepsné·wit qepisí VC
power, equipped with supernatural, tax̣á·m A
power of medicine man, tiwetí·tm̓ec tiwé·t N
powerfully, qepisíki qepisí VC
powers, call on one's, (with a refexive prefix) tx̣iy̓ak VS
pox, smallpox, sore, saháywit sáhay N
practise, do repeatedly, wiyé·kut kú· VS 'do'
practise, make an effort, hí·newi VS
prairie, plane, level land, tex̣péˀm tex̣peˀem N
prairie chicken, q̓áx̣no N
prairie owl, wiq̓é·twiq̓et wiq̓é·t N
praise, wehimeq̓í·skse himé·q A
praise, wetú·skse tú·s N
praise, worship, give thanks, watáˀsksa taˀs VS
praise someone, wató·sksa tó·sk A
pray, wewteléhnece léhne VC
pray, humble oneself, ˀipnú·yiyewkse yiyé·w VC
pray, worship, talapó·sa VC
pray to the spirit of sweathouse, taˀlamayó·ca mayó· VC
prayer, religion, worship, talapó·sa talapó·sa VC
praying mantis EPW, kiyéwkiyew N
pre-, before, ˀanó·qtkin̓ika ˀanó·qt N
preach, advise, straighten, wepé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
preach, lecture, harangue, tamtá·y VC
preacher, narrator, tamtayná·t tamtá·y VC
precede, go before, ˀinó·qti VS
precious, ciw̓é·tciw̓et ciw̓é·t A
precious, dear, valuable, hetéˀew hé·tewi VS
precious, indispensable, ˀó·y̓ax̣ciwatx̣ P
precious, very good, perfect, taˀsníx táˀc A
precipice, "áutikam" N
precisely, sure, yes, t̓ikúˀ P
precisely in such a manner, koˀsanníko or koˀsanníx koˀsan N
predestined, cursed, wé·yweˀnikin̓ ˀinikí VS
predict, guess, temé·kce hekí VC
predict, promise, wé·yweˀnikse, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
predictably, probably, maybe, pamná· P
prediction, temé·kin hekí VC
prefer, choose, ˀinipí VS
prefer, like, sayaqí VC
pregnant, be, piy̓úx̣tese miyáˀc piy̓úx̣te VS
pregnant, be, wé·s ˀilú·tpe ˀilú·t N
pregnant, with foal, ˀiyé·x A
premature, be, wiclé·m VC
premeditation, with, timmíyuki timmíyu VC
premonition by optical illusion, wiwé·plehpt wiwé·plehp VS
preparation of food for the sick, wá·winkaˀyn kaˀáy VC
preparation of salmon for drying, ˀiswí·sit ˀiswí·si VS
prepare, get ready, finish, ˀináhinaq̓isa hí· VC
prepare, get someone ready, cáwyawwaca wiyáwwa VC
prepare, wait for, láw̓yax̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
prepare food, kaˀáy VC
prepare oneself spiritually, (with a reflexive prefix) waywi VS
prepared, be, capáhmak VS
prepared, well, hí·tem̓yekin̓ hí·tem̓yek VS
preposterous, kaw̓í·swit P
present, give a, ˀiní VS
present, put before someone, ˀinikúse ˀinikí VS
present, show, let someone see, sepé·kce hekí VC
present, today, now, tá·qc N
presently, in a short while, soon, ˀec̓í·cpe ˀec̓í·c N
presents at a wedding, exchange, misqoyí· VS
preserve as a legend, wé·yweˀnikt ˀinikí VS
preside over, té·lkekeˀykse keˀéy VC
president, king, monarch, emperor, miyó·x̣at N
press, push, crowd, tiyé· vtp
press against something, tiyá·q̓papsa q̓apap VS
press and break, ˀipé·t̓uxskse t̓úxs VC
press something into a flat mass, cepé·łt̓eˀkse łit̓éˀ A
pressure, by, cepé· vtp
pressurized feeling inside, have a, tú·xtuk VC
prestige, lose, tuˀún VC
prestigious, prominent, good, tó·sx tó·sk A
pretence, in, táy vtsc
pretend, né·wi svtss
pretend, ˀinú·misemse misemí VS
pretend to be asleep, ˀinú·pinmikse piním VS
pretend to be clean, ˀinó·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
pretend to be dead, ˀipnú·tin̓kse tin̓ukí VC
pretend to be ignorant, ˀipnu·mimlu·wí·se mimílu· A
pretend to be playing, x̣alawitáyca x̣e·lé·wi VS
pretend to be sick, ˀinó·k̓omayksa k̓ó·may VC
pretend to be smart, ˀipnu·wepcuxné·wise wepcú·k A
pretend to be stupid, ˀinu·peleypeleyné·wise pé·ley VC
pretentious person (archaic), ˀilex̣ú·yemec N
pretty soon, mí·w̓acpa mí·w̓ac N
prevail, overwhelm, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
prevent, stop, niká·talqsa talaqí VC
preventing, tiyá·k̓alkt k̓alakí VC
prey, intended victim (of bear), tíwak̓mac N

price, payment, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
price, reward, wé·cetit wé·ceti VS
price, stipend, fee, payment, temé·tk̓ut temé·tk̓u VS
prick, cakák VS
prick, instigate, prod, goad, cuˀúpt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
prickle, a goad, blackberry thorn, cú·p̓iłkeˀs p̓íł VC
prickly, cakaxcákax cakák VS
prickly, cickaxcíckax cíckak N
prickly, bristly, tiskíntiskin tiskín A
prickly, thorny, tipipti̦pip tí̦pip A
pride, being proud, cíl̓i·n cíl̓i· VC
priest: "black shirt", sám̓x̣ cimú·xcimux sam̓aq N
prior to that, earlier, ˀanó·qtkin̓ika or ˀanó·qtkin̓ika·y ˀanó·qt N
prior to that, first, weye P
prison, jail, dungeon, sé·ktit sé·kti VS
prison, place of torment, hell, wé·psisuykinwe·s sisúy VC
prisoner, haswaláya N
private parts, penis, sí·kstiwa· sikis N
prize, value, hold dear, cherish, q̓ú·m VC
probably, predictably, maybe, pamná· P
proceed, go, kú· VS
proceed, move, keˀéy VC
proceed, walk, lí·k VC
prod, goad, instigate, cuˀúpt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
produce, take out, pull out, ˀinekéhtse léht VS
produce steam, mimú·y VS
profane, rude, rough, unmannerly, ˀoqsó·qs A
progress, advance, move, tiyí· VC
projection, ciwáyn N
prominent, be; be famous, tequ·yí·k VC
prominent, distinguished, tó·sx tó·sk A
prominent, in plain sight, k̓ey̓íx k̓ey̓ík A
promise, sepu·ˀnikú·se ˀinikí VS
promise, ˀiná·tkopahsasa láhsa VS
promontory, simí·nekem N
pronghorn, female, coq̓aláynin̓ N
pronghorn, male, lak̓á·lix N
prop up, sé·wselikse wisé· V
prop up (one's) head, wéwcete VS
prop (something) up, brace up, temeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
prop (something) up with hand, cepé·keˀewkse keˀéw VC
propagate, sepe·piˀímce piˀím VC
proper, good, táˀc A
property (packed for travel), wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
property, goods, peˀtú· N
property, treasure, wealth, quˀí·swit qú·y A
prophecy, temé·yet̓et yet̓e VS
prophesy, ˀimé·c̓inp VS
prophet, ˀimé·c̓inpun ˀimé·c̓inp VS
propitiate, k̓ipstáy VC
propitiate, worship with offering, taˀlamayó·ca mayó· VC
propose (marriage), way̓mi VS
propose (marriage), court, ten̓iwé· VS
prosperity, affluence, ˀa·yáwit ˀa·yáwi VS
prosperous, affluent, luxurious, ˀatakaˀám̓yac A
prostitute, kicuyew̓é·t kícuy N
prostrate, throw down, tu·léhnece léhne VC
protect oneself, defend, taplíwi VS
protect with words, stand up for, (with ˀile 'talk') payo VC
protected, be, (with prefix tiw̓ele) wé·k VS
protecting oneself with arrows, tax̣taplíwit taplíwi VS
protection, cross under, tiyekpú·yikse tiyekípe N
protrude (?), ququ vtp
protruding, hard, stiff, solid, tukuxtúkux tukúx A
"protruding last", red, luc̓é·l̓ luc̓é·l A
proud, be, cíl̓i· VC
proud (e.g., of girls), be, ˀilepqé· VC
proudly proceed, go victoriously, sawáya VC
prove, show, sepé·kce hekí VC
provisions, food, hípt hipí VS
provoke, make someone angry, té·x̣ic̓emkse x̣í·c̓em VC
provoked, angered, x̣ic̓é·mnin̓ x̣í·c̓em VC
prowling after women, go, ˀimelé·yeq VS
prying, nosy, inquisitive, piten̓ewit̓ípec ten̓ewí· VS
pubic hair, símtey N
public, plain, lawwí·t A
public, prominent, k̓ey̓íx k̓ey̓ík A
prominent, in plain sight, k̓ey̓ík A
publicize, make known, advertise, septequ·yí·kce tequ·yí·k VC
"publish", give news, tamtá·y VC
puff (as when shaking out powder), qú·x̣ hikú·se qú·x̣ P
puffs (as in smoke signals), in, páy P
pugnacious, eager to fight, piˀyeq̓iswit̓ípec ˀiyéq A
puke, vomit, wé·w̓u·q VS
pull (e.g., belt) to tighten, niká·q̓papsa q̓apap VS
pull (e.g., clothes) off, ˀipné·wiwqi·ce wiqí· VC
pull (e.g., of feather), niké·ck̓uxskse ck̓uxsk VS
pull (feather off birds), niké·tuqse túq VC
pull, cut, thin (e.g., horse tail), niká·calkt cal VS
pull, jerk something away, walápsksa láps V
pull and destroy, niká·ck̓ilksa cik̓í·l VC

pull away, separate by pulling, niké·suʔpse suʔup VS
pull hair (e.g., as a mean child), yuquq VS
pull hard (e.g., rope), niké·qittise qitti VS
pull in ones waistline, ʔimó·hicawx hicá·w A
pull off (e.g, a leg), hoł VS
pull off, remove (e.g., a hat), niká·q̓ołksa q̓ół V
pull off, separate by pulling, niké·suʔpse suʔup VS
pull off, slip off, take off, x̣ół V
pull out, niké·ck̓uxskse ck̓uxsk VS
pull out (e.g., plant), niké·quʔx̣skse quʔx̣s V
pull out (e.g., tooth), hoł VS
pull out (e.g., weed), t̓úx VC
pull out, separate by pulling, niké·suʔpse suʔup VS
pull out, weed, niké·tuqse túq VC
pull something off, niká·x̣aʔpsa x̣aʔp VS
pull something open, (with prefix niké·) wakaʔ V
pull the trigger, niké·k̓picksel k̓ipíc V
pull with hand (e.g., fiber), niké· vtp
pulling hair (e.g., to tease), niké·yquqt yuk̓ú·m A
pulling off of bark with hand, niká·x̣a·pt x̣á·p VC
pulp, make, wesítx̣sitx̣ce sitéq P
pulped, crumbled to pieces, sitex̣sitéx̣ sitéq P
pulpit, *tamtáynwa·s tamtá·y VC
pulsate, lik̓ú·p VC, luk̓ú·p VC
pulsate (of heart), típ VC
pulse, artery, vein, pápay N
pulverize, granulate, crush, laʔq VS
pumpkin: "yellow squash", maqsmáqs sepx̣ulekeʔí x̣ule VC
punch, box, sting, hit, knock, ʔipt̓é· VS
punch, kick, pelt, bump, peʔk VS
punch a hole, wac̓á·mksa c̓am VC
puncture, break open, cut open, t̓úxs VC
pungent taste, of, pisáq̓is pisáq A
punish, make someone learn, sepé·ssuyce sisúy VC
punish, make someone sad, sepéʔtx̣ewce ʔé·tx̣ew VC
punish, correct, torment, wé·psisuykse sisúy VC
punishment, wé·psisuykt sisúy VC
"pupil", band of people, ʔiné·k̓nikt ʔinikí VS
pupil of the eye, cilímcamokin cámok A, sílu N
purblind, be, tité·wi VS
purchase, buy, sell, trade, ʔitam̓ayá· VS
purchase a bride, winí·ni VS
pure, be, maq VC
pure, clean, kayxkáyx kayk VS
purge, empty the bowels, sapáʔtsa ʔá·t VS
purge, purify, clean, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
purge oneself, ʔiné·kpikeʔykse keʔéy VC
purification, sweetening, capá·maqin maq VC
purify (e.g., the air), capá·maqca maq VC
purify oneself (e.g., for a race), ʔipnáhoyca hoy VC
purify oneself spiritually, ʔinó·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
purity, kayxkayxná·wit kayk VS
purple, cí·ciyele A
purplish bluish color (of rocks), paló·tpalot paló·t N
purpose, on, timmíyuki timmíyu VC
purpose, thought, intention, né·kt nekí VS
purpose of (noun), for the, ʔayn sts
purpose of (verb), for the, t vsts + k sis
purse, pocket, kicú·yʔitetp̓es kícuy N, ʔíte VS
pursue, teqetiw̓ehkeʔykse keʔéy VC
pursue, chase, tiw̓ek vtp
pursue, follow, tiwí·k VC
pursue, move toward, kiyú· kú· VS
pursue, seek, ʔipé·w̓i VS
pursue around, tw̓ekíxnikse lixnik VS
pursuit, tiwí·kin tiwí·k VC
pursuit, be in, ʔetwik vtsc
pus, pus-like secretion, héqs heqes N
push, (with keʔéy) sú·ye vtp
push, crowd, press, tiyé· vtp
push, drive, sú·ye vtp
push, tap (with hammer), knock, weʔnikíse ʔinikí VS
push (e.g., a pole) to stop a canoe, có·talqsa talaqí VC
push away from shore with pole, ʔiné·cu·lewikse lewí·k VS
push back, block, tiyá·k̓alksa k̓alakí VC
push down (e.g., a tree), sé·wlikse wilí·k VS
push down, unfold, peel off, stat V
push in, (with prefix cú·) yet̓e VS
push or roll down (e.g., sleeves), capá·statksa stat V
push out in a canoe, ʔiyéhtse léht VS
push something under, cú·yex̣eʔpse x̣eʔepí VC
"push up and down to ease oneself", "wiyú·ʔx" P
push with a pole, cú· vtp
push with force, tuqúy VC
pushes (child on a swing), give, so·yá·nx̣ lixnik VS
put, be, (with sé·p) x̣u VC
put, place, té·m vtp, temé· vtp
put, place, put down, bury, ʔinikí VS
put (e.g., a halter on a horse), wesítkse sitk VS
put (e.g., a needle) through, culéhtse léht VS
put (e.g., camas) in roasting pit, té·mek VS
put (e.g., grass) in water, ʔipt̓ilú·se lu· VS
put (food) in (something), ʔipteki·kse ʔipté·k VS

put (food) on (something), ˀiptekiké·cese liké·ce VS
put (someone) into flight, sé·wlelikce lí·k VC
put (something) around, wrap, ˀiqt̓ó· VC
put (something) down, teˀépelikse teˀépe VC
put (something) down for someone, ˀinikú·se ˀinikí VS
put (something) in, fill, ˀíte VS
put (something) in a shelter, túke·sise túke·s N
put (something) in between, piy̓úx̣te VS
put a baby in a baby board, ˀipáwa VC
put a design (e.g., on moccasins), tílewtim̓ece tílew vtp(?)
put a patch on in mending something, tí·ktemeylekse leylé·k VS
put a spell on, place a curse on wé·yweˀnikse ˀinikí VS
put a string on (a bow), (with niké·) wwa V
put an edge on, border, hem, welé·mi VS
put an injunction on someone, sapataqatálqsa tamá·lwitki talaqí VC
put around waist under clothing, piy̓úx̣te VS
put away, dispose of, táwta VC
put branches in the roasting pit, hé·wsil̓ik VS
put claw marks on something, tuk̓elétp̓ese letp̓é· VS
put cloth over a girl's head, way̓mi VS
put diapers on, (with niké·) k̓o·lli VS
put down flooring or bedding, hé·wsil̓ik VS
put down, bury, deposit, lay down, ˀinikí VS
put down, release, loosen, untie, weqí· VC
put feathers on arrows, wepté· VS
put forth much final effort, ˀipné·qpisce qepisí VC
put hand on something, tukepeliké·cese liké·ce VS
put heads together, pí·wawtaˀamksa ˀamokí VC
put hide in a solution of brain, yex̣yeqí· VS
put in (e.g., an enclosure), sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
put in (e.g., a hole), pawn, tu·leylé·kse leylé·k VS
put in (e.g., sheath, quiver), ˀipeleté·se leté· VS
put in between, pull (a shade), capá·yapsa yap VS
put in one's word, (with we 'with words') k̓ít VC
put into (e.g., pocket, case), cepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
put moccasins on someone, sepé·ˀlepqetise ˀilé·pqet N
put on (an article of clothing), hí· svtss
put on (clothes), wepelí·kse lí·k VS
put on (e.g., leggings), tox̣pilaylá·ksa leylé·k VS
put on (e.g., shoes), sų́·yeylekse leylé·k VS
put on a bandage, wal̓á·x̣otx̣otca x̣ot VC
put on a hat, tá·qma·łisa tá·qma·ł N
put on a head dress, ˀisú·sise ˀisú·s N
put on a shawl, tiwéyeq VS
put on a shirt (or a dress), sam̓qí·sa sam̓aq N
put on gloves, wepté·x̣ise wé·ptex̣ N
put on moccasins, ˀilé·pqetise ˀilé·pqet N
put on paint face using palm, sí·wi VS
put on socks/stockings/nylons, ˀilé·ptekeyise ˀilé·ptekey N
put on the brakes, có·yatalqsa talaqí VC
put one's arms around, wax̣líxniksa lixnik VS
put or arrange (sweathouse) rocks, káya VC
put out (e.g., fire), hí·ta·sksa ta·sí VC
put out (fire), tahastáhas kú·se tahas VC
put out (fire), turn off, tó·sk VS
put powder on, capá·maqca maq VC
put saddle on something, sapoˀsa·poˀsí·sa ˀisá·pa VC
put some tobacco in a peacepipe, ˀipceleté·se leté· VS
put someone down (in wrestling), wetkúytese tukʷéyte VS
put someone down, insult, tá·sy̓awksa siy̓a·w VC
put someone to sleep by talking, té·pinmikse piním VS
put something down (on ground), teˀépelikse teˀépe VC
put something down upon something, teˀépelikecese liké·ce VS
put something in line, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
put things away, save, wiyé·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
put things together (with a pin), cú·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
put together (e.g., tepee poles), coqí· VS
put together, insert, séˀpete VS
put up (e.g., a tepee), hipeséwsekeˀyke keˀéy VC
put up (e.g., a tepee), sapaláhsasa láhsa VS
put up (e.g., tepee poles), wasqilí·ksa wasqí VC
put up a post, ˀipé·lp̓eqse lip̓eqí VC
put weight on (something), crush, simíce VS
put weights on tent when windy, tamá·talqsa talaqí VC
put wood on fire, burn wood, t̓e VS
putrid, be, má·ci VS
putting foot down to stop someone, tolá·talqt talaqí VC
puzzle someone by speech, té·peleykse pe·lé·y VC
puzzled, be, wiy̓uwíy̓u VC

Q

quack (as a duck), hinimí· VS
quack, false doctor, wiclé·m tiwé·t wiclé·m VC
quadrupeds, tukpíwtelikin lí·k VC
quadrupeds with hoofs, wú·lewtelikin lí·k VC
quadrupeds with paws, wepíwtelikin lí·k VC
quadrupeds, small, ceptukwitelikin ceptukte vtp
quake, shake, shiver, x̣pípip VC
quake, pulsate, luk̓ú·p VC
quarrel, cí·w̓at VC
quarrel, dispute strongly, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
quarrel (often of women), berate, ˀix̣ilpí· VS
quarter (25 cents), kóta N
quarter, lodging, ˀiní·t N
quarter, one fourth, pí·leptipeme pí·lep Nu
queen (of playing cards), ˀá·yat N
quench (fire), tahastáhas kú·se tahas VC
question, make an inquiry, ask, sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
(question particle), wé·t P
questionable, talwiqín̓as wiqí· VC
questioning, doubting, talawí·qin wiqí· VC
quick, hard to catch, elusive, tax̣á·m A
quick, hurry (showing impatience), weye P
quick, swift, fast moving, há·mtiˀc há·mti A
quick to step around, camcám cam A
quick tempered, x̣iyá·px̣iyap x̣iyá·p P
quickly, (often with ki) lamlamát N
quickly, hurriedly, carelessly, tok̓ʷala vtp
quickly, suddenly, in a hurry, teqe vtp
quickly open, x̣alláp x̣aláp VS
quiet (e.g., a quarrel), rebuke, taˀátk VS
quiet, be; be lazy, lé·q̓ey VC
quiet, be; be peaceful, ˀé·yewi VS
quiet, be; be silent, sáw VC
quiet, silent, sáw̓is sáw VC
quiet, steady, settled, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
quiet, unconcerned, oblivious, titolá·t titó·la VS
quiet disposition, of, qaˀán A
quietly, cetú·x P
quietly, slowly, ˀiˀyéwki P
quill, feather, wing, wé·ptes N
quill of porcupine, các̓as N
quilt, ˀispú·qil, ˀispú·qul, ˀispú·qun N
quirt, whip, wahiloskóˀs hí·lusk VS
quit, leave, depart from, niwíhnaca wíhne VC
quit bullshitting!, wé·c̓u pí·tex̣e·leyx x̣e·ley VC
quite, very, indeed, q̓oˀ P
quiver, case for holding arrows, céˀlu·y N
quiver, shake, tremble, x̣ipípip VC
quiver strap, ˀisé·peˀs ˀise·pí VS

R

rabbit, cottontail, hé·y̓uxc N
rabbit, jack, wilá·l̓ix lí·k VC
rabbit, rock, ˀisk̓í·l̓ N
rabbit, snowshoe, pálx̣c N
Rabbit Leggings (man's name), hey̓u·xctohnin̓ tóhon N
rabbitbrush, gray, qémqem N
raccoon, k̓ayk̓áyoc N
Raccoon Boy, k̓ayk̓ayó·chacwal k̓ayk̓áyoc N
race (e.g., horses), wilalwiqíca lwiqí VC
race horse, wilalwiqín̓as lwiqí VC
race track, wílalwix̣niw̓a·s lwiqí VC
racer snake, blue, k̓uyímk̓uyim N
rack, something tied across a, wel̓ú·yikt wé·yik VS
rack, wood, board, ˀitiyektsáway ˀitiyé·k VS, saway N
rack for drying meat, túke·s N
rack for drying salmon, ˀisné·s N
radiate, ˀilapáyksa pá·y VC
radio: "(thing) to listen to", mic̓yó·x̣oˀt̓as ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
radio: "compulsive talker", paypayló·ya páy P
radio: "talkative (thing)", c̓ix̣n̓ípec c̓í·q VC
radio: "tattletale", tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
radio (jocular), t̓uxn̓ípec t̓úk VC
raft, wít̓e N
raft, on a flat object, tú· vtp
raft rope (of serviceberry vine) té·wtes wit̓áˀayn té·wtes N
raft steering, on a, wit̓é· vtp
rafter, tepee pole, tíwe N
rag, cloth, (bed) sheet, qé·mu N
rags, worn out clothes, cim̓qáqt N
railing, wepéˀqt péˀq VS
railroad, kicú·ynim ˀískit kícuy N
railroad car, ˀalá·nm séwlekeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
rain, wé·qi VS
rain (especially downpour), yeq̓ikí VS
rain (a drop here, a drop there), c̓is P
rain, come down (of rain, snow), teqí·k VS
rain, in, wé·qitpe wé·qi VS
rain mistily, drizzle, pís VC
rain or snow, be sheltered from, (with prefix tiw̓ele) wé·k VS
rain or snow, in, tiw̓ele vtp
rainbow, wacámyos N
rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, waw̓á·łam N
raining, stop, taˀawí VS
rainy season HW, wé·qin̓ wiyéwc̓et wé·qi VS, wic̓é· VS
raise, lift, carry up, ˀinakáhsasa láhsa VS
raise, put (e.g., tepee pole) up, sapaláhsasa láhsa VS

raise, put something upright, séwsekeʔykse keʔéy VS
raise (e.g., a child), sepe·piʔímce piʔím VC
raise (e.g., dust, powdery snow), tulé·quqse qúq VS
raise (hair), wiclataʔpalásasa láhsa VS
raise arms in terror or despair, wepseqsé·qise sé·q VS
raise eyebrow, wink, signal, wiy̓é·xc P
raise fishing pole, waw̓alqíkaʔyksa lqí vtp
raise hair using clay, cá·wt̓alahsasa láhsa VS
raise one's hand, ʔiná·tkopahsasa láhsa VS
raise oneself, ʔipné·nkexeʔykse xeʔéy VC
raise someone up with a rope, tamankaʔcapáhsasa ʔise·pí VS
raise the back in a hump, kim̓ú·y VC
raise the upper part of the body, xeʔéy VC
raisin, grape, puk̓umtí·n N
raising of hair with clay, cá·wt̓alahsat láhsa VS
rake, qeqeʔtí·t̓es qeqéʔt N
rake, gather using a rake, tiw̓aʔámksa ʔamokí VC
rake into something, tiw̓etu·leylé·kse leylé·k VS
raking with a pointed object, tiw̓a vtp
rancid, be, paspasí· VS
random, at, láwyix N
range of mountains HW, té·nex̣ne N
rapacious, kleptomaniac, pex̣wit̓ípec pé·x̣wi VS
rape, (with niké·) lipí VS
rape, yaq̓áhsat láhsa VS
rape, insult (archaic), ʔitíwi VS
Rapid River near Riggins, ID, yáwwinma N
rapids, há·wn N
rapids, rippling, mú·llit mú·lli VS
rare, very, pawway̓atníx wáy̓at A
rascal, scoundrel, rogue, vagrant, tex̣peʔemé tex̣péʔem N
rash, have a, tikíkim VC
rash, itch, hé·y̓s N
rash, senseless(ly), timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
rasp, file, whetstone, sá·pi·kaʔs sá·pi·k VS
raspberry, fruit of bramble, t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
raspberry, red, heʔilpéʔilp ʔilp VS
raspberry, Rubus macropetalus, cé·qet N
raspberry, Rubus nivalis, cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
rat, long tailed, tuʔúynu kikú·het tuʔúynu N
rat, muskrat, páptic N
rat, wood rat, wísi· N
rather, yes, náʔko P
rattle (of rattlesnake), caycayál̓as N
rattle, make noise, weyeʔlé·sece ʔilé·se VC
rattlers made from dried dewclaws, c̓al̓á·kstin N
rattlesnake, wé·x̣pus N
rattlesnake (myth), nenínme né·n N
rattlesnake, small, paqax̣páqax̣ N
ravage, demolish, sack, laʔám̓ kú·se laʔám VC
ravage, mar, make worse, vitiate, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
ravage, set fire, tukwé·p VS
ravaged, be, có·lak̓awik̓awica k̓awi V
raven, qó·qox̣ N
"raven", "imeléht", "himeléht" N
ravine, a valley, a draw, a gully, teqéynekt N
ravine, gulch, valley, póhol N
ravine with brush growing in it, sáqan N
raw, eat something, qá·msk VS
raw, uncooked, himísl A
rawhide container, parfleche, ʔisá·ptakay ʔisá·pa VC, tekey vsts
rawhide rope, píyex̣s N
rawhide tepee, píyex̣c̓ini·t ʔiní·t N
ray of light, ʔilápaykt pá·y VC
razor, knife, sword, wálc walac N
re- (as in remake, redo), lamq vtss, VC
re- , back (as in come back), toq vtss
reach (designated time), c̓áʔ VC
reach, come to, pá·y VC
reach, fail to; fall short, wiclé·m VC
reach, land, descend, teqí·k VS
reach, overtake, hewtuk̓í· VS
reach, try, measure, hí·newi VS
reach an end (of one's territory), keʔéw VC
reach inside (e.g., a tepee), tukepeylekú·se leylé·k VS
reach out, tukepelí·kse lí·k VS
reach the shore, taq̓í· VS
read, hité·me VC
read (a book), watch, tak̓áy VC
reading matter, hité·men̓es hité·me VC
ready, be, capáhmak VS
ready, get, ʔináhinaq̓isa hí· VC
ready, get someone, (with a causative prefix) wiyáwwa VC
ready, handy, hiʔléx̣ P
ready for something, get oneself, (with a reflexive prefix) waywi VS
ready to leave, be, lawtáy VC
ready to shout, get, ʔinacaptiyó·ksa tiyó·k VC
real, true, ʔikú·yn ʔikú·y A
Real Grizzly Bear (man's name), x̣ax̣a·sníx x̣áx̣a·c N
really, cuʔú P
really, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
really, truly, ʔikú·y̓nu ʔikú·y A
really good blanket made of hide, ʔispihí·n N
reap, mow, cut grass, harvest, tuʔpí VC
reappear, come back, pá·ytoqsa pá·y VC
rear (e.g., a child), sepe·piʔímce piʔím VC
rear, back, hé·lex hé·lek N

rear end, rear guard, helekínme hé·lek N
rear of tepee, teqé·x̣ teqé·q N, ˀalá·so N
rear, rise on the hind legs, welelíxnikse lixnik VS
reason, figure things out, timmíyu VC
reason, for no good, (with another stem) qeqé·wi VS
reason, for that, konwacá·n wecé·n sis, konímyawa yawa sis
reason, for that; therefrom, kakoní·x ke P
reason, for this, kínwecet wecé·n sis
reason, for what, manámawacat wecé·n sis, mínmyawa mi D
reason, for which, míniku·ˀayn mi D
reason, for whose, ˀisí·wecet ˀisí· D
reason, origin, source, cause, súqt suqut N
reason, without, lilk̓úx P
reason of, for the, wecé·n sis, yawa sis
reasonable, be; be right, tuk̓ukí VC
reasonable, good, táˀc A
reasonable, sensible, tim̓neyí·n tim̓íne N
rebuke, quiet (e.g., a quarrel), taˀátk VS
rebuttal, make a quick, có·yatkalayksa takalay VC
recede, lamalí· VS
recede (of river), t̓aˀáw VC
recede (of water), hisí·x̣ P
receive, ˀinpú·kinise ˀinipí VS
receive, take hold of, ˀinipí VS
receive a supernatural warning, silimwé·plehpse lehp VS
receive gladly, k̓ipstáy VC
receiving a guardian spirit, wá·y̓atin wá·y̓at VS
recently, ˀec̓í·cpeme ˀec̓í·c N
recently, a little while ago, ˀec̓í·cpe ˀec̓í·c N
receptacles, hí·k̓ay N
recipient of counsel, listener, mistalqaw̓á·t talaqí VC
reciprocally, pi· vtp, stp
reckless, láwyix N
reckless, careless, heedless, tim̓né·nut tim̓íne N
reckon, count, hité·me VC
reckon, think, nekí VS
recline, lie down, ˀiné·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
recline, prop one's head up, wéwtelikse lí·k VS
recognition by sight, silé·wsukt sukí VS
recognition by smell, nú·xsukt sukí VS
recognition by taste, hímkesukt sukí VS
recognition by touch, tuké·psukt sukí VS
recognition by voice/sound, missú·kt sukí VS
recognize, suˀkú·y VS
recognize, find, know, sukí VS
recognize by sight, silé·wsukse sukí VS
recognize by taste, hímkesukse sukí VS
recognize by touch and so on, téwyek VS
recognize someone by voice/sound, missukíse sukí VS
recognize, not, sí·w̓e VC
recoil in repulsion, sesexpí·t VC
recoil in surprise, cíckup VS
recollect, remember, timí·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
recollect frightful moments, sisyukí VC
recollection, sisyúkin sisyukí VC
recommend, give advice, té·timmiyuce timmíyu VC
recompense, repay, reward, wé·ceti VS
reconcile, become friendly again, pihimyú·ce hé·nek̓e himyú· VC
reconcile, make up (after fight), sapá·kolamqsa lamq vtss, VC
reconcile, reunite, qé·lewi VS
reconciliation, reunion, qé·lewit qé·lewi VS
reconnoiter, look over, scout, sik̓é·y̓k VS
record, make marks, tí·m̓e VC
record, sing into something, weˀnpleylé·kse leylé·k VS
record, talk into something, c̓ix̣leylé·kse c̓í·q VC, leylí·k VS
recount, report, lecture, tamtá·y VC
recount one's spiritual experience, (with a reflexive prefix) tx̣iy̓ak VS
recover, come back to life, witeléhtse léht VS
recover, get something back, hí·toq hí· VC
recovery, witeléhtit léht VS
rectify, straighten out, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
rectilinear, tuk̓uxtúk̓ux tuk̓ukí VC
rectum, yuk̓ú·m̓les yuk̓ú·m A
red, ˀilp̓ílp ˀilp VS
red (darkish red), luc̓é·l A
red (dark pink), lemlé·mt N
red, be, ˀilp VS
red, become, ˀilep VC
red colored face paint, ˀé·t̓is N
red dye, cepé·keˀilpeˀs ˀilp VS
red eyes, have, silíwete VS
red hot, ˀilec vtp
red hot, be, ˀileckemké·mise ké·m V
Red Moccasin-Top (man's name), sá·psis ˀilp̓ílp sá·psi VS
Red Owl (man's name), sax̣latámo ˀilp̓ílp sax̣latámo N
red raspberry, Rebus idaeus, heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
Red Raven (man's name), qó·qox̣ ˀilp̓ílp qó·qox̣ N
Red River, tukpé·nm wá·w̓am tukúpe N
Red River Hotsprings, ˀiyeq̓í·spe ˀiyéq A
red speck, red spots on skin HW, ˀílp ˀilp VS
Red Sun, wiyetene·t̓ilp̓ílp wiyetené·t N
Red Sunset Glow (woman's name), té·l̓elikt ˀilp̓ílp té·l̓elikt N
Red Swan (man's name), wetyétmes ˀilp̓ílp wetyétmes N

red thornberry, telex̣ N
reddish, loc̓á·loc̓al loc̓á·l A
reddish earth, ˀaytíwam N
redeem, hí·toq hí· VC
redheaded woodpecker, kiwkiwlú·ye kíw VC
redly, ˀillíp P
redly, showing reddish color, luc̓é·l̓ luc̓é·l A
redo, do again, kó·lamqsa lamq vtss, VC
redolent, be; be sweet-smelling, maq VC
redress, set right, rectify, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
reduced in size, k̓í·m̓ P
reed, toyq̓í·ks N
reed basket, willow basket, táx̣cik̓ay táx̣s N
Reed's Creek, ˀasáqa N
reenter, enter again, go back in, ˀá·ctoqsa ˀá·c VS
reflect (of flame), ˀilapáyksa pá·y VC
reflect, think about, timmíyu VC
reflecting, liwyixlíwyix líwyik VS
reflex action, move in a, cíckup VS
refrain, abstain from, há·wt VC
refresh with water, yáx̣hawlapsa hawlapí VC
refreshed, feel, hawlapí VC
refrigerator, yaw̓í·c̓ayn yáw VS
refrigerator, freezer, sepé·sc̓et̓es síc̓e VS
refrigerator, ice box, tehsáyn téhes N
refund, give back, ˀiní·toqsa ˀiní· VS
refusal, ˀiyew̓yú·t ˀiyew̓yú· VS
refuse, hate, cí·mkce cimik VC
refuse, reject, tiwqí· VC
refuse, turn down, reject, ˀiyew̓yú· VS
regain, hí·toq hí· VC
regain health, be alive, waq̓iswí·sa wá·q A
regard A as B, nekí VS
region, land, wé·tes N
regret, repent, feel guilty, (with a reflexive prefix) tá·n̓ani VS
regrettably, koˀsáyn P
reign, govern, miyox̣ató·wisa miyó·x̣at N
reign over, te·q̓iswiyú·se té·q A
reimburse, repay, pay back, wá·catitoqsa wé·ceti VS
reimbursement, compensation, pí·wacatitoqt wé·ceti VS
rein: "(thing) to pull to drive", niké·ˀnikeˀs ˀinikí VS
rein: "(thing) to pull to stop", niká·talqaˀs talaqí VC
reindeer, female, tatáp̓ay N
reinforce, patch, pile up, yaqˀni VS
reinforce, strengthen, tix̣alá·yi VS
reining (a horse), driving, wiyé·nikeˀnikt ˀinikí VS
reject, dislike, hate, p̓á·l̓a VC
reject, drive out by talking, te·tiyelehtse léht VS
reject, refuse, tiwqí· VC
reject, refuse, hate, cí·mkce cimik VC
reject, refuse, turn down, ˀiyew̓yú· VS
reject, throw away, wiqí· VC
rejoice, "kiwel" VC
rejoice, be happy, ˀé·y̓s VC
rejoice, be thankful, liló·y VC
relapse, "limúk" VC
relapse, have a, taqalámqsa lamq vtss, VC
relate, tell, tamtá·y VC
relationship, himiyuné·wit himíyu N
relative, call someone a, himyú· VC
relative, younger, nícu K
(relative particle), ke P
relatives, be alone without one's, ˀelwit̓é·twise ˀelwít̓et N
relatives, without, x̣oyímx̣oyim x̣oyím P
relatives and in-laws, himíyu N
relax, haywá· VC
relax, take a rest, ˀipná·sapayawca yáw VC
relaxed, be, cok̓ʷáy VC
relaxing by walking around, ˀináˀpsqihaywakayiksa haywá· VC
release, drop, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
release, loosen, discard, weqí· VC
release, untie, unlace, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
releasing (something) by pulling, niké·k̓pickse k̓ipíc V
reliable, careful, kiteˀkíteˀ kitreˀ A
reliable, dependable, titm̓ínenin̓ titm̓íne VC
reliable, trustworthy, lawwí·t A
relieve, assist, wapá·yatasa yá·ta VS
relieve pain, yá·m̓ot VC
religion, dreamer, tiwetí·timt tiwé·t N
religion, worship, prayer, talapó·sa talapó·sa VC
religion of seven drums, wé·set N
religious, talapo·san̓ípac talapó·sa VC
religious, being, há·wtin há·wt VC
religious ceremony (Christian), tálapó·saná·wit talapó·sa VC
religious ceremony (Dreamer), ˀipnú·cililpt cilí·lp VC
religious person, talapó·sanin̓ talapó·sa VC
relish, enjoy (food or drink), yoqó·p VC
relish, like, prefer, sayaqí VC
reluctant, haˀcná·yox̣ A
reluctant to go, be, wiyá·q̓ilawca q̓í·law VC
reluctantly, henímnin̓ henîm VC
rely on, believe in, titm̓íne VC
rely on, depend on, hiˀnéhi VS
rely on, have confidence, keˀéw VC
rely on, believe, hope, depend on, titm̓íne VC
remain, be left, teqé·wse wé· VS
remain, survive, be left, tequ·pé·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS

remake, make over, haní·lamqsa lamq vtss, VC
remedy, medicine, sáykiptat̓as sáykipta VS
remember, timí·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
remember (as in ‘oh! now I r.), túxsuʔ P
remember, suddenly come to mind, p̓íł kú·se p̓íł VC
remember frightful moments, sisyokcá·qa sisyukí VC
remind someone of sadness, yiyé·wtimse yiyé·w VC
remind someone of something, té·tmipn̓ise pin̓í· VS
remiss, lazy, hil̓á·y̓aw hil̓áy VC
remodel, ʔesepekimti·né·wise kímti A
remodel and make it worse, lewqepsiʔískse qepsí A
remodel for improvement, láwtaʔcksa táʔc A
remorse very keenly, feel, tim̓né·kikeʔtise kikéʔet N
remorseful, be, q̓é·seʔ VC
“remorseful”, be, ʔipné·ʔlepcimkce cimik VC
remote, distant, wáy̓at A
remove (an article of clothing), q̓ół V, x̣ół V
remove (e.g., a scab), lux̣s V
remove, cut, cal VS
remove, cut off, (with ʔice) lam VC(?)
remove, dislodge, hiyá·la VC
remove, loosen, dislodge, láps V
remove, plunder, take away, lipí VS
remove, pull off, slide off, x̣ół V
remove, sever, suʔup VS
remove and sample, (with temc) k̓uyé·lp VS
remove by pulling, niká·x̣aʔpsa x̣aʔp VS
remuneration, compensation, pí·wacatitoqt wé·ceti VS
renew, improve, renovate, (with prefix le·w) limq VS
renew one’s sorrow, ʔipneyyé·wtimse yiyé·w VC
renounce, cast off, wiqí· VC
renovate, ʔesepekimti·né·wise kímti A
renowned, famous, tequ̇·yí·xnin̓ tequ̇·yí·k VC
rent, borrow, wé·msi VS
repaid, sapá·c̓aʔn c̓áʔ VC
repair, (with prefix le·w) limq VS
repay, pay back, wá·catitoqsa wé·ceti VS
repeat (an act), ʔinplámqsa lamq vtss, VC
repeat (words), walámqca lamq vtss, VC
repeat another’s words, imitate, ʔilé·psquʔyese suquʔyé· VS
repeat what one hears, misquʔyé·se suquʔyé· VS
repeatedly, ʔilí·l vtp
repeatedly, again, lamq vtss, VC
repeatedly, do, wiyé·kut kú· VS ‘do’
repeatedly move, luk̓ú·pluk̓upin luk̓ú·p VC
repent, tim̓ná·k̓o·mayca k̓ó·may VC
repent, feel guilty, regret, (with a reflexive prefix) tá·n̓ani VS
repentant, be, q̓é·seʔ VC
reply, answer, misteqeʔénpse ʔinipí VS
reply, give a snappy, ʔipná·co·yatkalayksa takalay VC
report, disclose, reveal, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
report, express oneself, (with reflexive prefix) wektí· VS
report, preach, lecture, tamtá·y VC
report, testify, tell on, tamá·payk VS
reporter, tamapaykaw̓á·t pá·y VC
reporting, tamá·paykt tamá·payk VS
repose, rest: “make oneself cool”, ʔipná·sapayawca yáw VS
representative, ʔilepsquʔyew̓é·t suquʔyé· VS
repress, hold back, tiyá·k̓alkt k̓alakí VC
reprimand, lecture, correct, taʔátk VS
reprimand, scold, x̣ilipi VS
reproach, blame, censure, damn, tá·n̓ani VS
reptile, tuk̓míwtelikin lí·k VC
reptile like toad w/green stripes, ʔicx̣aʔlá·tiya N
repulsive, find, hil̓qí VC
repulsive, find; dislike, p̓á·l̓a VC
repulsive, hideous, horrifying, sisex̣pí·t A
reputation, of good; honorable, k̓al̓í·c A
reputation, of good; responsible, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
“request a supply”, “q̓ol” V
request for son’s wife HW, wilekeʔykú·t keʔéy VC
require, insist upon, q̓usísim VC
research, ceptemelíxnikt lixnik VS
resemblance, hé·cet hé·ce VS
resemble, hé·ce VS
resembling, like, hekípe P
resent, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
reservation: “marked land”, tí·m̓enin̓ wé·tes tí·m̓e VC
reservation trunk, parfleche, ʔisá·ptakay ʔisá·pa VC
reside, live, stay, téw̓ye VC
residence, camp, téw̓yenikt téw̓ye VC
residence, house, ʔiní·t N
residence, place where one lives, wic̓é·nwe·s nwe·s vsts
residence, place where one sleeps, simé·s N
resident, be a permanent, q̓ipíp VS
resign, ʔiné·tu·lehtse léht VS
resin (of pine, fir, etc.), gum, sáx̣sin N
resin, sap of tamarack tree, te·mísquy N
resist, stand firm, tú·ʔpsqilik VS
resolve, make a decision, ʔipná·tamalwisa tamá·lwi VS

resolve, make a judgement, wek̓ítkse k̓ít VS
resounding noise, with a, ɬáy V
resounding, echo, tune, noise, tax̣sáwkt sáw VC
respect, be nice to, honor, qaʔán VC
respect, show, há·wtnay̓sa há·wt VC
respectable, qaʔán̓is qaʔán A
respond, answer, misteqeʔénpse ʔinipí VS
responsible, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
rest: “make oneself cool”, ʔipná·sapayawca yáw VS
rest, rely on, believe in, titm̓íne VC
rest, sleep, piním VS
rest, take it easy, lé·q̓ey VC
rest one’s head (on a pillow), wéwtelikse lí·k VS
restaurant, hipinwé·s hipí VS
restaurant, dining hall, hipínwe·s nwe·s vsts
resting against something, ʔiqalatp̓á·sa letp̓é· VS
restitution, make, haní·sa sapá·c̓aʔn c̓áʔ VC
restive, stubborn, mic̓í·tpas mic̓í· VS
restive, untame, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
restless, not settled, talax̣n̓á·y̓ talaqí VC
restless, be; be impatient, lamámt VC
restless, be; be lonesome, sisáwsisawca sáw VC
restless (e.g., of horses), be, welelíxnikse lixnik VS
restlessly, sit, wix̣tiʔlíxnikse lixnik VS
restore, repair, (with prefix le·w) limq VS
restrain, repress, hold back, tiyá·k̓alkt k̓alakí VC
restraining with a rein or rope, niká·talqt talaqí VC
result of deliberation, timmíyun timmíyu VC
resurrection, witeléhtit léht VS
retain, hold, ʔiné·p V
retaliate, ʔipnú·cetise wé·ceti VS
retiring, be; shy, kicé·y VC
retiring, be; not progressive, wiclé·m VC
retract (e.g., tongue), welík̓ipckse lik̓ípc P
retract the leg, ʔipnó·k̓apapsa k̓ápap VC
return, go back, cikilí· VC
return from, wi vtss
return from a hard trip (archaic) ʔetweyé·wi VS
return from a spring stay, wewé·x̣wise wewé·x̣ N
return from hunting, tuké·wise tukwe vtp
return from war, telé·wise telé· V
return home after captivity, wetxú·wi VS
returning after being captured, wetxu·wí·s wetxú·wi VS
reunion, gathering, píʔamkin ʔamokí VC
reunion, reconciliation, qé·lewit qé·lewi VS
reveal, report, disclose, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
revel, hil̓í·q VC
revenge, (with wé·p) taqi VS
revenge, get even with, ʔipnéwtuk̓ise hewtuk̓í· VS
revenge, pay back in kind, ʔipnú·cetise wé·ceti VS
revenge, teach a lesson, wiyé·k̓uykse k̓uyk VS
revere, regard with respect, qaʔán VC
revile, quarrel (often of women), ʔix̣ilpí· VS
revived, be; come back to life, witeléhtse léht VS
revolting (e.g. of food), be, p̓á·la VS
revolting, nauseating, ʔik̓ú·k̓ey̓s ʔik̓ú·k̓ey VC
reward, pay, wé·ceti VS
rheumatism, lilq̓é·mit lilq̓emí· VS
rhinoceros, wélcewyun N
rib, tupéʔc tupeʔec N
rib, the end of the (archaic), taháwt N
rice, seheywé·kuʔs séhey N
rich, be, ʔa·yáwi VS
rich, generous, cicqíʔc cicqí A
rich, wealthy, qú·y̓s qú·y A
rich, well provided, ʔatakaʔám̓yac A
rid of, get; release, drop, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
rid of, get; untie, unlace, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
ride (a horse) at ambling speed, wú·l vtp
ride (e.g., canoe, horse), wé·ce VS
ride, go aboard (e.g., canoe), wé·c̓e VS
ride around, wo·lá·nqaqa lixnik VS
ride at ambling speed, wú·lekeʔykse keʔéy VC
ridge, hil̓ám̓nas hil̓am VC
ridge, téx̣sem N
ridge, butte, knoll, k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
ridge, the end of a, coqó·toyam súqu N
ridge, saddle, likó·lam N
ridge over the eye, silímhil̓im̓nas hil̓am VC
ridicule, belittle, teyyewicwíye yiyewicwí· VS
ridicule, make fun of, (with a causative prefix) hinimí· VS
riding, in; on horseback, weceʔí wé·ce VS
riding, while, we vtp
riffles, large, mú·llit mú·lli VS
riffles, make, paspasí VC
riffles, shallow, paspásin paspasí VC
rifle, bow, gun, tim̓ú·ni N
Riggins Hot Springs near Salmon R., wéx̣pucpe wé·x̣pus N
right, (with met) kuʔúsmet kuʔús N
right (opposite of left), wepsú·x A
right (opposite of wrong), c̓aʔá c̓áʔ VC
right, all right, correctly, tuk̓úx tuk̓ukí VC
right (straight), be, tuk̓ukí VC
right, good, nice, táʔc A
right after it, kunmé·lex kunm stp
right here on this side, kumnú·kum kum stp
right in the middle, pepp̓éx̣ p̓éq VC

right next to, kum stp
right-handed, wepsú·xpx wé·pses N
righteous, kayxkáyx kayk VS
rigidly, c̓eˀé c̓éˀ V
rim of a basket or pail, binding, welé·mit welé·mi VS
"rind", branch, pé·tit N
rind or peel of fruit, pé·qt peqet N
ring (e.g., of bells), make noise, ˀilé·se VC
ring (for finger), ˀipsosáyn ˀípsus N
ring finger HW; index finger EPW, temelú·kt N
rinse, capá·ˀyakayksa kayk VS
rip, tear, t̓át VC
ripe, be, ˀé·ti VS
ripe, cooked, ˀé·tin̓ ˀé·ti VS
ripen (of fruits), laq̓í· VS
ripen, become red, ˀilep VC
ripple, rapid, mú·llit mú·lli VS
rise (e.g., of river), (teqe)welí·kce lí·k VC
rise (from death), witeléhtse léht VS
rise (of fog, smoke, cloud), ˀipaláhsasa láhsa VS
rise (of steam), mú·y VC
rise (of sun or moon), hitin̓éhtse léht VS
rise (of swellin from insect bites), pú·xstey VC
rise (of waves, swelling of sea) tamáhsasa láhsa VS
rise, become bloated, leaven, p̓ú·l̓em VC
rise, raise the upper part of the body, xeˀéy VC
rise, wake up, get up, wá·q VC
rise above the top of, surpass, "wisáw" VC
rise on the hind legs, rear, welelíxnikse lixnik VS
risky, dangerous, hazardous, ˀayyí A
rite, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
rival, peˀéks ˀé·ks K
rival (e.g., in horse race), piwlalwix̣naw̓á·t lwiqí VC
rival (e.g., in stick game), lem̓tú·s N
rivalry, pí·peˀekswit ˀé·ks K
rivals, cowives, peˀékstiwe· ˀé·ks K
river, pí·k̓un N
river, bedrock in a, tipátx̣ tipatax̣ N
river, down the, mú·t̓e N
river, go down to the, wé·lu· VS
river, go down the, wewí·ti VS
river, go up from the, láhtq̓i VS
river, go up the, toláy VC
river, stream, wé·le N
river, the other side of, neqé·y N
river, this side of, nú·kin N
river, up the, má·t̓a N
river bed, a waterway, wé·leˀskit ˀískit N
river bottom of clay, túksuˀ N
river bottom of gravel, ca·yó·kam N

"river sage", salsify, heqé·qe N
river spider, pí·k̓unme x̣elx̣elú·ye x̣elx̣elú·ye N
river sucker, sucker fish, múq̓uc N
roach (for hair), waˀpaliká·cat liké·ce VS
road, trail, path, ˀískit N
roam, wander, kiyé·yikse kú· VS 'go'
roan, dapple gray, qa·sqá·s qá·s A
roan horse: "red head", hú·sus ˀilp̓ílp ˀilp VS
roar (of animals), hinimí· VS
roar (of waves), mú·lli VS
roar (of wind), hahátyaˀlasaca ˀilé·se VC
roast (e.g., camas) in a pit, té·mek VS
roast (e.g., camas)(prefix), té·m vtp, stp
roast (grizzly bear meat), hiyú·mtemekse té·mek VS
roast, broil, pierce, tú· VS
roasted brown bear (meat), té·mekin̓ yá·kaˀ té·mek VS
roasted, be, ˀé·ti VS
roasting pit for bear meat, hiyú·mteme·s té·me·s N
roasting pit for camas, té·me·s N
roasting stick, taˀcáway N
rob, deprive someone of something, kitíwi VS
rob, steal, pé·x̣wi VS
robe, blanket, cí·ckan N
robe, outer garment, sám̓x̣ sam̓aq N
robe of buffalo hide, qoq̓á·lx̣nim cí·ckan qoq̓á·lx̣ N
robe of small bison, ˀalwaˀálwa ˀaláwa N
robe or blanket to sit on, wix̣suˀútekey ˀú VC, tekey vsts
robin, wí·spox̣pox̣ N
"robin", "wícpiyaqs" N
rock, ti stp, tis stp
rock (?), te vtp
rock (e.g., a baby), take care of, wá·lwi VS
rock, a big boulder in the river, ˀámsax̣ N
rock, black hard, tisímux N, símux N
rock, bluff, tílel N
rock, greenish hard HW, qásqas N
rock, split, tipáˀx̣ tipaˀax̣ N
rock, stone, píswe N
rock, white, tisá·yx̣ tisayax̣ N
Rock Creek, ID, piswá·lwa píswe N
rock house, picweˀní·t ˀiní·t N
rock mouse, rock rabbit, ˀisk̓í·l̓ N
rock on which meat is pounded, ˀímse N
rock or bounce (e.g., a baby), sú·ye VC
rock pile, rocky bar of river, tamá·lam N
Rockies, area east of the, k̓ú·sey̓n N
rocks, arrange (in sweathouse), káya VC
rocks, black or reddish loose, ˀú·yi·kem N
rocks, split, temé·t̓ex̣ t̓eq VS
rocks, shifting HW, piyú·tut N

rocks (?), throw (?), to· vtp
rocks as a signal, pile up, (with té·m) ˀló·yi VS
rocks used to cook camas, té·mpiswe píswe N
rockshelter, cave, canyon, bluff, tóqox̣ N
Rocky Mountain goat, c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
rocky point, tiláltoyam tílel N
rod, vine, new offshoots of a tree, wiwáykoˀ N
roe of salmon, qáqil N
rogue, vagrant, rascal, scoundrel, tex̣peˀemé tex̣péˀem N
roll, likilí· VC
roll (e.g., a ball), séwlekeˀykse or sé·wlekeˀykse keˀéy VC
roll as a ball or wheel, hú·x̣ele VC
roll back one's foreskin, q̓otít hitqeˀénpe q̓otít N
roll down, push down, unfold, stat V
roll of brush to scare out fish, sé·px̣ule·witit̓es x̣ule VC
roll over to lie on one's back, sapá·ˀqaliksa ˀiqá· VC
roll someone to be on one's side, sapá·tamaliksa tamá· VC
roll something, (with sé·p) x̣ule VC, vtp
roll up, lok̓ó·li· VC
rolling along, go, sepx̣ulí·kce lí·k VC
Roman nose, nú·snu k̓upnin̓ k̓úpnin̓ A
roof, mountain top, tá·lam N
roof, shingles, hé·sis N
roof around a shelter, arbor, túke·s N
rooster, há·ma waswásno waswásno N
root, base (of a tree), stump, súqt suqut N
root, edible, qíˀnit qiˀní· VS
root, non-edible, ˀéx̣s N
root, plant has leaves like fennel, "imáai" N
root, "sunflower root", tá·qoˀ N
root, wild carrot, cawí·tx cawitax N
root, wild potato, qeqí·t N
root bag, envelope, container, ˀítet̓es ˀíte VS
root digging ground, qiˀní·nwe·s qiˀní· VS
root festival, spring festival, kéˀuyit ˀú·yi VS
root food (archaic), tú·msit N
root loaf (brick of ground cous), ˀápa N
root loaf (smoked patty of cous), capá·k̓imlaˀkt k̓imlaˀkt N
root of a thistle-like plant, k̓ú·y̓e N
root of Lomatium dissectum, ˀí·c̓is N
root of Lomatium salmoniflorum ˀí·c̓is N
root-eater, qawásnapipu·n qawas N
roots, camp for digging, ˀimí VC
roots, pluck out, túq VC
roots, sun-dried brick of ground, capk̓í·cay k̓í·cay N
rope, té·wtes N
rope, make, túxi VS
rope, pertaining to, wel̓é· vtp
rope, tying, té·lkelikt té·lke VC
rope burn, cause, (with prefix niké·) hup VS
rope for raft, té·wtes wit̓áˀayn wít̓e N
rope of hair, hú·kux hú·kuk N
rope of rawhide, píyex̣s N
rope or string of hemp, qé·mu N
rosary, q̓aláwn talapósaˀayn q̓aláwn N
rose (bush), tá·msas N
rose (flower), tamsá·snim lá·tis tá·msas N
rose color, dark pink, lemlé·mt N
rot, má·ci VS
rotate, go around, likilí· VC
rotate, turn around an axis, cilí·lp VC
rotten, be, má·ci VS
rotten pine log for smoking hide, lilú·qut N
rough (e.g., of ride), bumpy, tanántanan tanán A
rough (of country), be, hik̓í·seyce k̓í·sey VC
rough, rude, unmannerly, mean, ˀoqsó·qs A
rough, uneven, rugged, not smooth, seqex̣séqex̣ séqeq A
rough, wild, roughneck EPW, x̣ení·sx̣enis A
rough with bristles, prickly, tiskíntiskin tiskín A
round, cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS
round (lumpy), be, lukúy VC
round (spherical), be, k̓ápap VC
round up (e.g., horses), hiyá·la VC
round up, gather, captiyaˀámksa ˀamokí VC
rouse, encourage, taháwlapsa hawlapí VC
rouse, wake, wá·q VC
row (e.g., a canoe), wiselpíse lipí VS
row (a canoe)(prefix), wise vtp
row after someone, wisé·twikce tiwí·k VC
rub, huy VC
rub, scratch an itchy spot, há·y̓a VS
rub against, whet, sharpen, sá·pi·k VS
rub gently to get dirt off, cepé·x̣utx̣utce x̣ut VC
rub off (of color) on something else, tamt̓akí· VS
rub on, paint one's face using palm, sí·wi VS
rub out, wash out, obliterate, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
rub to a shine (e.g., arrowshaft), cepé·ti·piti·pitce tí·pit A
rubbed on, smeared on, sí·win̓ sí·wi VS
rubber (phono-symbolic) HW, xic̓xí·c N
rubbish, łik̓í·swit łí·k VC
rubbish, scattered, łixlí·ks N
rubbish pile, tiw̓awqí·n wiqí· VC
rubble in a heap, hiyú·t̓utin yú·t̓ut VC
rude, unmannerly, mean, ornery, ˀoqsó·qs A
"rue", "sayn" P
ruffled grouse, waswásno N
rugged, not smooth, rough, uneven, seqex̣séqex̣ séqeq A

rugged place, k̓ik̓í·seyniʔspe k̓í·sey VC
ruin, destroy, hí·twiyawqca wiyá·wq VC
ruin, pull to pieces, niká·ck̓ilksa cik̓í·l VC
ruined, spoiled (e.g., of food), lukk̓úy P
rule (on a case), (with we 'with words') k̓ít VC
rule, manage, look after, nurse, qí·cq VC
rule, reign, miyox̣ató·wisa miyó·x̣at N
rule over, be a leader, te·q̓iswiyú·se té·q A
rule over, own, hold, keep, ʔiné·p V
rumble (of river), hiwé·leʔlesece ʔilé·se VC
rumor, gossip, ʔipsítimt ʔipsítim VS
rumor, story, news, sermon, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
rump, hip bone HW, páʔx̣paʔx̣ N
"rump", tail bone (archaic), waʔapcwáʔapc N
run (e.g., in a horse race), wilalwiqíca lwiqí VC
run (e.g., like a grizzly bear), wepé·keʔykse keʔéy VC
run (e.g., of school of salmon), tukʷéywe VC
run (of clawed animals), wepelí·kce lí·k VC
run (of color), tamt̓akí· VS
run (of hoofed animals), té·likce lí·k VC
run (of humans), wilé·keʔykse keʔéy VC
run (of humans)(prefix), wilé· vtp
run (of nasal mucus), tex̣si·twé·lece sí·t VC
run (of river), shed (tears), wé·le VC
run (of river after cloud burst), té·le VC
run (pl), ʔiyem vtp
run, fly (prefix), we· vtp
run, move quickly (prefix), teqe vtp
run across to the other side, wilewé·yikse wé·yik VS
run after, chase, tiw̓ekí·kce lí·k VC
run and lose one's strength, taqatálqsa talaqí VC
run around (of clawed animals), wapalá·nx̣ lixnik VS
run around (of hoofed animals), talá·nx̣ lixnik VS
run around (of humans), teqelíxnikse lixnik VS
run around having fun, ʔinacawlatayíca tayí VC
run away, ʔiyamínwihnaca wíhne VC
run away, escape, wú·y VC
run away from, wilalixná·pi·ksa lí·k VC
run down, teqeléhnece léhne VC
run down to the river, wilé·welu·se wé·lu· VS
run downstream, wilé·witise witi VS
run downstream, wilé·wewitise wewí·ti VS
run into (e.g., a canoe), we·liké·cese liké·ce VS
run into (e.g., a hole), we·leylé·kse leylé·k VS
run into (e.g., trouble), we·letp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
run into (fire), wa·latáqsa latáq VS
run into (someone), (with suffix é·y̓) kiyé·y̓se kú· VS 'go'
run into a tight place, wa·q̓ápapsa q̓apap VS
run on the ridge, wilatoyá·misa tó·yam N
run out, we·léhtse léht VS
run out, become exhausted, laʔám VC
run out of things, hí·cy̓awksa ciy̓aw VC
run out smothered by smoke, ʔilú·yelehtse léht VS
run over, knock down, ʔú·yetkuytese tukʷéyte VS
run over something, we·liké·cese liké·ce VS
run straight down to the river, wilé·welu·se wé·lu· VS
run to inform someone, ʔinéhwilekeʔykse keʔéy VC
run toward, weyeylekú·se leylé·k VS
run up, wilaláhsasa, taqaláhsasa láhsa VS
run up, run to the top, wilé·q̓uyimkse q̓uyím VC
run up and come to edge of cliff, we·liké·cese liké·ce VS
run up from bottom of valley, wilaláhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
run uphill (of hoofed animals), tá·lahsat láhsa VS
run uphill (of humans), wilaláhsasa láhsa VS
run upstream, teqeléhyekse, wileléhyekse léhyek VS
running, train or prepare for, wilí·newise hí·newi VS
running (someone) down, reviling, ʔix̣lípt ʔix̣ilpí· VS
rush around, tok̓alá·nx̣ lixnik VS
rush over, teqekeʔéykse keʔéy VC
rush past, wayawáwnaqawca wá·w VC
rust, corrode, (with a reflexive prefix) tí·c̓e VS
rusty song sparrow, wehwéhnu wehí VC
rutabaga, turnip, qamskaʔí N
rye grass, suséʔey N

S

sabotage, wilé·msemt misemí VS
sac, musk, tí·t tí· VS
sack, cé·px̣eʔpin̓ x̣eʔepí VC
sack, bag, ʔisp̓á·lx̣ N
sack, demolish, ravage, laʔám̓ kú·se laʔám VC
sack, pack, ʔá·las N
sack, small, ʔitétp̓es ʔíte VS
sacred, há·wtnin̓ há·wt VC
sacred, keep or make something as, há·wt VC
sad, be; be downhearted, ʔé·tx̣ew VC
sad, be; be lonely, tillá·p VC
sad, poor, miserable, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
sad to see, be, siláwtillapsa tillá·p VC
saddened, depressed, ʔé·tx̣ewnin̓ ʔé·tx̣ew VC
saddle (both riding and packing), sapoʔsa·póʔs ʔisá·pa VC

saddle, a ridge between two peaks, likó·lam N
saddle, to put a saddle upon, sapoʔsa·poʔsí·sa ʔisá·pa VC
saddlebag, temewneʔí N
saddlecloth, saddle blanket, sahy̓á·yn sáhay N
saddle girth, cinch, ʔiló·t̓ayn ʔilú·t N
saddle horn, wacwácno N
saddle on which burdens are borne, wekcutteke ʔí ? N
sadness, loneliness, melancholy, tillá·pin tillá·p VC
sadness, remind someone of, yiyé·wtimse yiyé·w VC
safe (archaic), cilépetis P
safe, alive, well, wá·q̓is wá·q A
safe, be; be contented, ʔé·yewi VS
safe, be; survive, tequ·pé·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
safe, out of danger, ʔó·lamn P
safekeeping, ʔistóqin ʔistoqí VC
safety pin, a needle, cóʔqt̓o·n̓as ʔiqt̓ó· VC
sage, river, heqé·qe N
sage, sagebrush buttercup, qémqem N
sagebrush, qémq̓em N
Sahaptin language, lex̣eyu·tímt lex̣éyu· N
sailor, liy̓é·spu· líy̓es N
sake of, for the; on behalf of, ú· vtss
sake (cause) of, for the, wecé·n sis, yawa sts
sake (purpose) of, for the, ʔayn sts
sale, selling, ʔitam̓áyat ʔitam̓ayá· VS
Salish language, selixtímt sé·lix N
Salish people, sé·lix N
Salish style baby board, selixtikéʔs tikéʔs N
Salish way of doing things, selexné·wit né·wit sts
saliva, silú·qs siluqus N
Sally Ann Creek, qawsníma qawas N
"salmon", any fish, lé·wliks N, lí·k VS
salmon, baby, táytay tay N
salmon, blueback, q̓óyx̣c N
salmon, chinook, nacóʔx̣ nacoʔox̣ N
salmon, dog, k̓állay N
salmon, fat of, súhuy N
salmon, female, law̓áyat or lá·w̓ayat ʔá·yat N
salmon, male, hamtaqí há·ma N
salmon, pounded, tán̓at N
salmon, rack for drying, ʔisné·s N
salmon, silver, k̓állay N
salmon, white (after spawning), ʔé·yx̣ ʔeyex̣ N
salmon, young, táytay tay N
salmon broth, venison broth, walí·m̓iyqt walí·m stp
Salmon Creek site of a winter lodge, ʔelwé·snime ʔelwé·s N
salmon fry, papcátx̣ N
salmon juice, walí·m̓iyeqt ʔiyéqt N
salmon pemmican, ground salmon, tán̓at N
Salmon Pemmican Grandchild, tán̓at qá·ca tán̓at N
salmon ready for drying, cut, ʔiswí·si VS
salmon rig, harpoon, x̣otx̣óʔs N
Salmon River, ID, nacoʔóx̣ku·s nacoʔox̣ N
Salmon River country, tamánmapayi· tamá·nma N
Salmon River Indians, tamá·nma N
salmon roe, qáqil N
salmon testes, hámtax̣ há·ma N, teq N
salsify, heqé·qe N
salt, condiment, seasoning, ké·twen̓es tiwé· VC
salt lick for animals, típt típ VS
saltines, k̓ałk̓áł N
salty, ké·twen̓esin̓ tiwé· VC
salute, bow, nod, wit̓íx P
salve to see in the dark, magic, hípex̣ N
same, tí·t sts, tí·te sts
same, as is, koʔsanníx koʔsan N
same, just the, c̓awí·n P
same he, same she, same it, ʔiptí·t or ʔiptí·te ʔipí N
same I, ʔintí·te ʔí·n N
same kind, (with suffix cim) kuʔscí·m kuʔús N
same one, that, yox̣tí·ta yoq N
same place, in the, talí·x̣ P
same place, very, konayníx ník sts
same size, kasltí·ta kásl N
same time, at the, kawatí·ta or kawatí·t kawá N
same time, at the; meanwhile, takláy takalay VC
same way, in the, kuʔstí·te kuʔús N
same you (plural), ʔimetí·te ʔimé N
same you (singular), ʔimtí·te ʔí·m N
sanctified, há·wtnin̓ há·wt VC
sanctify, há·wt VC
sand, máyx mayax N
sandbath, take (as chickens do), ʔinú·puxpukce puk VC
sandpiper, wí·titit N
sane, thoughtful, sober, timí·pnin̓ pin̓í· VS
sane, thoughtful: "with heart", tim̓nehí·n tim̓íne N
sans, without, -less, nú·t sts
Santa Claus, yaw̓íckin̓iko· yáw VS
sap of the tamarack tree, resin, te·mísquy N
sardines HW, shiners HW and EPW, téʔteʔt N
sash, tuké·p̓ilpt ʔilpí VS
sash, belt, sam̓áwas sam̓awá· VC
Satan (translation), ʔenímkin̓iku· ʔé·nim N
satchel, small sack, ʔitétp̓es ʔíte VS
satiated, be; be content, hipst̓ú·y VC
satiated, be; be disinterested, cok̓ʷáy VC
satiated, be; be full, teqelé·k VS
satiated, be; have heartburn, saʔáynin̓ saʔáy VC

satiated with meat, be, ˀipné·ketqełukse tuqʷełuk VS
satiation, saˀáyn saˀáy VC
satisfaction, being happy, ˀé·y̓sin ˀé·y̓s VC
satisfactorily, c̓aˀac̓aˀá c̓áˀ VC
satisfied, be; be content, hipst̓ú·y VC
satisfied, be; be peaceful, ˀé·yewi VS
satisfied with, be; be fond of, sayaqí VC
satisfy (law), obey, observe, tiwí·k VC
satisfy one's hunger, not able to, ˀiná·kalamtkoˀ lamtí VC
Saturday, halx̣pawit̓á·sx haláx̣ N
sausage: "ground pork", hoq̓hó·q̓nim tú·tnin̓ hoq̓hó·q̓ N
sausage, wieners, máymay N
savage (e.g., of horses), be, siy̓a·w VC
savage, scared, cowardly, shy, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
save, except, nothing but, cim sts
save, protect, help, wapá·yatasa yá·ta VS
save, put things away, wiyé·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
save, redeem, tamí·toqsa hí· VC
save (life), wá·q̓is haní·sa wá·q A
save or provide food for someone, kaˀáy VC
save something for someone, ˀew̓niké·y̓se ˀinikí VS
save things for a special occasion, ˀistoqí VC
saving, frugal, conserving, ˀistox̣n̓ípac ˀistoqí VC
Savio(u)r (translation), tamitoqaw̓á·t hí· VC
savory, be, maq VC
saw, a, ˀisk̓íwkaˀs k̓íw VC
saw, cut with a saw, slice, ˀicpéˀqse péˀq VS
sawdust, ˀisak̓íwkitpama k̓íw VC
sawdust, chopping chips, wéˀiks ˀí VC
sawmill, ˀicpéˀqinwe·s péˀq VS
say, hí VC
"say", learn, lé· VC
say something wrong, c̓í·qliwaksa liwak vtss
say the wrong thing, teqenkewlíps hí·wes wlipsí VC
say the wrong thing, ˀimisq̓ulé·y VC
scab HW, cex̣céx̣ N
scab (usually scab of the head), séx̣sex̣ N
scabbard, walc̓ítat̓as walac N, ˀíte VS
scabby, with scabs, sex̣seqí·n séq N
scabby boy, cex̣céx̣teˀx̣et séq N
Scabby-Back-of-Head (man's name), pilx̣seqseqí·n pilex̣ N
"scale", bark of tree, pé·qt peqet N
scale, instrument for weighing, temí·newit̓es hí·newi VS
scale (on skin) after a fever, wilípwilip N
scale of fish, łixlí·ks N, lixlí·ks N
scalp, take the scalp, tá·lp VS
scalp-dance, victory dance, ˀiwé·lwe·cet we·cé· VS
scalp song, war cry, war message, ˀiwé·timt tím VS
scalping, tá·lpt tá·lp VS
scamper around, caper, play, waytayíca tayí VC
scar, "kaskasuí" VS
scar, k̓é·sk̓es N
scarabs, a very small kind of, "pitícin" N
scarce, be; be insufficient, wiclé·m VC
scarcely, barely, hardly, mic̓kin̓íx P
scare, become frightened, teqecíckupse cíckup VS
scare (e.g., a fish) away, hí·lusk VS
scared (e.g., of height), be, sismatí VC
scared, be; be afraid, ˀiseq VS
scared, be; be suspicious, siy̓a·w VC
scared, be; fear, ciká·w VC
scared, cowardly, shy, timid, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
scary (nursery word), huhú·c P
scary, causing uneasiness, sismát̓is sismatí VC
scatter, cas P
scatter, temtiq̓elí·kse lí·k VS
scatter, separate, puk VC
scatter, spread, dissolve, púq VC
scatterbrain, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
scattered, lie, yé·x̣ VS
scavenge, ˀipnatamckil̓akísa kil̓ak VS
scent, perceive by smell, nú·x̣si VS
scent, smell, tí·we VC
scented, heavily, q̓uyí·y P, x̣oyí·y P
schedule, make a, w̓í·tamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
schism, separation, leaving, wiyú·yn wiyú·y VC
school, hité·menwe·s hité·me VC, nwe·s vsts
school, go to, hité·metece hité·me VC
schooled, book-learned, tí·m̓esnim hí·naq̓in̓ hí· VC
schooled, educated, learned, tí·m̓esin̓ tí·m̓es N
schooling, hité·me hité·me VC
schoolteacher, sepehitemenew̓é·t hité·me VC
scissors, capakaˀnpóˀs ˀinipí VS
"scoff", call someone names, wewtiw̓í·timse tím VS
scoff, make fun of, cé·pinmise hinimí· VS
scold, wé·txtimse tím VS
scold, reprimand, x̣ilipi VS
scold, speak loudly, weqíttise qitti VS
scoldingly, angrily, loudly, wé·tx vtp
scoop, a handful, ˀiselípt ˀipselipí VS
scoop, pick up a handful, ˀipselipí VS
scorch, ˀilelíst̓eqse list̓eqí VC
score, keeping track of numbers, ˀipé·tes N
scorn, reject, p̓á·l̓a VC
scoundrel, rogue, vagrant, rascal, tex̣peˀemé tex̣péˀem N

scout, guard, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
scout, observer, siyeké·t, siyekew̓é·t siyekí VS
scout, reconnoiter, look over, sik̓é·y̓k VS
scrape (hair and mucous off hide), ˀipé·t̓e VS
scrape (usually bark of trees), x̣á·p VC
scrape, clean, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
scrape, scrub, x̣ú·px̣up VC
scrape dry hide (not soaked hide), tí·psaˀ VC
scrape hair away from hide, tiw̓alpísa lipí VS
scraper, tiw̓alpáˀs lipí VS
scraper, ˀipé·t̓et̓es ˀipé·t̓e VS
scraper, hair cutting instrument, tí·psaˀs tí·psaˀ VC
scraper made of bone, cuk̓eymit̓óˀs óˀs vsts
scraping board, tiw̓alpcáway lipí VS
scratch (e.g., an itchy spot), há·y̓a VS
scratch (e.g., from bushes), wí·samk VS
scratch (e.g., with fingernails), seq̓epí VS
scratch, strip, peel, be bald, toq̓oqí VC
scratcher, stick for scratching, cóhy̓at̓as há·y̓a VS
scream, cry, (with ˀil) wá·x̣waq VC
scream, shout, make noise, yell, t̓úk VC
screech owl EPW, k̓apk̓ápno N
screech owl (same as palx̣ó·ckin̓), sax̣latámo N
screech owl, night owl, poxpokálac N
screw, fasten, nail down, wec̓éˀkse c̓éˀ V
screw, the head of a, *pa·l̓awá·koˀs pá·l̓a N
scribe, writer, secretary, tim̓enew̓é·t tí·m̓e VC
scrub, clean, efface traces, sapá·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
scrub, scrape, x̣ú·px̣up VC
scrutinize, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
sculpture, shave, carve, miclí·nanisa hí·nani VS
scythe, lawn mower, tuˀpín̓es tuˀpí VC
sea, lake, ˀiwé·tem N
sea, ocean, ˀeteyé·ku·s kú·s N
sea gull, muqúycimun N
sea lion, wé·cewiyun N
seafood, fish (as food), lé·wtips típ VS
seal, mark with a seal, tí·m̓en̓es tí·m̓e VC
seal, stick things together, cepé·list̓eqse líst̓eq VS
seam, sewing, tik̓í·pne tik̓í·pne VC
seamless, tik̓ipnen̓é·y̓ tik̓í·pne VC
seamstress, sewer, tik̓ipnenew̓é·t tik̓í·pne VC
search, look for, ˀipé·w̓i VS
search, look over, look closely, saˀyó·x̣oˀsa ˀiyó·x̣oˀ VS
searching, inquisitive, curious, ˀipew̓it̓ípec ˀipé·w̓i VS
season, opportunity, chance, time, wiyé·wc̓et wic̓é· VS
season, time of the year (suffix), ˀa·l sts
season (food), ké·twece tiwé· VC
season (salmon going to creekhead), waw̓amaˀayq̓á·l wá·w̓am N
season around October, hó·pl̓al N
season around September, pik̓unmaˀayq̓á·l pí·k̓un N
season between fall and winter, sapátma N
season between spring and summer, sapátma N
season between summer and fall, hí·ˀlem N
season between winter and spring, “eletém” N
season for digging camas, qam̓at̓á·l qém̓es N
season of autumn, sex̣ním̓ N
season of early summer, June, tustimasá·t̓al tú·s N
season of elk calf, heˀúquy N
season of flowers, latí·t̓al or lati·t̓á·l latí· VS
season of rain HW, wé·qin̓ wiyéwc̓et wic̓é· VS
season of spring, wewé·x̣p wewé·x̣ N
season of summer, táyam N
season of wild potato, ca. April, qeqi·t̓á·l or qaqi·t̓á·l qeqí·t N
season of winter, ˀeným̓ N
seasoning, salt, condiment, ké·twen̓es tiwé· VC
seat, cause someone to be sitting, sewx̣suˀúce ˀú VC
seat, cause someone to sit down, sewx̣siˀlí·kse ˀú VC + lí·k vtss
seat, chair, wix̣siˀliké·cet̓es liké·ce VS
seat belt, ˀipnánkaq̓papt q̓apap VS
seated, be, (with wix̣suˀ) ˀú VC
second, lepítipx lep Nu
second (as in ‘second child’), kuntemelú·kt kun stp
second (as in ‘second biggest’), ˀipep sts
second (someone’s motion), ˀasapatiyaw̓icwíˀay̓sa tiyá·w A
Second Church, Kamiah, ID, tiˀlá·pal̓o·pa tiˀíla N
second cousin (loan translation?), lepítipx péhet né·n K
second from the youngest, temelú·kt N
second one, next in line, temelú·kt N
second time, for the, lepéhemx lep Nu
secretary, scribe, writer, tim̓enew̓é·t tí·m̓e VC
secretly, pe·leˀí·ckin̓ix pe·lé·y VC
secretly, out of sight, hidden, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
section, a portion (of something), k̓í·ma N
secure, solid (of house), strong, tiyá·w A
secure, be; be without worry, ˀé·yewi VS
secured, wec̓éˀkin̓ c̓éˀ V
seduce, niké·ˀnehnece ˀinéhne VC
see, hekí VC
see, be hardly able to, tité·wi VS
see, go to, hekté·ce hekí VC
see, with the eyes, nim vtp, nimé· vtp
see (someone/something) coming, (with prefix nimé·) kuni VS
see a ghost, silimwé·plehpse lehp VS

see as someone passes by, nimtáksa ták VS
see clearly, k̓ey̓íx k̓ey̓ík A
see in tears, ʔilé·kce hekí VC
see someone go away, nimtiwí·kce tiwí·k VC
see someone leaving on a trip, wisnimtiwí·kce tiwí·k VC
see "I'll see you when I come...", ʔettí·tumec P, ʔayayx̣wítpay̓ayn P
seed: "something to be sown", temeniké ʔs temenikí VS
seed (e.g., of pine trees), lálx lalak N
seed (e.g., of watermelon), tim̓íne N
seed of a sunflower, wé·wit N
seeing, for, hekín̓es hekí VC
seek, go and get, nó· VC
seek, inquire, sé·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
seek, search, ʔipé·w̓i VS
seem, appear, hekípe P
seem, look, saʔyó·x̣oʔsa ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
seem, think, nekí VS
sego lily, ló·las N
seize, ʔinipí VS
seldom, once in a great while, pawwaqí·pa waqí· N
"seldom", sometimes, panmáwa máwa P
seldom, very, pawway̓atníx wáy̓at A
select, choose, ce·pé·w̓i VS
select, pick something out, ʔinakáhtqawca léht VS
-self, -selves (in emphatic use), ník sts
-self, -selves (in reflexive use), ʔiné·, ʔimé·, ʔipné·, nemé·, imemé· vip
self-confident, feel, wá·wtalwi VS
Self-Gazer (woman's name), ʔipná·tk̓ayn tak̓áy VC
selfish, be, x̣éx̣eswise x̣éx̣es A
selfish, heartless, unsympathetic, sik̓é·msik̓em sík̓em N
selfish act, selfish person, x̣éx̣es N
selfishness, x̣éx̣eswit x̣éx̣es A
sell, buy, exchange, trade, ʔitam̓ayá· VS
Selway Falls, ID, tíkempe tíkem N
Selway River, ID, sé·lwe N
semen, cé·p N
semen, simqéheqs heqes N, símqe N
semen, masturbator, x̣occác N
"semi-pit lodge", hí·teme·s N
semi-subterranean steam bath, hí·teme·s N
send, (with wáy̓at 'far way') ʔinikí VS
send, give, ʔiní· VS
send, make someone go, sepé·ku·se kú· VS 'go'
send (letters), tukʷéyte VS
send off for warriors, qilló·wawya wáwya VC
senile, miyaʔcmiyáʔc miya N and vtp
senior, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
senior, superior, boss, noble, té·q̓is té·q A
Senior Warrior (man's name), tiwí·teq̓is tiwí· vtp, stp
seniority, high rank, dignity, teq̓isné·wit té·q A
sense someone's silent presence, xú·l P
sense something, setúx kúye setúx P
sense that someone is around, xú·l P
sense, feel, téwyek VS
sense, feeling, setúx P
senseless, wild, peʔtú·qes A
senselessly, without planning, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
senselessly, without thinking, nekey̓é·y̓ nekí VS
sensitive nose/sense of smell, nuxcx̣áw̓ic x̣áw A
sentence, give a verdict, (with we 'with words') k̓ít VC
sentence, result of deliberation, timmíyun timmíyu VC
sentinel, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
separable, nikewyú·y̓nes wiyú·y VC
separate (as two branches), pex̣selí· VS
separate, apart from, ʔoyniwá P
separate, classify, sort, wiyú·y VC
separate, fall apart, pé·x̣s VC
separate, sever, remove, dislodge, suʔup VS
separate from each other, paʔoyniwá ʔoyniwá P
separate ways, go, púq VC
separated from one's husband, be, tinunímiyek VS
separated from one's wife, be, há·matnon wic̓é·se há·ma N
separately, apart, pé·x̣s pé·x̣s VC
separation, leaving, parting, wiyú·yn wiyú·y VC
September, time corresponding to, pik̓unmaʔayq̓á·l pí·k̓un N
serene, be, hayká·t VC
serious, be, cepé·kteʔkse kiteʔ A
seriously, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
seriously, not; half-heartedly, misemeʔí misemí VS
seriously ill, become suddenly, teqewqí·ce wiqí· VC
sermon, story, news, rumor, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
servant, hired hand, handyman, wé·y̓imtes wé·y̓imte VS
serve, assist, help, wapá·yatasa yá·ta VS
serve, work, cepelíxnikse líxnik VS
serve (food) to someone, ʔiptekí·key̓se ʔipté·k VS
serve right, get what's coming, ʔehil̓qíce hil̓qí VC
serves you (sg) right, wiyé·k̓uyx k̓uyk VS
service, evening church, tawtalapó·sacaqa pó·sa VC

serviceberry, kiké·ye N
serviceberry, “kayapásx” N
serviceberry plant or twig, kayá·kaya N
set (of sun or moon), tin̓eyné·kse leylé·k VS
set, group, class, eˀéce sts
set, one, nex̣ceˀéce ná·qc Nu
set, put, place, ˀinikí VS
set a load down, k̓ipíc V
set a trap (e.g., for squirrel), cu·l̓ewé·yikse wé·yik VS
set a trap (e.g., for skunk), ˀew̓nikú·se ˀinikí VS
set a trap (e.g., weasel, gopher), ˀasaptaqak̓álksa k̓alakí VC
set aside as sacred, há·wt VC
set down, put, place, put down, ˀinikí VS
set fire, tukʷé·p VS
set fire in a ring, tuké·plikli·kse tukʷé·p VS
set someone at ease by talking, té·yyewkse yiyé·w VC
set someone free, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
set something straight, cepé·tk̓ukse tuk̓ukí VC
set up posts to keep things out, ˀipé·tulehtse léht VS
setting fire, conflagration, tukú·pt tukʷé·p VS
settle, finish, complete, hí·naq̓isa hí· VC
settle, lie down, temé· vtp
settle, start to live, make a home, téw̓yenikse téw̓ye VC
settle down to spend winter, ˀel̓wínikse ˀí VC
settle one’s stomach after heavy food, k̓ipíc V
settled, leq̓é·y̓ lé·q̓ey VC
settled (e.g., of a horse), leq̓éyleq̓ey lé·q̓ey VC
settled, be, lé·q̓eyce lé·q̓ey VC
settled, responsible, quiet, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
Settler Creek, lí·ckaw̓ N
seven, ˀuyné·pt ˀuyné·p Nu
seven days before or after, ˀuynepcík̓iwpe ˀuyné·p Nu
Seven Devils Mountains, sisé·qiymex̣s sisé·qiy N
seven drums religion, wé·set N
seven hundred, ˀuynepú·sus ˀuyné·p Nu
Seven Mile Creek below Kamiah, ˀasáha N
seven pairs, ˀuynepeˀéle ˀuyné·p Nu
seven people, ˀuyné·pwe ˀuyné·p Nu
Seven Sisters, Pleiades?, sayak N
seven times, ˀuynepéhem ˀuyné·p Nu
seventeen, pú·timt wax̣ ˀuyné·pt ˀuyné·p Nu
seventh, ˀuyné·ptipx ˀuyné·p Nu
seventieth, ˀuyné·ptitx ˀuyné·p Nu
seventy, ˀuyné·ptit or ˀuyneˀéptit ˀuyné·p Nu
sever, cut, break, k̓íw VC
sever, cut off, (with ˀise) wé·y VC
sever, remove, dislodge, loosen, suˀup VS
sever by striking with a stick, wesúˀpse suˀup VS
several, some, (often with kuˀ) mác N
several, indefinite number, tatóˀos N
several, not many, wé·t̓u ˀiléx̣ni ˀiléx̣ni A
several (nights or times), (with cik̓iw/éhem and kuˀ) mála N
several (people), kuˀ macwa kuˀ P
several (things), kuˀ mac kuˀ P
several (times), kuˀ mala kuˀ P
several days, kúˀ málack̓iw kuˀ P
several times, kuˀ málaham kuˀ P
severe, dreadful (weather), ˀalpíˀs P
severe, extreme, hiyó·tamawin̓ tamawín̓ P
severe, vicious, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
severed (of head), completely, qullíl P
severely, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
sew, tik̓í·pne VC
sew, pierce, cú·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
sewer, seamstress, tik̓ipnenew̓é·t tik̓í·pne VC
sewing, seam, tik̓í·pne tik̓í·pne VC
sewing implement, with a (archaic), weˀnipkilí·ki P
sexual contact, have, kí·newi VS
sexual intercourse, have, caˀqí·qawtaca seˀeq N
shackle, wrap, bind, tie, wel̓étp̓ese letp̓é· VS
shackles, handcuffs, manacles, wel̓étp̓et̓es letp̓é· VS
shade, sáq̓is sáq A
shade (e.g., eyes) with one’s hand, wapcaq̓í·sisa sáq A
shady, sáq̓is sáq A
shaft of an arrow HW, kayáwkayaw kayáw N
shake (head), cal̓áy VC
shake, be shaky, tiwiwtíwiwce tiwíw vtp
shake, lean over, move unsteadily tiwíw vtp
shake, pulsate, luk̓ú·p VC
shake, shake off, shake oneself, ˀipnú·kil̓imkse kil̓im V
shake, shiver, tremble, x̣ipípip VC
shake hands, ˀipsú·spe ˀinipíse ˀinipí VS
shake in the wind, *wilé·lk̓upse luk̓ú·p VC
shake out (e.g., powder), qú·x̣ kú·se qú·x̣ P
shake something around, su·yíxnikse lixnik VS
shake something loose, cú·yehimkse himik VS
shaking, earthquake, buck fever, x̣ipípipin x̣ipípip VC
shaking of dust, weqúqt qúq VS
shaky, be, tiwiwtíwiwce tiwíw vtp
shaky, jerky, rough, bumpy, tanántanan tanán A
shale rock, ˀú·yi·kem N
Shale-Rock Mountain, ˀu·yiké·mmex̣s ˀú·yi·kem N
shall (to indicate future time), uˀ vis
shallow, flat, t̓ayct̓á·yc A

shallow, superficial, páq̓ic páq A
shaman, medicine man, tiwé·t N
shaman who has tantrums, ˀisx̣í·p N
shaman songs, sing, ˀinó·q̓oyksa q̓óy V
shaman's rite, accompany, wá·csa VC
shamanistic power, tiwetí·tm̓ec tiwé·t N
shamans' convention site in myths, q̓ú·l̓pleqele·s q̓ú·l̓p N
shame, sorrow, ˀetx̣ew̓ní·cwit ˀé·tx̣ew VC
shameful, kicé·y̓s kicé·y VC
shank, lower part of the leg, hayáyno N
shape, hí·nani VS
shape, get in; train oneself, ˀipnáhoyca hoy VC
shape with a knife, ˀicahínanisa hí·nani VS
share, distribute (food), divide, té·k̓e VC
share a border, pí·keˀewcix keˀéw VC
share food, witíˀnise ˀiní· VS
sharp (e.g., of blades), x̣áw̓ic x̣áw A
sharp (e.g., of taste, smell), pá·yo A
sharp (e.g., of a talker), ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
sharp, not, timluks V
sharp, pointed, k̓ocack̓ócac k̓ócac N
sharp angle, cam̓óqam N
sharp edge, with a, (sg obj) ˀíce vtp, (pl obj) ˀic vtp
sharp grass, necklace of flint, súks N, súxs N
sharpen, wiclak̓ócacksa k̓ócac N
sharpen (e.g., a knife), whet, sá·pi·k VS
sharp-eyed, having keen sight, haykát̓ic, ˀaykát̓ic hayká·t VC
sharp-tailed grouse, q̓áx̣no N
shatter (e.g., a glass), cepé·tim̓kse tim̓ik VS
shatter, break into small pieces yá·q̓aq VS
shatter something by pounding, (with duplication) sáyk VS
shatters, in, tim̓míx tim̓ik VS
shave (wood), wiclí·nanisa hí·nani VS
shave (or comb), wisle vtp
shave, cut (hair), ˀistú·ptupce tú·ptup VC
shave, plane, polish, wisqáwk VS
shave, whack, hew, wahí·nanisa hí·nani VS
shave oneself, ˀipná·wisqawksa wisqáwk VS
shawl, púxnin̓ N
shawl, put on a, tiwéyeq VS
she, it, he, ˀipí N
she, it, he (prefix), hi vip, ˀip stp
sheaf, something bound together, tiw̓aˀámkt ˀamokí VC
shear, cut (hair), ˀistú·ptupce tú·ptup VC
sheath, walc̓ítat̓as ˀíte VS
sheath, be in a, ˀipeté· VS
shed (e.g., for drying meat), túke·s N
shed (tears), flow, wé·le VC
shed, flow out, we·léhtse léht VS
shed, shading, wapcaq̓í·sit saq̓i·sáyn sáq A
sheep, female mountain, hiyé·te N
sheep, ferocious wild, coq̓aláynin̓ N
sheep, male mountain, tin̓ú·n N
sheep, mythical wild (archaic), tasíˀ N
sheep, small mountain, "cicilx" N
sheep, young male mountain, ˀálok̓at N
sheet (for bed), cloth, rag, qé·mu N
shell (e.g., of egg, turtle), ˀá·l̓as N
shell, abalone shell, ˀistíp̓i N
shell and bead ornament, wampum, ˀámca N
shell earring, ˀícwes N
shelled gaff, ˀal̓á·sin̓ k̓iˀí·la ˀá·l̓as N
shells for ornament, c̓í·c̓it N
shelter, protect, help, wapá·yatasa yá·ta VS
shelter, shade, parasol, saq̓i·sáyn sáq A
shelter, shed (for drying meat), túke·s N
sheltered (from rain or snow), be, (with prefix tiw̓ele) wé·k VS
shield, protection, wapá·yatat yá·ta VS
shield one's eyes with one's hand, hisisk̓í· VC
shifting rocks, sliding gravel HW, piyú·tut N
shiftless, incompetent, incapable, wet̓uníx wé·t̓u A
shin, hayáyno N
shine (e.g., shoes): "blacken", cú·yecmukse cimú·k VS
shine (e.g., of ray of light), ˀilapáyksa pá·y VC
shine, be bright, kaˀáw VS
shine, make something shiny, cú·yeliwyikse líwyik VS
shine, sunshine, yik̓íw VC
shiner HW and EPW, sardine HW, téˀteˀt N
shingle, hé·sis N
shining, be, yik̓íw VC
shiny (of light source), be, kaˀáw VS
shiny (of reflected light), be, líwyik VS
shiny and slippery, p̓iyocp̓iyó·c p̓iyó·c A
shiny from grease, grease stained, siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓í·w A
ship, líy̓es N
"shipwrecked", be hurt, wiyá·wq VC
shirt, dress, sám̓x̣ sam̓aq N
shirt, pull off a, niká·x̣ołksa x̣ół V
shirt, wear a, sam̓qí·sa sam̓aq N
shiver, k̓ack̓acísa k̓ac N
shiver, tremble, shake, x̣ipípip VC
shivering, k̓áck̓ac k̓ac N
shock (e.g., hay), tiw̓acóˀmkse ˀamokí VC
shocked, be; be surprised, cíckup VS
shocking, horrible looking, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
shoe, moccasin, ˀilé·pqet N
shoe polish, cú·yecmukeˀs cimú·k VS
shoelace, wí·q̓pipeˀs q̓pip VS
shoelace, ˀilpóˀs, ˀalpóˀs ˀilp VS
shoes in whiteman's style, q̓awq̓áw̓lapqat ˀilé·pqet N

shoes made of cowhide, mú·hˀlepqet ˀilé·pqet N

shoes with tops, sá·psin̓ ˀilé·pqet sá·psi VS

shoestring, strip of buckskin, ˀilpóˀs, ˀalpóˀs ˀilp VS

shoot (e.g., a gun), niké·k̓pickse k̓ipíc V

shoot, aim, tax̣yá·laca yá·la VC

shoot, hunt, (with tukʷ) lí·k VC

shoot, kill, dart, send (letters), tukʷéyte VS

shoot, new growth of plant, wiwáykoˀ N

shoot, throw (a singular object), temé· vtp

shoot (arrows) at a game, wistuk vtp

shoot (arrows) at a target, tex̣ vtp

shoot across, wistukwé·yikse wé·yik VS

shoot after (as target moves away), ˀewíyetwikce ˀewí· VS, etwik vtsc

shoot an arrow, ˀewí· VS

shoot an arrow up, wistokáhsasa láhsa VS

shoot and miss, tex̣puxsí·se puxsi VS

shoot at a marker, tax̣táyca or tax̣tayíca tayí VC

shoot bad luck into using sorcery qitíwi VS

shoot downward, wistukéhnece léhne VC

shoot for testing, tukʷ vtp

shoot into bushes, wistuké·pese é·pe VS

shoot lengthwise, tax̣cáptksa capatí VC

shoot off (arrows), wistuxkeˀéykse keˀéy VC

shoot off (e.g., piece of flesh) tax̣x̣áˀpsa x̣aˀp VS

shoot out (arrows just for fun), tukéhtse léht VS

shoot (an arrow) out, wistukéhtse léht VS

shoot out (e.g., a plant), wíˀatsa ˀá·t VS

shoot (arrows) over (e.g., bush), wistukyéwnece yéwne VC

shoot and injure someone, tex̣qepsiˀswí·se qepsí A

shoot up, toxciy̓áwksa ciy̓aw VC

shoot up (an arrow) for testing, tokáhsasa láhsa VS

shoot while running, wilé·tkuytese tukʷéyte VS

shooting, ˀatx̣yá·la yá·la VC

shooting, killing, ˀé·wit ˀewí· VS

shooting, miss in, wé·ptey VC

shooting at each other, war, pi·tkuytú·t tukʷéyte VS

shooting star (plant name), qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ qoc N

shop for making things, haní·nwa·s haní· VS

shop for selling things, ˀitam̓yá·nwa·s ˀitam̓ayá· VS

shore, bank of a river, taq̓í·sam N

shore, carry in arms to the, waqláhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS

shore (from land), go to the, ˀallá·yisa ˀallá·y N

shore (from water), go to the, taq̓í· VS

shore, low place, ˀallá·y N

Shore-Crossing (man's name), wá·laytic N

short, kahát̓o A

short (?), talí· stp

short (e.g., of tails), k̓ú·mc A

short distance away, kí·mtem̓ P

short of, fall; be insufficient, wiclé·m VC

short person, shorty, dwarf, waqimá·l̓ac N

short time ago, ˀec̓í·c N

short time hence, mí·w̓ac N

short time away, only a, kí·mte·mcimk̓ey̓ kí·mtem̓ P

shortcut to overtake, take a, ˀanó·q VS

shortcut, take a, t̓ú·m VC

shorten, trim, qú·p VC

Shoshone Indians, hasá·sin̓ há·sas N

Shoshone Indians, enemy, tiwélqe N

shot, sound of a gunshot, wé·ˀlesece ˀilé·se VC

shot but not seriously hurt, be, tex̣puxsí·se puxsi VS

Shot-in-Belly (personal name), ˀilú·tpeˀewyi·n ˀewí· VS

Shot-in-Biceps (personal name), kehenpeˀewyí·n or kehénpeˀewyi·n ˀewí· VS

Shot-in-Head (personal name), husú·speˀewyi·n ˀewí· VS

Shot-in-Leg (personal name), weú·xpeˀewyi·n ˀewí· VS

Shot-in-Mouth (personal name), him̓éˀewyi·n ˀewí· VS

Shot-Through-Calf (man's name), pitpílu·pe ˀewyí·n pitpílu· N

Shot-Through-the-Eye (man's name), silutukc̓áˀkin̓ sílu N

Shot-Through-the-Leg (man's name), weyú·xpe ˀewyí·n wé·yux N

shoulder, húhuy N

shoulder, hump on (bison's), ˀá·l̓ay N

shoulder, shoulder blade, ˀástay N

shoulder, throw or carry over, (with té·m) qi·p VS

shoulders, fasten around the, ˀaqt̓ó· VC

shoulder band to carry things, tuké·pilpt lipí VS

shoulder blade, saddle horn, wacwácno N

shoulder blade, shoulder meat, ˀástay N

shout, call, invite, summon, mú· VC

shout, cry, ˀilwá·x̣waqca wá·x̣waq VC

shout, holler, yell, tiyó·k VC

shout, make noise, scream, t̓úk VC

shove around, ˀú·yetkuytese tukʷéyte VS

shout at someone, wetxtimú·se tím VS

shovel (snow), wislipí VS

shovel, a, tulelp̓eqeˀí lip̓eqí VC

show (e.g., theater performance), sapá·tk̓ayn tak̓áy VC

show (one's hand at stick game), capá·payksa pá·y VC
show, let/make someone see, (with sé·p or sepé·) hekí VC
show, teach, point out, hí·mteˀk VS
show (someone) an illusion, wiwé·plehp VS
show anger in one's eyes, q̓í·lps VC
show mercy, yiyé·w VC
show off, cíli· VC
show off, act up, act silly, x̣áyp VC
show up, not, sisásawca sáw VC
show up suddenly, tohyáq VS
shower, rain, wé·qi VS
shred, ceyk VC
shrink, kisís P
shrink, become short, wiclé·m teqé·wse wiclé·m VC
shriveled, wrinkled, yuk̓ú·myuk̓um yuk̓ú·m A
shrub, pátan N
shucks, you spoiled it for me, ˀi·xyá·ta P
shuddering, horryfying, sisexpí·t A
shun, avoid, tamo·lá·misa walá·mi VS
shut (door), k̓ilikí VC, k̓alakí VC
shut (eye), qéps VC
shut (mouth), (with him̓ mouth) k̓ipi VC
shut, enclose, sú·x̣eylekse leylé·k VS
shut off (something), k̓ippíc k̓ipi VC
shut out the entry into one's body, yik̓ú·pc V
shy, be, kicé·y VC
shy, timid, wild, untame, restive, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
shy away, avoid, dodge, ˀilwá·paˀ VS
siblings excpt oldest and youngest, hé·peyme hé·pey N
sick, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
sick, be, té·ˀlelik VS
sick, be; have disease, k̓ó·may VC
sick again, get, taqalámqsa lamq vtss, VC
sick from eating too much fat, be, saˀáy VC
sick in bed, be, wéw̓ne VC
sick in bed with pain, be, wé·wink̓omayksa k̓ó·may VC
sick in the stomach, be, ˀik̓ú·k̓ey VC
sick person's diet, wé·wintips típ VS
sickly, be, k̓omó·may VC
sickly, be; be under the weather, ˀilaˀtwí·sa ˀilaˀat A
sickly, prone to sickness, k̓omay̓nípac k̓ó·may VC
sickly, weak, ˀiláˀt ˀilaˀat A
sickness, k̓omáyn k̓ó·may VC
sickness, keyké·ywit keyké·ywi VS
sickness (prefix), tele vtp
sickness, pertaining to, wé·win stp, vtp
sickness caused by overeating, saˀáyn saˀáy VC
side, be lying on one's, tamá· VC
side, from the other, kú·n̓ix kú·ni N
side, on the other, ˀimkun̓í·x P
side, right here on this, kumnú·kum kum stp
side, the other, kú·n̓ike kú·ni N
side, the part over animals' ribs, ˀilú·t N
side, this, nú·kin N
side (far side), kú·p N
side (of hill), go up the, tip̓é· VS
side (of hill), look at, cité·tp̓e VS
side braid or tress of hair, waptóˀs N
side by side, abreast, ˀex̣ewí vtp
side fat of animals, wé·wqt N
side of a hill, go on the, (without a stem prefix) lakaláy VC
side of a mountain, go down, ci·wi·k VS
side of canoe, hé·wew N
side of head HW, mác̓ax̣s N
side of..., on the, kú·pkin̓ike kú·p N
sideways, sneaky, furtive, x̣eˀpx̣éˀp x̣eˀepí VC
sideways, wide, ˀeqtéx̣px P
sieve, strainer, wakáykaˀs kayk VS
sift (sand), wasáyk VS
sigh, hé·stukehtse léht VS
sight, act of seeing, hékin hekí VC
sight, go out of, lik̓ípc P
sight, lose; go blind, tité·wi VS
sight, out of (idiom), (with lik̓ípc) pilex̣ N
sight, out of; absent, sisisáw̓ sáw VC
sighted, clear; sharp eyed, haykát̓ic, ˀaykát̓ic hayká·t VC
sighted before time, get dim, titawiná·pi·ksa tité·wi VS
sightless, make someone, toq̓ó·x̣ VC
sign, mark, write, tí·m̓e VC
sign, marker, temí·semtukt hí·semtuk VS
sign, omen, sáhat P
sign language, communicate in, sepú·pkeˀykse keˀéy VC
signal (by extending arms), tukepeliké·cese liké·ce VS
signal, raise eyebrow, wink, wiy̓é·xc P
signs, make, tuké·pkeˀykse keˀéy VC
silence, hush, quiet (a quarrel), taˀátk VS
silence, make someone quiet, sapá·sawca sáw VC
silent, be (absence of movement), talaqí VC
silent, be (absence of sound), sáw̓is sáw VC
silent, quiet, sáw̓is sáw VC
silly, act; show off, act up, x̣áyp VC
silly, ignorant, stupid, mimílu· A
silly, unthinking, foolish, peˀtú·qes A
silver, x̣ayx̣áyx̣ kícuy x̣ayaq A, kícuy N
silver salmon, k̓állay N
silvertip bear, tuˀynuhí·n x̣áx̣a·c tuˀúynu N, x̣áx̣a·c N

simple, clear, lawwí·t A
simple, stupid, mimílu· A
simply, just, only, máʔ P
simply, just like this, just, náma·to P
simulate, ʔinú·misemse misemí VS
sin, become mean, qepsiʔswí·se qepsí A
sin, evil, qepsiʔíswit qepsí A
since, because, ʔetke P
since, from that time forward, koní·x ko D
since, from then, kin̓ik sis
since when, máwama máwa P
sincere, lawwí·t A
sincere, open, unpretentious, ʔay̓áp A
sinew, pí·s N
sing, (with we) ʔinipí VS
sing, cry, ʔilelím vtp
sing, keep on singing, weʔné·pte ʔiné·p V
sing, talk, hí VC
sing, talk, grumble, ʔil vtp, ʔile vtp
sing a guardian spirit song, wé·yekweʔnpse wé·yek VC, ʔinipí VS
"sing a shaman song", ʔinó·q̓oyksa q̓oy V
sing in bravado, ʔiwé·ltimt ʔiwé·l vtp
sing carelessly, waʔnptáyca ʔinipí VS
sing victoriously, wa·sawáyaca sawáya VC
singe, ʔilequ·pqupce qú·p VC
singe and shorten, cepé·ʔlequpqupce qú·p VC
singed, become, t̓áx̣ax̣ VS
singer, weʔnpew̓é·t ʔinipí VS
singing, by, té· vtp
singing, in, we vtp
single (of man), ʔiwepné·nut ʔiwé·pne N
single (of woman), há·manot há·ma N
single, alone, ciwá·tx̣ sts
single, only one, naqsní·x ná·qc Nu
single file, in a, cú· vtp
single son, unmarried son, taʔx̣tó·m̓yac teʔéx̣et N
sink, a wash basin, wapaʔáyqinwa·s ʔayq VS
sink, bathroom sink, ʔipsimé·t̓et̓es hí·k̓ay ʔipsimé·t̓e VS
sink, go beneath surface of water, ʔiyeylé·kse leylé·k VS
sink, subside, *ʔiyé·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
sink for washing dishes, sapá·q̓oykinwa·s q̓óy V
sink into (e.g., mud), weyec̓éʔkse c̓áʔ V
sinker on a fishing line, tampícwa píswe N
sinus trouble, have, nistekí VC
Sioux, ʔisequ·lkt qú·l V
Sioux type war bonnet, tuʔynúʔsu·s ʔisú·s N
sip, eat porridge/soup, sú·p VC
sirloin EPW, pí·snukt nukut N, pí·s N
sister, man's younger, qánis K
sister, man's, older or younger, ʔé·ks K
sister, older, né·n K
sister, woman's younger, ʔácip K
sister's child (woman's), ʔí·tx K
sister-in-law (of a woman), cí·ks K
sister-in-law (of a widower), cik̓í·wn K
sister-in-law (of a man), pinú·kin K
sisters, three (name of stars), mitá·w̓ ʔací·matan ʔácip K
sit (prefix), wix̣suʔ vtp, wex̣tú· vtp
sit, defecate (prefix), wicx̣ vtp, stp
sit (e.g., in a saddle), wé·ce VS
sit, be seated, wix̣suʔúce ʔú VC
sit (pl), be seated, temé·yeqsix yeq VS
sit, settle, lie down, temé· vtp
sit against (e.g., a wall), wix̣siʔletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
sit all day long, wix̣cuʔule·heyce lé·hey VC
sit by the fire, wix̣siʔlatáqsa latáq VS
sit down, be in process of sitting, wix̣siʔlí·kse ʔú VC, lí·k vtss
sit high up (e.g., in a tree), wix̣siʔletíyekse letíyek VS
sit in (e.g., a jail), wix̣siʔléylekse leylé·k VS
sit in (e.g., house, jail), wix̣siʔleté·se leté· VS
sit in water, wix̣siʔlú·se lú· VS
sit next to someone, temé·list̓eqse, wix̣cuʔúlist̓eqse list̓eqí VC
sit on a robe or a blanket, wix̣suʔútekeyise ʔú VC
sit on a tree (e.g., of a bird), wix̣siʔletíyekse tíyek VS
sit on something high, wix̣siʔliké·cese liké·ce VS
sit to warm one's back by fire, tamtiq̓á·pasa tiq̓á·pa VS
sit up to warm one's back by the fire, tamtax̣liq̓á·pasa liq̓á·pa VS
sit with one's legs drawn up, toʔpáhsasa láhsa VS
sit with one's legs spread out, wasqátksa wasqa vtp
site, é·s sts
site, place where something was, wité·s sts
sitting bath, wix̣siʔlú·t lu· VS
six, ʔoylá·qc Nu
six days before or six days after ʔoylaccik̓íwpa ʔoylá·qc Nu
six hundred, ʔoylaqcó·sos ʔoylá·qc Nu
Six Mile Creek below Kamiah, ID, hin̓awí·ta N
six pairs, ʔoylaqcaʔála ʔoylá·qc Nu
six times, ʔoylaqcáham ʔoylá·qc Nu
sixteen, pú·tim wax̣ ʔoylá·qc ʔoylá·qc Nu
sixth, ʔoylá·qcipx ʔoylá·qc Nu
sixty, ʔoylaqcaʔáptit ʔoylá·qc Nu
size, kásl N
size, small, kácł N
sizzle, bubble, mú·łmuł VC

skeleton, pipíscim pipis N
skeptical, be; feel apprehensive, ʔallawí· VS
skeptical, suspicious, talawix̣n̓ípac wiqí· VC
skewer, stick, wood, hé·cu N
skiff (because you row backward), ʔaqqá·pxʔaqqa·px ʔaqqá·px P
skillful, intelligent, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
skilled in fishing, láwapt̓is hapát A
skilled in hunting, hapát̓is hapát A
skilled in shooting, cá·y A
skin, dried untanned, qilílu N
skin, fresh untanned, meʔéqs meʔéqes N
skin, inner, púhs puhus N
skin, strip, (with niké·) tá·lp VS
skin, strip, scalp, niká·lpsa lp VS
skin, tanned, wí·spol N
skin, untanned (often rope-like), píyex̣s N
skin (by cutting), carve (meat), ʔisíwe VC
skin by pulling, nikemeʔqsí·se mé·yi VS
skin disorder which turns white, x̣ápx̣ap x̣áp N
skin lodge, fur lodge, cetéy̓ni·t ʔiní·t N
skin of the skull, *ʔísx̣ N
skin with some meat, inner skin, puhus N
skinny, light in weight, hicá·w̓ic hicá·w A
skip (e.g., going to work), wá·w VC
skip, take a shortcut, miss, t̓ú·m VC
skip over, jump over, straddle, siqé·te VS
skirmish, have, tu·qéle VC
skittish, be, cíckup VS
skull, ʔethú·sus hú·sus N
skull, k̓acapó·cac N
skull brothers, ʔatk̓acapocacyá·ya k̓acapó·cac N
skunk, Skunk (man's name), tísqeʔ N
skunk cabbage, temulté·mul té·mul N
skunkweed EPW, parsnip, té·mul N
skunkweed EPW; small hail HW, temulté·mul té·mul N
sky, ʔipelí·kt N
sky, clear, hayká·taykat hayká·t VC
sky, cloudy, t̓i·pít N
sky, firmament HW, ʔilskáwt N
skylines, tó·yam N
Sk̓in tribe (tribal name), tikeʔéspel̓u· tikéʔs N
Sk̓in tribesman, tikeʔéspel̓u· pel̓u· sts
slacken (e.g., cinch), hiyíq VS
slander, ʔinéhmisemse misemí VS
slander (prefix), telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
slander, being deceitful, telew̓yé·x̣timt telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
slanderer, telew̓yé·x̣t telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
slanderous remarks, make, wap̓á·l̓aksa p̓á·l̓a VC
slap, hit with a flat hand, wapá·t̓aksa t̓ák VS
slashed apart (e.g., with wings), wiclepéʔqse péʔq VS
Slate Creek near Riggins, ID, ʔiyé·snime N
slaughter, wá·pciy̓awca ciy̓áw VC
slave, prisoner, haswaláya N
slave, servant, hired hand, wé·y̓imtes wé·y̓imte VS
sled, niktehkeʔykeʔí keʔéy VC
sled for dogs, ciq̓á·mqal̓ayn ʔayn sts
sleek and shiny (e.g., of fur), p̓iyocp̓iyó·c p̓iyó·c A
sleep, go to, (with lí·k vtss) piním VS
sleep, go to, (with lí·k vtss) táwta VC
sleep, in, té·w vtp, stp
sleep, sleeping (nursery), mamá·c P
sleep (of foot), go to; get numb, tulé·qmimi·kse qimími· VC
sleep with someone, téwtiwe·ce tiwé· VC
sleep with someone, ʔinipí VS
sleep with women, ʔimelé·yeq VS
sleepiness, from, té·w vtp, stp
sleeping, be; be asleep, piním VS
sleeping, have trouble, téwtex̣teqetce tex̣téqet VC
sleeping time, bedtime, pimikt̓á·l piním VS
sleepless, without sleep, pinmikey̓é·y̓ piním VS
sleepy, be, ʔe·wí· VC
sleepy from watching, be, silew̓ewí·kse ʔe·wí· VC
sleepyhead, té·wq̓um̓ew q̓ú·m VC
sleeve, ʔati·m̓ayn ʔá·tim N
sleeve or "wing" of a woman's dress, séqep N
sleeveless, armless, ʔatimnó·t ʔá·tim N
sleigh, niktehkeʔykeʔí keʔéy VC
sleigh, a vehicle with skids on, sewleniktehkeʔykeʔí keʔéy VC
slender, x̣iyú·x̣iyu· x̣iyú· A
slender, lokóylokoy lokóy A
slender (of a person), kimlekímle kimíle N
slender, become, niktí·k VS
slice, ʔicpéʔqse péʔq VS
slice off, loosen, tear off, peel x̣aʔp VS
slick, smooth, wet, k̓oyá·pc A
Slickpoo Creek near Lapwai, ID, ʔaysníma ʔayas N
slide (e.g., of dirt), yú·t̓ut VC
slide, cause a; cause a landslide, hé·wt VC
slide, slip, x̣uyisíce x̣uyís VC
slide, slip (as on ice), tí· VC
slide off, slip off, take off, x̣ół V
sliding gravel HW, piyú·tut N
slight, small, kúckuc kúc A
slight, treat with disrespect, ʔilatá·p VS
slightly, ciw̓é·t P
sling, watá·myan̓as tá·mya VC
slip, q̓uyyís P
slip, (with kú· VS 'do') x̣uyís P
slip (accidentally), (with niké·) wlipsí VC

slip in, fit, sú·yeylekse sú·ye vtp
slip of the tongue, misq̓ulé·yn q̓ulé·yn VC
slip of the tongue, make a̓, teqenkewlíps hí·wes wlipsí VC
slip off, hoł VS, q̓ół V, qoł V, x̣ół V
slip on (e.g., snowshoes), sú·yeylekse leylé·k VS
slip, slide, x̣uyisíce x̣uyís VC
slip, slide, tí· VC
slippery, x̣uysx̣úys x̣uyís A
slippery and shiny, p̓iyocp̓iyó·c p̓iyó·c A
sliver in one's hand, have a, wé·pcim̓qse cím̓q VC
slope, be a downward, t̓íp VC
slope, saddle of mountain, likó·lam N
sloth, hil̓áyn hil̓áy VC
slow (e.g., in walking), wiq̓é·twiq̓et wiq̓é·t N
slow (e.g., of horses), be, c̓inín VC
slow, be; waste time, cé·l̓ey VC
slow, sluggish, poky, sit̓xsít̓x sit̓úx VC
slow down as one goes on, ˀipnáwyatolatalqsa talaqí VC
slow to catch on, scatterbrain, micx̣élx̣el x̣el N
slowly, ˀiˀyéwki P
slowly, stealthily, yek̓é·myek̓em yé·k̓em VC
slowly opened, blow open, x̣alá·p x̣aláp VS
slowness, hil̓áyn hil̓áy VC
sluggish, poky (e.g., of horses), sit̓xsít̓x sit̓úx VC
slush ice, floating, sí·psux N
slushy, become HW, siˀwá·q VC
small, kúckuc kúc A
small, be, ˀec̓í·cpeme hí·wes ˀec̓í·c N
small, be too, walaq̓ápapsa q̓apap VS
small being, young (animals/men), qan sts
small bison robe or blanket, ˀaláwa N
small bite, one little swallow, móx̣c P
small branches of black pine, lé·qeyt N
small brown frog found in ponds, ˀiwe·tempemé wex̣wéqt wex̣wéqt N
small change, laˀx̣láˀx̣ laˀq VS
small chicken, pacó·paco N
small cottontail, hé·y̓uxc N
small fish (sucker or salmon), múxmukt N
small size, káchł N
small wild onions, ca·xcá·x sé·x N
smart, bright, intelligent, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
smart, get; become wise, wepcukuywí·se wepcú·k A
smart aleck, himk̓ocá·c k̓ócac N
smarting of the eyes from smoke, qilú·t qilú· VS
smash, break into small pieces, tim̓ik VS
smash, destroy, cause an explosion, wet̓úxskse t̓úxs VC
smash, flatten, wełít̓eˀkse łit̓éˀ A
smash one's nose, ˀipá·naska nas V
smash something, wet̓úxskse t̓úxs VC
smear, make dirty, ˀipné·tesux̣li·kse sux̣ vtp
smear, rub on, paint one's face, sí·wi VS
smear on, something to, sí·wit̓as sí·wi VS
smear with mud, sitqí·se siteq VS
smeared on, rubbed on, sí·win̓ sí·wi VS
smeared, colored, tamt̓akí·n̓ tamt̓akí· VS
smeared, dirty, msk̓uye N
smearing, tamt̓ákit tamt̓akí· VS
smegma, simqá·tasx̣ símqe N, tasaq N
smell, detection of an odor, nú·xsit nú·xsi VS
smell, give out an odor, tí·we VC
smell, odor, flavor, tí·we tí·we VC
smell like smoke, ˀiletí·wece tí·we VC
smell something, nú·xsi VS
smell something burning, ˀiletí·wece tí·we VC
smelly, having an unpleasant smell, tu·xtú·x tú·x A
smelly, just full of odor, q̓uyí·y P, x̣oyí·y P
smelling, by, nú·xc vtp, stp
smile, grin, x̣í·ley VC
smiling, x̣ileyx̣iley x̣í·ley VC
smiling, pleasant, laughing, wiyú·x̣ileytim̓ew x̣í·ley VC
smiling person, x̣iléytimu· x̣í·ley VC
Smith Creek above Kooskia, ID, té·p̓esi·n te·pí VS
smoke (a hide to add color), cepé·ˀleq̓ulq̓ulise q̓ulq̓uli VS
smoke (e.g., meat or fish), capá·ˀlaqy̓awisa qiy̓á·w VC
smoke (e.g., of tepee), emit, qí·t VC
smoke, cloud, fog, pertaining to, ˀipé· vtp
smoke (pipe) with someone, tú·qitwece tiwé· VC
smoke (tobacco), tú·qi VS
smoke gets in one's eyes, qilú· VS
smoke hole, cóqoy N
smoke hole (on top of tepee), qí·tn̓es qí·t VC
smoke hovering in layers, ˀileteméylekse leylé·k VS
smoke without flame, smolder, ˀilenísnisce nis VC
smoked (buckskin), cepé·ˀleq̓ulq̓ulin̓ q̓ulq̓uli VS
smoked out, be, ˀilú·yehtse léht VS
smoked patties of cous, (with cepé·) capá·k̓imlaˀkt k̓imlaˀkt N
smoking (tobacco), tú·qit tú·qi VS
smoking mixture, hotó·to N
smoking pipe, kelé·met N
smoky, be; be hazy from fire, ˀilaq̓í·sksa q̓í·s VS
smoky and dark from fire, be, ˀiletéhemkse tehém VC

smolder, burn without a flame, ˀilenísnisce nis VC
smooth (e.g., hair), cipi·t V
smooth (hair), capá·yk VS
smooth, be, pat̓ók VS
smooth, level, even, ti·pití·pit tí·pit A
smooth, slick, wet, k̓oyá·pc A
smother, be suffocated, katátam VC
smother, choke, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
snail, q̓alapó·ya N
snail, "talacítit" N
snake (blue racer), k̓uyímk̓uyim N
snake (bull snake), pixwew̓é N
snake (except rattlesnake), páyos N
snake (garter snake) HW, pelqé·ykex sílu pelqé·y N
snake (rattlesnake), wé·x̣pus N
snake (small rattlesnake), paqax̣páqax̣ N
snake (water snake), ku·spé·me páyos kú·s N
snake, reptile, tuk̓míwtelikin lí·k VC
Snake River, himeq̓isnimewé·lepe himé·q A
Snake River, pik̓ú·nen pí·k̓un N
snake with blunt ends, pink EPW, pelqé·ykex sílu pelqé·y N
snap one's eyes at, blink in anger, q̓í·lps VC
snap in reply, make a rebuttal, có·yatkalayksa takalay VC
snapping one's fingers, move things by, wict̓akí VC
snare, trap, wé·yikeˀc wé·yik VS
snare, "kecéx̣nu" N
snatch away, walápsk VS
snatch something away, teqeˀnípse ˀinipí VS
snatch something away, take away, tukʷéy̓k VS
sneak around at night, táwyalaca yá·la VC
sneak up, yé·k̓em VC
sneak up to (something), tax̣tó· VC
sneaky, devious, cepé·x̣eˀpin̓ x̣eˀepí VC
sneaky, furtive, crawling around, x̣eˀpx̣éˀp x̣eˀepí VC
sneer, k̓í·sey VC
sneeze, ˀáps VC
sniff, (with nú·xc) p̓in̓ix̣ VC
sniffle, łiq̓łiq̓í VC
snip, k̓át VC
snipe, a bird with long bills, x̣awí·tx̣awit N
Snipe (man's name), x̣awí·tx̣awit N
snivel, cry with one's mouth hanging, sip̓é·w VC
snoop, go around and, weyé·xneyikse hekí VC
snoop, go around and, sik̓ey̓keyíkse sik̓é·y̓k VS
snoop around, ˀimelé·yeq VS
snore, táwx̣anca x̣an VC
snort (of white tailed buck), pá·x̣s VC
snout (e.g., of dog, cow, deer), p̓in̓í·ses N
snow, mé·qeˀ N
snow (prefix), wey vtp
snow, ankle-deep, páˀoq̓ox̣c ˀó·q̓ox̣c N
snow, fall (of snow), weyéhnece léhne VC
snow, fine HW; fresh layer of EPW, póhoy N
snow, hardened, táhay N
snow, light dusting of, puhuhúx P
snow, raise powdery, qúq VS
snow bird, winter bird EPW, ma·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ má·m̓ac N
snow completely covering ground, lapclápc lápc P
snow hanging on branches, tí·kpu· N
snow in small flakes, qú·y̓s hiweyéhnece qú·y A
snow or rain, in, tiw̓ele vtp
snow shovel, wislipóˀs wislipí VS
snowberry, cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N
snowfall, a small amount of HW, x̣aˀpx̣áˀp x̣aˀp VS
snowflakes, big, ˀaˀá·nm ˀicuˀyé·ks ˀicuˀyé·ks N
"snowing, cease", taˀawí VS
snowless, lamális lamalí· VS
snowshoe, sé·p̓in N
snowslide, be caught in, té·yxse VS
snowslush, siˀwá·qin̓ siˀwá·q VC
snowstorm, be a, hiwlú·yehnece léhne VC
snuff, not up to, hitem̓yekey̓é·y̓ hí·tem̓yek VS
snuff box, ˀitétp̓es tu·q̓áyn tú·q N
snuff tobacco, ˀápsan̓as ˀáps VC
so, indeed, ˀé·tuˀ P
so, thus, kuˀús N
so long (of certain length), kahál hál N
so much, (often with kuˀ) mác N
so much, that's all, kalóˀ kalá N
so that, for that reason, konwacá·n ko D
so that one can, t̓e vis
soak, cepé·ˀyemluykse milú·y V
soak, lu· VS
soak for the 2nd time in tanning, (with prefix nikí) tipí VS
soak hide in a solution of brain yex̣yeqí· VS
soaked, be, siteq VS
soaked, get, ˀiyé·lpse lipí VS
soaked, wet, moistened, ˀipt̓ilú·y̓n ˀipt̓i vtp
soaking, soften by, cepé·ˀyehey̓ckse hé·y A
soap, facial, ˀipsimé·t̓et̓es ˀipsimé·t̓e VS
soap, laundry, wap̓áykaˀs p̓áy VC
soapstone HW, x̣ayqín̓as x̣ayaq A
soar, circle (e.g., of eagles), saklálay VC
soar around, sikalálay VC
soar up in the air, ˀiyaláhsasa láhsa VS
sober, sane, thoughtful, timí·pnin̓ pin̓í· VS
sober faced, mean looking, qiyé·sqiyes qiyé·s A
socket of a harpoon, harpoon, sistóˀs N
socks EPW, ˀicuˀyé·ks N

socks, stockings, nylons, ʔilé·ptekey N
sod, hard dirt, táʔx̣ taʔax̣ N
soft (e.g., blanket, skin), ham̓ó·y A
soft (e.g., butter, tumor), yaw̓á·wyaw̓aw yá·w̓aw V
soft (e.g., of meat), tender, hé·y̓c hé·y A
soft (e.g., of skin), yew̓é·xyew̓ex yew̓é·k A
soft (of charcoal), laʔx̣láʔx̣ laʔq VS
soft (of snow), siʔwá·x̣siʔwax̣ siʔwá·q VC
soft, easy to tear, sum̓é·y P
soft, thick, fat (of lips, bags), sal̓áysal̓ay sá·l̓ay VC
soft and damp, be, milú·y V
soft by soaking, make, cepé·ʔyehey̓ckse hé·y A
soft hair of dogs and coyotes, sétey N
soft kind of earth, támlax̣ N
soft to touch, hip̓ú·xhip̓ux hip̓ú·x A
soften something in the mouth, himké·miluykse milú·y V
softened, melted, yaw̓á·wyaw̓awnin̓ yá·w̓aw V
softly, hipp̓úx hip̓ú·x A
softly, walk up, yé·k̓em VC
soil, clay, dirt, ʔítx̣ ʔituq N
soil, earth, wé·tes N
soil, hard; “clay”, támlax̣ N
soil, hard; clod, lámtax̣ N
soiled, become, sux̣ vtp
soiled, dirty, muddy, sipx̣sípx̣ sipéx̣ A
soiled (with dirt/soil), ʔitqí·n ʔituq N
soiled (with faeces), c̓áyni·n c̓áy VC
soiled (with filth), lilú·yin̓ líluy N
soldier, piwapciy̓awnaw̓á·t ciy̓aw VC
soldiers (from English), só·lcas N
sole, only one, naqsní·x ná·qc Nu
sole of foot, watikáʔs watikí VS
solid, k̓ilxk̓ílx k̓ilikí VC
solid, compact, qatat A
solid, not, tiwíw A
solid (of house), strong, tough, tiyá·w A
solid, protruding, hard, stiff, tukuxtúkux tukúx A
solidly, c̓eʔé c̓éʔ V
some, kamác ke P
some, any, (with interrogative words) pe stp
some, indefinite quantity, tatóʔos N
some (number or amount), kuʔ mac kuʔ P
some (people), kuʔ macwa kuʔ P
some direction, in, kemípx ke P
some manner, in, kamaná· or ke maná· ke P
some place, at, keminé·pi· ke P
some tens of times, kuʔ malaʔáptit kuʔ P
some time, for, kamásł ke P
some- (as in something, someone) (with an interrogative word) kuʔ P
somehow, (with ke) maná· D
somehow, kaminmaʔí ke P
somehow (for some reason), kúʔ manmaʔí kuʔ P
somehow (in some manner), kúʔ manáma kuʔ P
somehow (in some way), kúʔ maná· kuʔ P
someone, keʔisí· ke P, kuʔisí· kuʔ P
someone else, do for, é·y̓ vts
someone else’s, do to, é·y̓ vts
someone who makes things right, sapataʔswí·t̓as táʔc A
someone with a mother, pikí·n ʔí·s K
somersault, do a, (with prefix tiskeʔ) pló·ya VC
something, (with ke) maná· D, kuʔitú· kuʔ P
something, anything, peʔtú· pe stp
something cooked in the hot ashes, temx̣eʔpeʔí x̣eʔepí VC
something that causes a blister, sapá·tq̓oqaʔs toq̓oqí VC
something that one can blow up, tilí·pus N
something that used to be, ex-, wité·s sts
something to settle heavy food, tuxk̓ípickeʔs k̓ipíc V
something worn around the neck, wehéyqt heyq VS
sometime (in the future), qóʔc P
sometime (some length of time), kúʔ masł kuʔ P
sometime, at some unspecified time, wiyéwc̓etpe wic̓é· VS
sometime ago, some time, waqí·pa waqí· N
sometimes, pakká· P
sometimes, now and then, at times, pammáwa máwa P
somewhat, qetu P
somewhere, kúʔ míne kuʔ P
somniloquist, *tawqaqawtimt̓ípac tím VS
son (in reference to a woman), ʔísta K
son (older than hacwalá·m̓yac), taʔx̣tó·m̓yac miya N and vtp
son (short form for hacwalá·m̓yac), calá·m̓yac miya N and vtp
son, adult; married son, há·mam̓yac há·ma N, miya N and vtp
son, unmarried son, taʔx̣tó·m̓yac teʔéx̣et N
son, young, hacwalá·m̓yac miya N and vtp
son-in-law (man’s), píses K
son-in-law (late child’s spouse), qeqé·y̓et K
son-in-law (woman’s), ciwá·qo K
song, weʔnípt ʔinipí VS
song (guardian spirit song), wé·yekweʔnpt wé·yek VC
song for departing warriors, qilló·wawya qilílu N, wáwya VC
song, finish a, walámt̓ayksa lamt̓áy VC
song, scalp, ʔiwé·timt tím VS
song, start a, wetu·léhtse léht VS

soon, capáypa capáyn P
soon, mí·w̓acpa mí·w̓ac N
soon (in ‘as soon as’), ke ká· q̓oˀ ke P
soon, now, definitely, tax̣c P
soon, presently, in a short while, ˀec̓í·cpe ˀec̓í·c N
soon, pretty, taqaqóˀc qóˀc P
soot, ˀiléq̓ulq̓ul q̓ulq̓uli VS
soothe, rub, huy VC
sorcerer, qitwiyew̓é·t qitíwi VS
sorcery, shoot bad luck using, qitíwi VS
sorcery, thing shot into body by, wepeléht léht VS
sore, boil, másqoy N
sore (caused by rubbing), have a, tikíkim VC
sore, measles, cahaycáhay sáhay N
sore, painful, k̓ó·maynin̓ k̓ó·may VC
sore, saddle sore, small pox, sáhay N
sorely, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
sorghum, molasses, honey, syrup, te·mísquy N
sorrel, yellow, maqsmáqs máqas N
sorrow, grief, distress, tim̓né·nekt nekí VS
sorrow, sadness, loneliness, tillá·pin tillá·p VC
sorrow, shame, ˀetx̣ew̓ní·cwit ˀé·tx̣ew VC
sorry! oops, excuse me!, hu·míˀs P
sorry, tew̓í·nem P
sorry (archaic), limá P
sorry, feel, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
sorry for, feel, yiyé·w VC
sorry for oneself, cause to feel, sepé·ˀipneyyewce yiyé·w VC
sorry for oneself, feel, ˀipné·yyewce yiyé·w VC
sort of, a little, taˀx̣ P
sort of, a little, not much, ciw̓é·t P
sort of, kind of, netu sts
sort of, ˀiske P
sort of, like, kind of, ˀitú·netu ˀitú· D
sort out, ce·pé·w̓i VS
sort, classify, separate, part, wiyú·y VC
sort, kind, eˀéce sts, ˀce sts
soul, hé·sin hé·s VC
soul, spirit, life, waq̓í·swit wá·q A
sound, faint, lilé·y P
sound, honest, impartial, tuk̓ukí VC
sound, make noise, ˀilé·se VC
sound, noise, echo, tax̣sáwkt sáw VC
sound, well, healthy, wá·q̓is wá·q A
sound of a small drum, pim P
sound of a gunshot, wé·ˀlesece ˀilé·se VC
sound of eating hay, x̣ú·mx̣um P
sound of footsteps of deer, kúx P
sound of pounding (e.g., seeds), kút P
sound of spitting, tuxtúx túx P
sound of walking through dry leaves, łox̣łóx̣ P
sound of wind whistling through snags, tiyé·pu P
soup, make, sí·sise sí·s N
soup (thicker than ˀiyéqt), mush, sí·s N
soup made of camas, qem̓éssi·s qém̓es N, sí·s N
soup of pine moss, hopó·psi·s sí·s N
sour, be, paspasí· VS
sour, rotten, spoiled, má·cin̓ má·ci VS
“sour”, strong, pá·yo A
sour, sweet, cicyúk̓is cicyúk A
sour dough, sapá·macit má·ci VS
source, cause, reason, origin, súqt suqut N
source of a stream, wá·w̓am N
sourpuss, sullen, mean looking, qiyé·sqiyes qiyé·s A
south, luˀq̓í·ckin̓ike·y luˀuqí VC
south fork of Clearwater River, ID, tukúpe N
south fork of Clearwater River HW, mux̣níse N
sovereign, senior, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
sow seeds, temenikí VS
space, hewlé·xhewlex hé·wlek VC
space, take up, láps VC
space, taking up all the, k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
space between, clearing, k̓áy̓kin k̓ay̓ak VC
space between mountains, plane, tex̣péˀem N
space of a missing tooth, títwite·s tít N
spaced out, k̓ay̓áx k̓ay̓ak VC
span, place something across, tukéyweyikse wé·yik VS
spare, save, be frugal, ˀistoqí VC
“spare, to be saving”, ˀallawí· VS
spark (as of burning wood), tax̣lic̓á·sa lic̓é· VS
“sparrow”, passerine, wek̓íwk̓iwnu N
sparrow, rusty song, wehwéhnu wehí VC
sparrow hawk, “wicšpiyaqsnim” N
Sparrow Hawk (man’s name), taˀmapcáˀyo N
spatter, tax̣lic̓á·sa lic̓é· VS
spawn (of salmon), hé·y̓e VS
spawn, clay-bottom unsuitable to, túksuˀ N
spawning ground, he·y̓enwé·s hé·y̓e VS
speak, hí VC
speak, c̓í·q VC
speak, talk, ten̓iwé· VS
speak, talk, tím VS
speak apologetically/defensively, ˀilé·p vtp
speak as one sits down, ˀilawix̣soˀóallayisa ˀallá·y N
speak as though from far away, ˀinú·leyketkse leyké·t P
speak carelessly, láwtimsa qepsíˀs tím VS
speak indistinctly, mimlu·tíme mimílu· A
speak loud, scold, weqíttise qitti VS
speak into something, c̓ix̣leylé·kse. leylé·k VS
speak unclearly (as a baby), miyapkawitímsa miya N
speak unclearly (as an infant), c̓í·qt̓uyise c̓í·q VC

speak up in defense of someone, (with ʔile 'talk') payo VC
speak wisely, wepcukuytímse wepcú·k A
speaker, c̓ix̣new̓é·t c̓í·q VC
speaking, in, té· vtp
speaking, start, weʔúyise ʔú·yi VS
speaking, stop, wahínaq̓isa hí· VC
spear, fish with a, (with the fishing prefix láw) yá·la VC
spear, harpoon, tukéy̓pt̓et̓es ʔipt̓é· VS
spear, small fishing, katická·tic ká·tic N
spear, sword, lance, ʔiptqíkeʔykeʔs keʔéy VC
spear, throw, (with prefix té·m) lip̓á·q VS
spear, with, ʔiptqí vtp
spear each other in a game, pitx̣táyca tayí VC
spear at night going out on boats, te·pí VS
spear for fishing, ké·tis N
spear targets, ʔipnatamqitayíca tayí VC
spear with hooks, ké·tis N
spectacles, glasses, kicú·ynim sílu sílu N
spectator, observer, looker-on, tak̓aynaw̓á·t tak̓áy VC
speech, c̓í·qin c̓í·q VC
speech, make a mess of a, ʔipné·sisise sí·s N
speech handicap, with, c̓ix̣sí·mey siméy vsts
speechless, be, ʔinó·sawksa sáw VC
speed, move rapidly, quyíyim VC
speed up, accelerate, weyeqíttise qitti VS
speedily, camm P
spell, cast evil, hí·sq̓i VS
spell, write, hité·me VC
spell on, place a, wé·yweʔnikse ʔinikí VS
spend, exhaust, sapá·laʔam̄ca laʔám VC
spend a year, hinmí·wi VS
spend days, wiyé·leheyce or wiyé·le·hey lé·hey VC
spend days, live on, ká·ʔaw VC
spend foolishly, squander, wí·puqse púq VC
spend the night, stay overnight, wéwtuk VS, wtuk VS
spend time with someone, wiyé·twe·ce tiwé· VC
spend winter, ʔelwéhtse léht VS
spend winter, winter, ʔel̓wíce ʔí VC
spendthrift, be a, ʔá·l̓is VC
sphere, k̓apapk̓ápap k̓ápap VC
spherical, be, k̓ápap VC
spherical object, cilpcí·lp cí·lp VS
spicy, pisáq A
spider, x̣elx̣elú·ye N
spider (daddy longleg), wayac̓aynwá·yac̓ayn c̓áy VC
spider (wood spider), mex̣sem̓é x̣elx̣elú·ye x̣elx̣elú·ye N
spider web EPW; net, dip net, teqéʔs teqí· VS
spike elk, elk with one horn, wicx̣emé·mkt N
spill (e.g., flour), yax̣sá· VS
spill (of water), yeq vtp
spill (something) out, yeqéhtse léht VS
spill, pour, spread, yeq̓ikí VS
spill something into something, yeqéynekse leylé·k VS
spill something, water something, (with yeq vtp) sá· VS
spin, make fishing lines, túxi VS
spin, turn about, rotate, cilí·lp VC
spinal column, backbone, spine, x̣étx̣et N
spine, k̓úpk̓up k̓up N
spine, spinal column, backbone, x̣étx̣et N
spirit, bad, yehél N
spirit, death, "péyewit" N
spirit, ghost, c̓é·wc̓ew N
spirit, guardian, wé·yekin wé·yek VC
spirit, (something) incorporeal, hewlé·xhewlex hé·wlek VC
spirit, life, soul, waq̓í·swit wá·q A
spirit of ghosts around, wé·pe·s N
spirit power fetish, talisman, ʔipé·tes N
spirited, hawlap(h)áwlap hawlapí VC
spiritedness, hawlapawlapná·wit hawlapí VC
spit, tulkeʔéykse keʔéy VC
spit, expectorate, tul vtp
spit, saliva, silú·qs siluqus N
spit at (something), tulc̓é·se lic̓é· VS
spit on something, tuxtúx kú·se túx P
spit out, tuléhtse léht VS
spite of it, in, c̓awí·n P
spitting image, heciʔsníx hé·ce VS
splash, łép P
splash, sprinkle, wac̓ásc̓asca c̓as VC
splash, toss out, yax̣tá·myaca tá·mya VC
splattered with mud, sipéx̣ A
spleen, milt, *ʔepc̓épc or *hepcépc "epc" N
splice, tí·qahalk VS
splinter, a little HW, t̓átxt̓atx t̓átx N
splinter, have a, cim̓q VC
split (into smaller pieces), wac̓áksa c̓ak VC
split (intransitive), c̓ax̣ VC
split, chip, crack (a rock), t̓eq VS
split, crack, break, péʔq VS
split, cut, break, k̓ít VC
split, make a gash, hiwí·w VC
split apart, k̓íw VC
split or hit, wew vtp
split rocks unsuited for spawning, temet̓é·qin̓ t̓eq VS
split something open as it goes by, ʔipát̓oxskatksa t̓úxs VC
split with a wedge, ʔiyúʔk VS
split (into many pieces) with axe, wéwpeʔqse péʔq VS
spoil (a child), capá·myak VS, miya N

spoiled (e.g., of fruit), be, má·ci VS
spoiled (e.g., of meat), be, má·lx VC
spoiled, be almost, paspasí· VS
spoiled, unfit for eating, lukk̓úy P
spoils, plundered articles, tiy̓elípt lipí VS
spoils of war, wé·tk stp
Spokane Indians, heyé·ynimu· hé·yey N
sponge, hip̓ú·xhip̓ux hip̓ú·x A
spookiness, wé·pe·s N
spooky (nursery word), huhú·c P
spoon, ladle (often of horn), só·x̣ N
spoon, wooden, so·x̣pú·luy pú·luy N
sport, game, playing, x̣e·lé·wit x̣e·lé·wi VS
spot on black or brown, big white, té·msilpin̓ N
spotless, clean, kayxkáyx kayk VS
spots, with dark, sipéx̣ A
spotted (as a fawn), tatxtátxnin̓ tatok N
spotted, with mixed colors, qe·sqé·s qé·s A
spotted fawn, tátx tatok N
spouse, with one's, wey vtp
sprain, (with niké·) k̓ut V
sprain, dislocate, x̣ox̣st̓áy VC
spray, shake out (e.g., powder), qú·x̣ kú·se qú·x̣ P
spread, (with té·m) tex̣lik VS
spread, be; lie flat (as bush), t̓eyí· VC
spread, dissolve, scatter, púq VC
spread, smear, rub on, sí·wi VS
spread, spill, pour, yeq̓ikí VS
spread (e.g., camas for roasting), té·mtekeyise té·keyi VS
spread (e.g., camas) out to dry, be, wité· VC
spread (e.g., of a blood stain), weyeliké·cese liké·ce VS
spread (e.g., news), tamtá·y VC
spread (of fire), ʔilíwkeʔykse keʔéy VC
spread (of news), tequ·yí·kce keʔéy VC
spread out, tkilik VS
spread out, disperse, k̓ay̓áx k̓ay̓ak VC
spread out (as fluffy tail), be, tiq̓é· VC
spread out (of feather, tail), c̓as VC
spread-legged by the fire, sit, wasqalátaqsa latáq VS
spreading things to dry, witelí·kt wité· VC
spring (season), wewé·x̣ N
spring, a well, páp̓a N
spring, jump, dodge, we·c̓éy VC
spring, jump over something, siqé·te VS
spring, jump up, wa·láhsasa láhsa VS
spring, late, ʔil̓á·l ʔil N
spring, late; around May and June, ʔapá·m̓ ʔápa N
spring 7 miles sw of Kamiah, ID, ʔuyéhe N
spring beauty (plant), "capcí·lay" N
spring bet Kooskia and Stites, ID, c̓éyne·sp p sts
spring festival, root festival, kéʔuyit ʔú·yi VS
spring season, become, ʔelwéhtse léht VS
sprinkle, splash, wac̓ásc̓asca c̓as VC
spruce, Engelmann, heslíps N
spruce grouse, ʔé·ni N
spur, tolá·ckakaʔs cakák VS
spy, peek, k̓eʔí· VC
squab, qoynó·qaqan qú·ynu N
squander, sapá·laʔamca laʔám VC
squander, expend foolishly, w̦í·puqse̦ púq VC
squandering, spendthrift, ʔá·l̓isin ʔá·l̓is VC
square dance, fiddler's dance, tiw̓iwá·s we·cet tiw̓í·wa VS
squash (fruit/vegetable), sepx̣ulekeʔí x̣ule VC
squash, flatten, cepé·łt̓eʔkse łít̓eʔ A
squash, squeeze, lteʔ V
squat, wéwsuʔ VC
Squaw Creek, ID, timsí·nm timis N
squawfish, qíʔyex̣ N
squeeze, crowd by pressing, tiyá·k̓alksa k̓alakí VC
squeeze, force something out, tiyeléhtse léht VS
squeeze, press hard on something, cepé·qittise qitti VS
squeeze, squash, lteʔ V
squeeze, tighten, trap, pinch, q̓apap VS
squeeze, wring water out, capá·p̓ayksa p̓áy VC
squeeze and crush (e.g., an egg), ʔipé·t̓uxskse t̓úxs VC
squeeze by hand, capá·q̓oyca q̓óy VC
squeeze out, let out, milk, sapáʔtsa ʔá·t VS
squeeze something out, capá·payksa pá·y VC
squint, grimace, k̓í·sey VC
squirm about on one's haunches, witilíxnikse líxnik VS
squirrel, cílmi N
squirrel?, c̓ilc̓ilx̣ú·seʔ N
squirrel, Alpine, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC
squirrel, flying, piyéx̣cwe·keʔykt píyex̣s N
squirrel, ground, tátlo N
squirrel, rock, cé·xcem N
squirrel, talking, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC
squirrel-like animal, ʔisqó·y̓qoy̓ N
stab (with a knife), ʔiptáya VC
stab, spear, tukéy̓pt̓ese ʔipt̓é· VS
stab the vein to get blood, cúʔx̣teylekse leylé·k VS
stable, tent, house, lodge, tepee, ʔiní·t N
stag, black-tailed, té·wisi·n té·wis N
stag, white-tailed, tip̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
stage coach, séwlekeʔykeʔs keʔéy VC
staircase, hí·canwa·s hí·ca VS
stake, post, ʔipeylé·kt leylé·k VS
stalk, stem of a plant, héhen N
stalk (e.g., a deer), ʔináhqo·qawsa qo· VS
stallion, bull, with testicles, talohí·n tá·lo N

stammers, a person who, himkuˀúku N
stammerer HW, himkuˀúkel̓es N
stamp, brand, make a mark, tí·m̓e VC
stamp, strike with one's foot, tuléˀpt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
stand (e.g., tepee), ˀipé· vtp
stand firm, resist, tú·ˀpsqilik VS
stand high (e.g., in a tree), wiseletíyekse letíyek VS
stand in (enclosure), make, sé·wseylekse leylé·k VS
stand leaning against something, wisé·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
stand next to someone, wisé·list̓eqse list̓eqí VC
stand on top, wiseliké·cese liké·ce VS
stand somthing up against something, teqeˀpeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
stand still (not move), no wind, talí·x̣ P
stand things around in a circle, ˀipú·x̣elikili·kse ˀipú·x̣e VC
stand up, wisé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
stand up, wiselí·kse lí·k vtss
stand up for someone, (with ˀile 'talk') payo VC
standards, not up to high, yalwá· VC
standing, be, wisé· V
standing, be (collectively), hú·x̣e VC
standing, be (inanimate obj), ˀipé· V
star, x̣ic̓íyu N
star, Pleiades, sá·yx sayax N
star, polestar, luk̓upsí·mey luk̓ú·p VC
star, shooting (plant name), qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ qoc N
star name: "Coyote laughing", ˀiceyé·ye ˀipneteˀílpse ˀilp VS
star name: "dressed up", ˀipnú·pelixnin̓ lí·k VC
star name: "three sisters", mitá·w̓ ˀací·matan ˀácip K
star name in the Big Dipper HW, hiyú·mtáx̣to tax̣tó· VC
stare, glare, wé·tku·k VC
stare at someone, silímtalqsa talaqí VC
start, be surprised, cíckup VS
start, begin, t̓uyi vtss
start, commence, begin, ˀú·yi VS
start a fire, múx VC
start singing, wetu·léhtse léht VS
start to do something, nik vtss
start to live, make a home, settle, téw̓yenikse téw̓ye VC
start wondering, get suspicious, siy̓a·w kú·se siy̓a·w VC
starvation, ˀelíwtin̓kin tin̓ukí VC
starvation, by, ˀelíw stp, vtp
starve (in winter), ˀelíwtin̓kce tin̓ukí VC
starve from the cold, liqú·ke vtp
starve, have hunger pains, suk̓ulí· VC
state of being a person, tito·qaná·wit titó·qan N
state of being unconscious, ˀé·t̓ilpt ˀé·t̓ilp VS
state of non-slipping, q̓íˀ P
station, depot, wayapáykinwa·s pá·y VC
statue, tem,í·semtukt hí·semtuk VS
stay, live, wic̓é· VS
stay, reside, live, téw̓ye VC
stay, stop, wayatálqsa talaqí VC
stay away, huhú·c P
stay away (nursery word), nanó·c nan nan P
stay behind, stay home, wéhne VC
stay home, be idle, lé·q̓ey VC
stay home, stay behind, wéhne VC
stay overnight, spend the night, wéwtuk VS, wtuk VS
stay up until dawn, ká·ˀaw VC
stay up, hold on, adhere, q̓í· VC
stay with one's husband's folks, ˀapolamtí·wisa ˀapolámt N
stay with one's wife's family, té·me VC
stay with someone, be a companion, wyé·twe· tiwé· VC
stay with someone temporarily, wic̓ú· VS
stay-at-homes, ˀé·n̓eynu· ˀé·n̓eyn N
staying overnight, a day (24 hrs), wéwtukt wéwtuk VS
steady (e.g., a canoe), tamá·talqsa talaqí VC
steady, firmly fixed in position, c̓eˀé c̓éˀ V
steady, settled, responsible, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
steal, pillage, pé·x̣wi VS
steal, take someone else's, ˀinpé·y̓se ˀinipí VS
stealthily, ˀiˀyéwki P
steam, produce steam, mimú·y VS
steam, vapor, mú·yn mú·y VC
steam bath, semi-subterranean, hí·teme·s N
steam bath, sweat house, wistitám̓o N
steam bath, take a, hí·tem̓yek VS
steamboat, ˀalá·nm líy̓es líy̓es N
steelhead trout, hé·yey N
steep something in water, cepé·ˀyemlukse lu· VS
steeple, k̓olalk̓olal̓áyn k̓olál N
steer, male cattle, cú·łim N
steer something, use rein, niké·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
stem (of grass), body of (humans), cilá·kt cilakat N
stem of a plant, héhen N
stem portion of a smoking pipe, pé·ykt N
step, wat vtp
step, a, sepí·newit hí·newi VS
step, step down, watikí VS
step on something, watikc̓á·sa watikí VS
step on something, we·liké·cese liké·ce VS

step on something (on horseback), sapó·tikc̓asa watikí VS
step over, straddle, skip over, siqé·te VS
stepchild, pé·qiy K
stepfather, méq K
stepmother, qé·q K
sterile, mim̓yá·snot miya N and vtp
stern of canoe, end, bottom, ʔí·t̓it N
sternum, kiwkíwnu N
stick, wood, hé·cu N
stick, be attached, list̓eqí VC
stick, emetic, ʔipné·cuwew̓u·qeʔs wé·w̓u·q VS
stick, make something, sú·yestikse sitk VS
stick, pertaining to a, wicle vtp
stick, pierce with a pointed object, có·ckaksa cakák VS
stick, use a (archaic), tiwaní· VS
stick, with a, we vtp
stick (e.g., a stick) in the anus, caʔx̣tá·t̓asa seʔeq N
stick (arm) into something, tukepeleté·se leté· VS
stick (needles) into something, ʔipú·x̣letese leté· VS
stick (e.g., a feather) on, ʔipeliké·cese liké·ce VS
stick (of Blind Worm) (archaic), tiwaní·t̓as tiwaní· VS
stick for beating a board, wá·csan̓as wá·csa VC
stick for digging, tú·k̓es N
stick for drying meat, “patáqs” N
stick for hot rocks in cooking, tiw̓aʔnpáʔs ʔinipí VS
stick for hot rocks in sweathouse, tim̓ú·ni N
stick for hot rocks in sweathouse, tiw̓aʔnpó·kinit̓as ʔinipí VS
stick for roasting, taʔcáway N
stick game, ló·x̣mit ló·x̣mi VS
stick in (a hole), có·c̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
stick in (where there is no hole), cú·tpipse típip A
stick one’s hand in (e.g., pocket) tukepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
stick one’s hand underneath, tuké·px̣eʔpse x̣eʔepí VC
stick one’s head in water, wéwtelu·se lu· VS
stick out (e.g., splinter), ʔipléhtse léht VS
stick out (e.g., part of body), ququléhtse léht VS
stick (something) in between, piy̓úx̣te VS
stick (something) in the ground, ʔipé·lp̓eqse lip̓eqí VC
stick (something) in, insert, séʔpete VS
stick (something) in, plant, plug, ʔiptq̓í·kse q̓í· VC
stick (something) into containers, ʔipú·x̣eletese wex̣elete VS
stick (something) into the fire, co·latáqsa latáq VS
stick (something) on, plant, plug, ʔiptq̓í·k VS
stick to pick up hot cooking rocks, tiw̓aʔnpáʔs ʔinipí VS
stick to something, łit̓íp V
stick to, adhere, q̓í· VC
stick used in sweat house, tíwyekeʔs tíwyek VS
stick with something sharp, cakák VS
sticking (tongue) out, wétkuyehtse or wetkuyéhtse léht VS
sticky, łitt̓íp łit̓íp V
sticky (e.g., mud), list̓ex̣líst̓ex̣ list̓eqí VC
sticky substance, working against, tux vtp
stiff (e.g., bristle, hair), c̓iwéyc̓iwey c̓iwéy VC
stiff (e.g., of skin), q̓asasq̓ásas q̓asasí VC
stiff (e.g., penis), tukúx A
stiff (from being numb), become, mim̓á·s VC
stiff, hard, bony, paqq̓áwpaq̓aw paq̓áw A
stiff, solid, protruding, hard, tukuxtúkux tukúx A
stiff hair of bear, hiyú·msetey sétey N
stifle, smother, choke, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
still (absence of motion), talí·x̣ P
still (absence of sound), sáw̓is sáw VC
still (as in ‘still the same’), koʔsanníx koʔsan N
still, again, later, yet, qóʔc P
still, be; not interfere, ʔinó·talqsa talaqí VC
still, be; be idle, lé·q̓ey VC
still (of waves), be, wáytalqsa talaqí VC
still, silence someone, sapá·sawca sáw VC
still another, further, more, ʔúykin̓ix P
stilts, coq̓á·x̣an N
sting, hit, knock, punch, box, ʔipt̓é· VS
stingingly, with a stinging effect, piccáx̣ P
stingy, deliberate, timmíyunin̓ timmíyu VC
stingy, miserly, penurious, ʔípsex̣ A
stingy, very, k̓omáy̓c x̣álpx̣alp k̓ó·may VC
stink, give off a bad smell, tí·we VC
stinkbug, ti·ttí·t tí· VS
stinkbug HW, k̓álk̓al N
stipend, fee, payment, price, temé·tk̓ut temé·tk̓u VS
stipend, paying, payment, fee, wé·cetit wé·ceti VS
stir (e.g., liquid) around, tiw̓elixnikse lixnik VS
stir up a fire, poke, cú·lĩwkse líw VC
stir up fire by blowling on it, sepú·likse lí·k VS
stirrup, tola·sitkóʔs sitk VS
stitches, be in, cit̓ax̣cló·yca sít̓ex̣s N
Stites, ID, people of, tukpé·me tukúpe N
stock, trunk of a tree, súqt suqut N
stockings, native style, ʔicuʔyé·ks N
stockings, nylons, socks, ʔilé·ptekey N

stomach, pilpil̓ú·s N
stomach, tripe, qoˀópas N
stomach, have a bloated feeling in the, tú·xtuk VC
stomach, have an upset, ˀik̓ú·k̓ey VC
stomach, lie on one's, ˀilíwsteq̓e VC
stomachache, ˀiló·tk̓omayn k̓ó·may VC
stone, grey colored, káskas N
stone (used for hewing), grey, tá·q̓itkaˀs tá·q̓itk VS
stone, rock, píswe N
stone, soapstone HW, x̣ayqín̓as x̣ayaq A
stone tools, make, táw VC
stone used for pounding meat on, ˀímse N
stone used for sharpening, yellow, "titnát" N
stool, wix̣siˀliké·cet̓es liké·ce VS
stoop, bend the body forward, wuq̓umí VC
stoop, hang the head down, wéwteylekse leylé·k VS
stooped, k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
stop, talaqí VC
stop (e.g., a hole), có·c̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
stop (fast moving thing as a car), wa·tálqsa talaqí VC
stop (someone), (with stem prefixes) k̓alakí VC
stop, stay, live, wic̓é· VS
stop doing something, no longer, wé·c̓u P
stop for the night, táwta VC
stop for the night, wiswé·wtukse wéwtuk VS
stop raining, taˀawí VS
stop something by extending one's arm, toká·ptiyak̓alkt k̓alakí VC
stop talking, sáw VC
stop!, taláx̣ talaqí VC
stopped, be, k̓ilíl VC
stopped (of nose) from cold, nistekí VC
stopper, cork, cú·k̓ilkeˀs k̓ilikí VC
storage in the earth, burial, wew̓í·kt wew̓ikí VS
storage space, cache, wiké·s N
store, put aside (e.g., food), wiyé·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
store, save for special occasion, ˀistóqi VC
store, shop, town, ˀitam̓yá·nwa·s ˀitam̓ayá· VS
store underground, bury, wew̓ikí VS
stored, be, teˀépe VC
storekeeper, merchant, trader, ˀitam̓yaw̓á·t ˀitam̓ayá· VS
"stork", fish hawk, sá·x̣sax̣ N
stormy, be, hiwlú·qise wé·qi VS
story, titwá·tit titwatí· VS
story, fiction, fabrication, misé·mt misemí VS
story, news, rumor, sermon, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
story people, titwatityá·ya titwatí· VS
story telling, titwatiná·wit titwatí· VS
stout, fat, tisqáˀaw tisqáˀaw VS
stout, large, kuhét A
stout, strong, vigorous, loud, qepsqéps qepisí A
stove pipe EBW, pé·ykt N
stove pipe, chimney, ˀaló·yaˀskit ˀá·la N
straddle, wasqíc̓aˀksa c̓áˀ VC
straddle (e.g., a log), wacatáyica wé·ce VS
straddle (e.g., a log, post), wasqíc̓aˀsa wasqí VC
straddle, skip over, jump over, siqé·te VS
straight, be, tuk̓ukí VC
straight, honest, ˀikú·yn ˀikú·y A
straight, move, saptí VC
straight, rectilinear, tuk̓uxtúk̓ux tuk̓ukí VC
straight, upright, trim, thin, lukúy A
straight, walk, saptí VC
straight (e.g., of log), lukúylukuy lukúy A
straight (of hair), not curled, payxpáyx A
straight through, qaw vtsc
straighten, (with a causative prefix) tuk̓ukí VC
straighten by pulling by hand, niké·tk̓ukt tuk̓ukí VC
straighten, preach, wepé·keˀykse keˀéy VC
straightened with teeth (of arrows), ke·tk̓ukín̓ tuk̓ukí VC
straightness, being straight, tuk̓uxné·wit tuk̓ukí VC
strain, exert force to pull, niké·qittise qitti VS
strain, make an effort, qepisí VC
strain, pass through a screen, wakáyksa kayk VS
strain, stretch, niká·pt̓oqsa pt̓oq VS
strainer, sieve, wakáykaˀs kayk VS
strand (of beads), é·luy sts
strand of beads, one, nex̣cé·luy ná·qc Nu
strand of elk teeth, t̓i·t̓iy̓ín̓es N
stranded, be, c̓éˀ V
stranded, leave someone, septeqeˀlwetíyekse tíyek VS
strange, funny, odd, ˀúye P
strange, improper, subversive, cí·w̓at VC
strange, unfamiliar, other, néx̣sep A
stranger, foreigner, néx̣sep tító·qan néx̣sep A
stranger, guest, ˀistúk̓es N
stranger, a stray being, weylí·mlexs N
stranger, visitor, pay̓ná·t pá·y VC
strangle, smother, choke, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
straw, bunch grass, péqs peqes N
straw, common, lex̣lé·qs N
strawberry, nickaˀní·ckaˀ N
strawberry, raspberry, t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
strawberry, thimbleberry, ta·x̣tá·x̣ tá·x̣ N
stray, go drifting, ˀiyalí·xqawca lí·k VC
stray, go wrong, be lost, pe·lé·y VC

stray being (as a dog), stranger, weylí·mlexs N
strayed off (e.g., an animal), wiyó·ynaqawca wiyú·y VC
stream, creek, póhol N
stream, mouth of a; estuary, ʔiyíwewiy N
stream, river, pí·k̓un N, wé·le N
stream, source or head of a, wá·w̓am N
stream near Almota, witkí·spu· witix N
street, trail, road, ʔískit N
strength, qepísin qepisí VC
strength completely, lose one's, sitt̓úx kú·se sit̓úx VC
stretch, ʔipná·nkapt̓oqsa pt̓oq VS
stretch, te·t̓e VS
stretch, expand, open up, unfold, tpili VS
stretch, extend, expand, inflate, tpoli VS
stretch, extend far into distance, lehém VC
stretch, string a bow, tiw̓í·wa VS
stretch (legs), tox̣pi vtp
stretch (?), ʔapt̓ok VS
stretch by pulling (e.g., rope), nikáwyosksa wiyó·s VC
stretch out (arms), tukepeléhtse léht VS
stretch out (legs), tox̣piláhtsa léht VS
stretched, be, q̓ispeʔ VC
stretched, crucifix, niká·tpolin̓ tpoli VS
stretched across (as tape), wé·yikeʔc wé·yik VS
stretched out, be, pat̓ók VS
stretched out, be (?), wacqa vtp
stretched tight (as full belly), xixáwxixaw xixáw P
stretching, wí· vtp
stretching one's legs into something, tox̣pilaylá·ksa leylé·k VS
strewn around, be, tiq̓é· VC
strike, wé·wqikeʔykse keʔéy VC
strike, we·letp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
strike, beat, wé·wqi vtp
strike, hit, beat, wáwya VC
strike the bull's eye, c̓áʔ VC
striking, by, we vtp
string, é·luy sts
string (a bow), (with niké·) wwa V
string (beads), thread, fasten, tayaqí VS
string a bow, stretch, tiw̓í·wa VS
string at the top of baskets, niké·k̓ilkeʔs k̓ilikí VC
string for a bow, tiw̓í·was tiw̓í·wa VS
string of hemp, qé·mu N
string of hide, shoestring, ʔilpóʔs, ʔalpóʔs ʔilp VS
strip, peel (e.g., bark of twigs), wisqáwk VS
strip, peel, be bald, scratch, toq̓oqí VC
strip, scalp, skin, lp VS
strip, skin, (with niké·) tá·lp VS
strip (e.g., clothes) off, niká·x̣ołksa x̣ół V
strip fish by cutting off sides, wáw̓t̓atksa t̓át VC
strip of buckskin, shoestring, ʔilpóʔs, ʔalpóʔs ʔilp VS
strip of hide to fasten packs, ʔisa·póʔs ʔisá·pa VC
strip of raw hide cut with a knife, ʔicemeʔéqsit mé·yi VS
strip of raw hide torn by hand, nikemeʔéqsit mé·yi VS
strip of tanned hide, ʔicapyó·ckt pyó·c VS
strip oneself, ʔipné·wiwqi·ce wiqí· VC
striped, x̣im̓tx̣ím̓t x̣ím̓t A
stripped, poor, alone, x̣oyímx̣oyim x̣oyím P
stripping of skin, niká·lpt tá·lp VS
strips of fur to protect feet HW, ʔicuʔyé·ks N
strive, qepisí VC
stroke (hair), capá·yk VS
strong, vigorous, loud, qepsqéps qepisí A
strong (e.g., buildings), solid, tiyá·w̓ic tiyá·w A
strong (e.g., of taste or smell), pá·yo A
strongly, loudly, qepís qepisí A
struggle, capáylaq VC
struggle with, hiyá·la VC
struggling in agony, ʔilo·tkolá·nx̣ lixnik VS
stubborn, mic̓í·tpas mic̓í· VS
stuck, be, (with sé·p) x̣u VC
stuck, be; be next to, list̓eqí VC
stuck, become, weleq̓í·kse q̓í· VC
stuck, state of non-slipping, q̓íʔ P
stuck (e.g., in mud), be, tuxc̓éʔkse c̓éʔ V
stuck (e.g., of mucous), be, q̓í· VC
stuck (e.g., planted in soil), be, lip̓eqí VC
stuck in a narrow place, be, k̓alál VC
stud horse, stallion, bull, talohí·n tá·lo N
study, consider, timmíyu VC
study, investigate, ceptemelíxnikse lixnik VS
study, read, hité·m̓e VC
study, teach oneself, ʔinéhimteʔkse hí·mteʔk VS
stuff, cram full, c̓ó·l̓a VC
stuff, fill, kakmám VC
stuff, load, put (something) in, ʔíte VS
stuff food into one's mouth, mú·c̓ey VC
stuff into (e.g., pocket, case), cepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
stumble and fall, tuké·ytiq̓elikse tiq̓é· VC
stumble, fall down (as on ice), teqec̓illí·kse c̓illí· VS
stumble, trip, wey̓pt̓é·se ʔipt̓é· VS
stump, base (of a tree), wesúqt suqut N
stump, "túptup" N
stupid, c̓epemú·ye A
stupid, t̓ú·lulc P
stupid, be, pé·ley VC
stupid, silly, ignorant, mimílu· A

stupidity, mimlu·né·wit mimílu· A
stupidity, peleypeleyné·wit pé·ley VC
sturgeon, qí·lex̣ N
stutterer, himkuʔúku N
stutterer HW, himkuʔúkel̓es N
subalpine fir, lálx lalak N
subdue, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
subject matter of a story EPW, wesúqt suqut N
subjugate, dictate, boss around, wetx̣wé·yimte VS
submissive, mic̓yó·n mic̓í· VS
subsequently, kawá N
subside (e.g., of stomachache), taqatálqsa talaqí VC
subside, sink, *ʔiyé·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
subversive, cí·w̓at VC
succeed (come in succession), ʔiná·ʔpac̓aʔksa c̓áʔ VC
successively, wiyé· vtp, caʔwi vtss
suck (e.g., marrow out of bone), c̓ó·x̣c̓oqca c̓ó·q VC
suck (e.g., milk), qúʔ VS
suck, bite, wecúq̓up VS
suck on a pipe, wemúxmuxce múx VC
sucker, sea run, qíʔyex̣ N
suckerfish, river sucker, múq̓uc N
suckerfish, small, múxmukt N
suckle, nurse, (with sepé·) qúʔ VS
sudatorium, semi-subterranean, hí·teme·s N
sudatory lodge, sweat house, wistitám̓o N
sudden move, make a, cíckup VS
suddenly, ceqq̓ép P
suddenly, abruptly, líp P
suddenly, come up, tohyáq VS
suddenly, noiselessly, xú·l P
suddenly, quickly, likíp P
suddenly, quickly, in a hurry, teqe vtp
suddenly, unexpectedly, yiʔyéwʔyew P
sudsy, become, tipí·pi VS
suet, fat, grease, tasaq N
suffer from eating too much sweets, (with prefix teqe) yq̓ú·tk VS
suffer heartburn from eating fat, saʔáy VC
suffocate, become suffocated, katátam VC
suffocate, cause suffocation, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
sugar: "sweet", cicyúk̓is cicyúk A
sugar (often of sugar cubes), tahaywá·koʔs táhay N
suicide, ʔipnó·pciy̓awn ciy̓aw CV
sullen, unsmiling, sober faced, qiyé·sqiyes qiyé·s A
sullenly, with a cold frown, qiyé·s A
sumac, tiltitíltit N
summer, táyam N
summer, be, tiyamí·wi VS
summer before last, kuntiyamí·wit tiyamí·wi VS
summer house, summer lodge, táyaʔni·t táyam N, ʔiní·t N
summertime, August, táy̓a·l or táyaʔl táyam N
summit, culí·kt N
summit, k̓ócac N
summit, top of a hill, tó·yam N
summit of Whitebird, ID, tamántoyam tamá·nma N
summon, call, invite, mú· VC
sun, halx̣pamayá·ya hí·semtuks hí·semtuks N
sun: "the one that travels", wiyetené·t N
sun, be in the, ʔilesqíce siqí VC
sun, in the, yik̓íwpe yik̓íw VC
sun or moon, tin̓ vtp
sun dried loaves of ground camas ʔip̓áyn N
Sun Necklace (Yellow Bull), wiyetenetú·weheyqt wiyetené·t N
Sunday, halx̣pá·wit haláx̣ N
sunflower, "cil̓ílx" N
sunflower, especially the stalk, pá·sx̣ pasax̣ N
sunflower roots, tá·qoʔ N
sunflower seeds, wé·wit N
sunny slope, be lying on one's back on a, ʔilaʔqatp̓á·sa tip̓é· VS, ʔiqá· VC
sunrise, tin̓éhtit léht VS
sunset, tin̓eyné·kt leylé·k VS
sunset glow, té·l̓elikt N
sunshine, yik̓íwn yik̓íw VC
superficial, shallow, páq̓ic páq A
superintendent, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
superior, be, wiyete·q̓í·swise té·q A
superior, boss, noble, senior, té·q A
superior, outstanding, prominent, tó·sk A
superior to someone, feel, ʔipná·toskca tó·sk A
supernatural power, equipped with, tax̣á·m A
supernatural warning, receive a, silimwé·plehpse lehp VS
supervise a hunt, toká·ltamalwisa tamá·lwi VS
supervisor, wele·xnew̓é·t hekí VC
supervisor, ʔinehtuk̓ukew̓é·t tuk̓ukí VC
supervisor, boss, governor, head, wiyé·te·q̓is té·q A
supervisor, employer, sepex̣eleleynew̓é·t x̣elé·ley VC
supine, ʔaqqá·px P
supine, be, ʔiqá· VC
supper, evening meal, kulewí·tipt kulé·wit N, típ VS
supple, flexible, sip̓í·t A
supplies for winter, ʔelíwtips típ VS
support, sapatiyaw̓icwísa tiyá·w A
support, encourage, có·tx̣amak VS
support, give verbal, tá·lloyksa ló·y VC

support, second (someone's motion), ʔasapatiyaw̓icwíʔay̓sa tiyá·w A
suppressed, be, lú·k VS
supreme commander, head chief, wiyá·taq̓ismiyo·x̣at miyó·x̣at N
sure, for, kawánnax̣ kawá N
sure, for; why not, qóymana· maná· D
sure, (it is) true, ʔikú·yn ʔikú·y A
sure, incontrovertible, wé·t̓u talwiqín̓as wiqí· VC
sure, yes, precisely, t̓ikúʔ P
sure footing, have, watikí VS
sure of, be, mic̓kú·ynekse nekí VS
surely, ʔe·w̓u P, k̓étke P, ʔé·te P
surely, certainly, qetkí· P
surface, exterior, outside, tú·skin̓ike tú·s N
surpass, outdo, overtake, excel, wá·w VC
surpass, overtop, rise above, "wisáw" VC
surprise, alarm, scare, tecíckupse cíckup VS
surprised, be: "fall backward", wayaʔqá·kayksa ʔiqá· VC
surprised, be (pleasantly), cicwá·y VC
surprised, be (unpleasantly), cíckup VS
surrender, give up, ʔipná·yalwaca yalwá· VC
surround, encircle, temé·lkili·kse likilí· VC
surround the neck, heyq VS
surrounded, k̓ilxní·n k̓ilikí VC
surveillance, keep under, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
survey (e.g., land), sepí·newit hí·newi VS
surveying, watching, saʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
surveyor, sepi·newyew̓é·t hí·newi VS
survive (idiom), wic̓é·se titó·qan wic̓é· VS
survive, be alive, waq̓iswí·sa wá·q A
survive, live on, cling to life, q̓í· VC
survive, remain, be left, tequ·pé·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
survivor, be the sole, ʔelwit̓é·twise ʔelwít̓et N
susceptibility, (with we· VS) eʔs vsts
suspect, a person suspected, himé·ynin̓ himéy VC
suspect, accuse, blame, himéy VC
suspect, be suspicious, hiyú·m VC
suspect someone rashly, himáyliwaksa liwak vtss
suspenders, niké·yewnen̓es yéwne VC
suspicion, hiyú·mn hiyú·m VC
suspicious, be, himéy VC
suspicious, be; be distrustful, siy̓a·w VC
suspicious, become, siy̓a·w kú·se siy̓a·w VC
suspiciously, siy̓á·w siy̓a·w VC
swallow (e.g., food, medicine), mú·x̣s VC
swallow, take in, sepeylé·kse leylé·k VS
swallow (?), ʔex̣t vtp
swallow (bird), láwtix̣tix̣ N
swallow (e.g., of food), a little, mox̣c P
swallow (owl-like and nocturnal), tuy̓é N
swallow (something), wesepéylekse leylé·k VS
swallow something wrong, múx̣cpeleykt pe·lé·y VC
swallowing, in, múx̣c vtp
swamp, meadow, té·kin N
swamp, wet land, ku·sí·n wé·tes kú·s N
swampy, pasó·x̣pasox̣ A
swan, trumpeter, wetyétmes N
swan, white HW, yá·y̓ax N
"swan, white"; male duck, huyqúyx̣ N
swan with black wingtip, helqélx̣ cacmó·xcacmox helqélx̣ N
swan dance, cilé·cit cilé·ci VS
Swan Moving (man's name), wetyétmes yawányawan yawányawan N
Swan Necklace (man's name), wetyétmes wehéyqt wetyétmes N
swarm (of fish), tukéywece tukʷéywe VC
swarm, gather, crowd, flock, súkkum VC
sway, luk̓ú·pluk̓upin luk̓ú·p VC
swear, ʔinú·k̓itkse k̓ít VC
swear, raise one's hand, tokapaláhsasa láhsa VS
swear under oath, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
sweat, perspiration, muxlí·n muxlí· VC
sweat, perspire, muxlí· VC
sweat house frame, wí·c̓i·lkt c̓í·l VC
sweat bath, hí·tem̓yekt hí·tem̓yek VS
sweat bath, stick for hot rocks, tim̓ú·ni N
sweat bath, take a, hí·tem̓yek VS
sweatbathing, hí·tewle vtp
sweatbathing place, hí·tem̓yekeʔs hí·tem̓yek VS
sweat house, wistitám̓o N
sweat house, (spirit of), qí·wn N
sweat house, implement in the, tiwalk̓ínas N
sweat house, make wishes to, taʔlamyó·ca mayó· VC
sweat house, make wishes to, taʔlamayó· VC
sweat house, semi-subterranean, hí·teme·s N
sweep, cá·pcx̣ilayksa cx̣ilayk VS
sweep, shovel snow, wislipí VS
sweep (of flood, high river) away, teleʔnpíse té·le VC
sweet, be, maq VC
sweet, sour, cicyúk̓is cicyúk A
swell (e.g., from an insect bite), pú·xstey VC
swell (e.g., of river), w̓elí·kce lí·k VC
swell, bloat, rise, p̓ú·l̓em VC
swelling after sliver is removed, pí·lus N
swift, quick, há·mtiʔc há·mti A
swift water, há·wn N
swiftly, likíp P
swim (backstroke), ʔaqqá·px siwíkeʔykse ʔaqqá·px P
swim (dog paddle), ciq̓amqalwí·tki cíq̓am N

swim (e.g., of school of salmon), tukʷéywe VC
swim (of fish), tuqelekeˀéykse keˀéy VC
swim (of fish) (prefix), tuqʷele vtp
swim (of humans), siwíkeˀykse keˀéy VC
swim (of humans) (prefix), siwí vtp
swim (sidestroke), ˀeqtéx̣px siwíkeˀykse ˀeqtéx̣px P
swim, bathe, teq̓elú·se lu· VS
swim, bathe (prefix), (with lu·) teq̓e vtp
swim around (e.g., of fish), toqalá·nx̣ lixnik VS
swim around (in a circle), siwílkili·kse likilí· VC
swim around (randomly), siwlá·nx̣ lixnik VS
swim backward, siwítisqiˀkeˀykse keˀéy VC
swim feet first, ˀiyé·tisqiˀkeˀykse keˀéy VC
swim to shore, láhtq̓i VS
swim underwater, tuqelekeˀéykse keˀéy VC
swimmer, siwlé·nin̓ lé· VC
swimming, in, ˀiyé· vtp
swimming hole, teq̓elú·nwe·s lu· VS
swing (e.g., a child), su·yíxnikse líxnik VS
swing (e.g., a scythe), wé·wqikeˀykse keˀéy VC
swing, hang, dangle, sú·lke vtp
swing around (e.g., of a rope), su·lkelíxnikse lixnik VS
switch, baseball bat, hatchet, wáwyan̓as wáwya VC
switch, beat, whip, flog, wet̓é· VS
switch, hit, whip, sátq VS
swollen (of river), welí·xnin̓ lí·k VC
swoosh, hék̓ P
sword, ˀiptqíkeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
sword, razor, knife, wálc walac N
symbol, sepé·cet hé·ce VS
symbol, temé·semtukt hí·semtuk VS
sympathetic, understanding, yiyéwyiyew yiyé·w VC
sympathize, (with tim̓né·) leqi VS
sympathize, feel sorry for, weyyé·wkse yiyé·w VC
sympathize, take pity on, yiyé·w VC
sympathize with someone, (with tim̓íne) ˀinéhtiwikce tiwí·k VC
sympathize with someone, tim̓ná·yatasa yá·ta VS
sympathy, tim̓né·leqit leqi VS
syringa, sisé·qiy N
syrup, sorghum, molasses, honey, te·misquywé·kuˀs te·mísquy N

T

table, dining, hipinwé·s hipí VS
table, writing desk, tí·m̓enwe·s tí·m̓e VC
table land, higher bench, plateau, té·mtex̣sikem N
table land, plateau, tekiké·cet té·kin N
tadpole, alligator, lizard, ˀap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N
tadpole, polliwog, ˀimulˀímul N
tail (of animals), tuˀúynu N
tail bone, tuˀúynu waˀapcwáˀapc waˀapcwáˀapc N
tail end, helekínme hé·lek N
tail feather (e.g., of eagles), tuˀúynu N
tail feather crown, tuˀynúˀsu·s ˀisú·s N
tailor, sám̓x̣ haniyaw̓á·t haní· VS
take, carry, ˀinekí·kce lí·k VC
take (as a wife), marry, arrest, ˀinipí VS
take (e.g., booty), plunder, tiy̓elpí lipí VS
take (something) away from, hiyá·la VC
take a mud bath, temé·ye VC
take a shortcut to overtake, ˀanó·q VS
take a shortcut, miss, skip, t̓ú·m VC
take after, look like, hé·ce VS
take along, carry, ˀinéhne VC
take (a spouse) along, wey̓néhkeˀyke keˀéy VC
take an oath, ˀiná·tkopahsasa láhsa VS
take away, remove, plunder, lipí VS
take away food, kú·tkuy̓k wé·tkuy̓k VS
take care (e.g., of a baby), ˀinéhwehnece wéhne VC
take care of, ˀiné·k̓nikse ˀinikí VS
take care of (something), ˀistoqí VC
take care of, fool with, qí·c VC
take care of, look after, nurse, qí·cq VC
take care of, watch, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
take down (e.g., a tepee), sé·wlikse wilí·k VS
take down, lower, bring down, ˀinekéhnece léhne VC
take hold of, hold, ˀinipí VS
take in, grab, k̓ipstáy VC
take it easy, rest, lé·q̓ey VC
take it out on, shoot in anger, qisím̓ewise ˀewí· VS
take off (e.g., shoes), wiqí· VC
take off, pull off, slide off, x̣óƚ V
take off, slip off, qoƚ V
take out (e.g., camas from oven), té·mye VC
take out (food), ˀiptakáhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
take over someone else's seat, wax̣tó·tiyak̓alksa k̓alakí VC
take pains, capáylaq VC
take part in (an activity), ˀípe VS
take part in, interfere, kiyá·tksa kú· VS 'go'
take pity on, feel sorry for, yiyé·w VC
take precedence, be in front, ˀinó·qti VS

take sandbath (as chickens do), ˀinú·puxpukce puk VC
take someone along, conduct, ˀinéhne VC
take someone or something away, tukʷéy̓k VS
take someone to a place, ˀinek vtp
take something away, á·ca vtss
take something away forcibly, wé·tkuy̓k VS
take something back, recover, hí·toq hí· VC
take something in, carry in, ˀiná·k̓acsa ˀá·c VS
take something out, ˀiná·k̓atsa ˀá·t VS
take something to someone, ˀiniké·yte VC
take the inner bark of pine trees, (with cú·) k̓é·ymi VS
take up (someone's) time, detain, (with a prefix) x̣e·ley VC
take up space, láps VC
take wrong trail, be come lost, wispe·léykse pe·lé·y VC
taken in, be, ˀiné·mc̓ukuynekse nekí VS
taking turns, pattakláy takalay VC
taking up all the space, k̓ilíx k̓ilikí VC
tale, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
talebearer, ˀipsitím̓ew ˀipsítim VS
talent, know-how, wisdom, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
talisman, charm, ˀipé·tes N
talk, hí VC
talk, act of talking, c̓í·qin c̓í·q VC
talk, conference, pí·ten̓wet ten̓iwé· VS
talk, grumble, ˀile vtp
talk, propose, ten̓iwé· VS
talk, rumor, gossip, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
talk, sing, ˀil vtp
talk, speak, tím VS
talk (as ghosts do), haunt, té·mlehp VS
talk about someone in negative terms, wap̓á·l̓aksa p̓á·l̓a VC
talk but say nothing, ˀipné·sisise sí·s N
talk idly, walí·mnaksa nekí VS
talk in an Indian language, titó·qatimsa tím VS
talk in sing-song, hí VC
talk incessantly, keep talking, ˀílx̣timse tím VS
talk irritatedly, weqsí·sqce qisí·sq VC
talk like a baby, miyapkawitímsa miya N and vtp
talk like someone, misquˀyé·se suquˀyé· VS
talk sheer nonsense, hiyó·lammat̓ic hice lammát A
talk someone out of doing something, yew̓í· VS
talk while going, wiyé·ce hí VC
talkative, gossipy, tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
talkative, loquacious, c̓ix̣n̓ípec c̓í·q VC
talkative, noisy, t̓uxn̓ípec t̓úk VC
talked into something, be, ˀiné·mc̓ukuynekse nekí VS
talker, tamtayná·t tamtá·y VC
talking (by ghosts), té·mlehpt té·mlehp VS
talker, compulsive, paypayló·ya páy P
talker, lawyer, c̓ix̣new̓é·t c̓í·q VC
talking, by, té· vtp
talking, in, we vtp
talking squirrel, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC
tall, big, himé·q̓is himé·q A
tall, long, kuhét A
Talmaks near Craigmont, ID, tá·lmax̣s N
talon (e.g., of eagle), ˀé·se N
talon, claw, k̓ípcuc N
tamarack, kimíle N
tame, leq̓éyleq̓ey lé·q̓ey VC
tame horse, leq̓éyleq̓ey sík̓em sík̓em N
tame, be, lé·q̓ey VC
Tamitaha Creek, tamatáha N
tan (first soak and hair scraping), tiw̓alpísa lipí VS
tan (second soak and scraping), niktipíse tipí VS
tan (scraping of unsoaked hide), tí·psaˀ VC
tan (soaking in brain solution), yex̣yeqí· VS
tangent, go off at a, wiyú·y VC
tangible, palpable, touchable, wepé·cet̓es wepé·ce VS
tangled brush or twig HW, tisx̣tí·sx̣ tí·sx̣ A
tangled hair EPW, tisx̣tí·sx̣ tí·sx̣ A
tanned buckskin, ˀispihí·n N
tanned buckskin blanket, ˀispihí·n cí·ckan ˀispihí·n N
tanned deer hide, buckskin, wí·spol N
tap (with hammer), knock, move, weˀnikíse ˀinikí VS
tap, pound, hammer, kíw VC
taperecorder, c̓ix̣leyle·kéˀs or c̓iqleylé·keˀs leylé·k VS
taperecorder, phonograph, weˀnpleylé·keˀs ˀinipí VS
tardiness, hil̓áyn hil̓áy VC
target, ˀinikú·t ˀinikí VS
target for arrow shooting contest, k̓ú·cxi N
tart, peppery, pisáq̓is pisáq A
task, cepelíxnikt lixnik VS
taste, discern flavor by taste, hímketewyekse téwyek VS
taste, experience, kí·newi VS
taste, having a disgusting, himketí·wenin̓ tí·we VC
taste, recognition by, hímkesukt sukí VS
taste (peppery), pisásq VC
taste (sweet, sour), cicyúk A
taste good, be tasty, hímkasayqsa sayaqí VC
tasteless, paˀámpaˀam paˀám VC
tasteless by washing, make, capa·ˀyapáˀamksa paˀám VC

tasting odd, tu·xtú·x tú·x A
tasty, savory, hímkayqopt yoqó·p VC
tasíʔ, having to do with, pila vtp
tattletale, compulsive talker, paypayló·ya páy P
tattletale, gossip, radio, tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
taut, e.g., of skin of belly, kawíxkawix kawík A
taut, make things, tiw̓í·wa VS
taut stretching, from, qittiw̓í·speme qittíw A
tea, leaf, cabbage, písqu N
tea kettle, nucnuhí·n nú·snu N
tea made of princess pine, mex̣sem̓é písqu písqu N
tea made of venison or salmon, walí·m̓iyqt ʔiyéqt N
teach, give knowledge, hí·mteʔk VS
teach, give lesson, explain, té·cukwece cú·kwe VC
teach, instruct, advise, tiwíyek VS
teach, make someone read, sepehité·mece hité·me VC
teach, tell old stories, titwatí· VS
teach a lesson, hurt someone, (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
teacher, himteʔkew̓é·t hí·mteʔk VS
teacher, sepehitemenew̓é·t hité·me VC
teaching, hí·mteʔkt hí·mteʔk VS
tear (e.g., dress, hide), x̣atát V
tear (from the eyes), síp̓us N
tear, rip, t̓át VC
tear down, break, destroy, niké·k̓itkse k̓ít VC
tear into small bits, niké·x̣t̓ilkse x̣it̓íl V
tear off (branches), pluck out, wí·sakaʔksa saká? V
tear off (e.g., cuticle), ká·tq̓oqsa toq̓oqí VC
tear off (e.g., limbs of body), hoł VS
tear something open, niké·t̓uxskse t̓úxs VC
tearing loose of bark with hand, niká·x̣a·pt x̣á·p VC
teat, nipple, milk, udder, qáhas N
tedious, boring, ninnásic or ninnác̓ic ninnasí VC
tedious, bothersome, lammát̓ic lammát A
teenage girl, virgin, tim̓á·y̓ N
teeterass, killdeer, ciyí·titit N
teeth exchanged, with, tittakláynin̓ takalay VC
teeth, hold by, keʔné·pte ʔiné·p V
teeth, with the, ké· vtp, stp
telegraph, electricity, lightning, taqasaʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
telephone, cewcewín̓es cé·w VC
telescope, siteylekeʔí leylé·k VS
television, tak̓áy̓nas tak̓áy VC
tell (e.g., symptoms to a doctor), (with reflexive prefix) wektí· VS
tell (gossip, news), tamtá·y VC
tell a story, narrate, titwatí· VS
tell about one's condition, (with reflexive prefix) wektí· VS
tell lies about someone, ʔinéhmisemse misemí VS
tell lies, lie, wisemí VS
tell on, report, testify, tamá·payk VS, pá·y VC
tell someone not to do something, yew̓í· VS
tell someone off, hurt with words, tá·k̓omayksa k̓ó·may VC
tell someone off, teach a lesson téwyek̓uykse k̓uyk VS
tell someone to hurry, té·qyiyimce quyíyim VC
tell the truth, ʔikú·ytimse tím VS, ʔikú·y A
tell traditional Coyote stories, titwatí· VS
telling a story about oneself, ʔipnatitwá·tit titwatí· VS
temperamental, be, lakalálay VC
temperate, moderate in eating, qáy̓c N
tempered, hot, k̓apck̓ápc k̓ápc A
temple (body part), cilímtex̣tey tex̣tey N
temple (body part), silímhil̓im̓nas hil̓am VC
temple, a place of worship, taʔlamyó·nwa·s taʔlamayó· VC
temporal, of limited duration, laʔám̓nas laʔám VC
temporarily, briefly, momentarily, teqe vtp
temporary residence, lé·q̓eyn lé·q̓ey VC
temporary resident, be, lé·q̓ey VC
tempt, (with prefix té·) hí·newi VS
tempt with something attractive, (with sepé·) l̓wí VS
tempt someone, ʔinéhnece qepsiʔswí·tx qepsí A
temptation, sepeqepsiʔswí·t qepsí A
ten, pú·tim Nu
ten (people), pú·timwe pú·tim Nu
ten days after, ten days before, pú·timcik̓iwpe pú·tim Nu
ten times, pu·timéhem pú·tim Nu
ten times (suffix), eʔéptit sts
ten years old, putmiʔinwí·me pú·tim Nu
tenacious, list̓ex̣líst̓ex̣ list̓eqí VC
tenacious, firmly stuck, c̓eʔé c̓éʔ V
tendency to, have a, ʔípec vts
tender (of meat), hé·y̓c hé·y A
tender, easily excìted to pity, yiyew̓nípec yiyé·w VC
tenderloin (of elk) HW, x̣eʔpípeme núkt x̣eʔepí VC
tendon, sinew, pí·s N
tendon on back of the knee, tiw̓í·wac N
tent, house, lodge, tepee, lair, ʔiní·t N
tenth, pú·timpx pú·tim Nu
tepee, coqóycoqoy cóqoy N

tepee, lair, den, stable, tent, ˀiní·t N
tepee, old time housing, walí·m̓ni·t ˀiní·t N
tepee, rear part of, teqé·x̣ N
tepee away from the door, part of, ˀalá·so N
tepee pole, tíwe N
tepee top, cóqoy N
tepee top, roof of a house, ˀiní·ttalam tá·lam N
terminate, keˀéw VC
termite, temckipileyleké·t leylé·k VS
terrible, disgusting, unpleasant, tux̣tuq̓ét̓ic tux̣tuq̓ét A
terrible, dreadful to see, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
terrible, frightful, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
terrible old man, cimk̓í·sqiwn cimik VC
terribly, piteously, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
terrify someone, sepessé·x̣pitce sisexpí·t A
terrifying, sisexpí·t A
territory, country, land, wé·tes N
terror, fear, ciká·wn ciká·w VC
terror, raise one's arms in, (with wé·p) sé·q VS
testes, gonad, teq N
testes of male salmon, hámtax̣ há·ma N
testicles, tá·lo N
testicles or musk of beaver, qú·ynu N
testify, report, tamá·payksa pá·y VC
testimony, tamá·paykt pá·y VC
testing, shoot for, tuk^{w} vtp
-th (as in fourth, fifth, sixth) k sis
than, k sis
than, ki sis
thank you, qeˀciyéw̓yew̓ P
thankful, be, liló·y VC
thanks, give, (with we) taˀs VS
that (as object), konyá ko D
that (as subject with object), koním ko D
that (as subject without object) yóx̣ yoq N
that, ketyóx N
that, do; do that thing, t̓awani VS
that, it, whatchamacallit, t̓awa N
that, like, kuˀús N
that, of, kunm stp
that, which (relative particle), ke P
that far, that long, kiwáyl wayl N
that is all, miˀsmaná· míˀs P
that much, that many, kalá N
that person, c̓a·noˀ N
that same one, at the same time, yox̣tí·ta yoq N
that side, koniká·y ko D
that side (e.g., of river), neqé·y N
that side, far side, kú·p N
that side, from, kú·n̓ix kú·ni N
that side, on; on the other side, ˀimkun̓í·x P
that side, the other side, kú·n̓ike kú·ni N
that time, kawá N
that very one, yox̣inníx yoq N
that way, in, konamaˀí, ˀí sis
that which, keˀitú· ke P
that's all (at end of a story), (frequently with yóq̓oˀ) kiwáyl wayl N
that's right, ˀehé P
thaw, melt, ˀileyúˀkse yúˀk VS
the most, sepé· stp
the only one, yox̣cí·m̓oˀ yoq N
the other one, another one, ná·qckin̓iko· ná·qc Nu
theater, movie, tak̓áynwa·s tak̓áy VC
theft, stealing, pé·x̣wit pé·x̣wi VS
theft, given to, pex̣wit̓ípec pé·x̣wi VS
their, ˀimé·m ˀimé N
them, ˀimu·né ˀimé N
themselves (as object), ˀimu·nenníx ˀimé N
themselves (as subject with object) ˀimemníx ˀimé N
themselves (as subject without object), ˀimenníx ˀimé N
themselves, yourselves, ˀimemé· vip
then, kuˀskin̓í·x, kuˀuspé kuˀús N
then, and, ka· P
then, at that time, koná ko D
then, meanwhile, qin̓é·m P
then, on the other hand, takláy takalay VC
then, subsequently, kawóˀ kawá N
then, suddenly, unexpectedly, kí·met P
then, that which, ke yóx̣ ke P
then, well, wá·qit P
there, koná ko D
there! (something is happening), hó·hay P
there, at that/this place, kíˀu P
there, over that way, koniká ko D
there, to that place, konímpx, konapkí ko D
there he is, there you are, ˀisí·met met sts
therefore, for that reason, konwacá·n ko D
therefore, in that direction, konímyawa ko D
these (as object), kínmene kí· D
these (as subject with object), kínmem kí· D
these (as subject without object), kí·me kí· D
they (as subject with object), ˀimé·m ˀimé N
they (as subject without object), ˀimé N
they too, you too, ˀimé·nk̓e ˀimé N
thick (as bushes), dense, litxlítx litk N
thick (as back of mtn sheep head), tinníw̓is tinníw A
thick (as in 'thick soup'), satxsá·tx sá·tk VC
thick, fat and soft, be, sá·l̓ay VC
thick, fat, soft (of lips, bags) sal̓áysal̓ay sá·l̓ay VC
thicken, coagulate, curdle, sileqí VC
thicken, increase viscosity, sá·tk VC
thicket, shrubs, litkípe litk N
thicket, shrubs and trees, pátan N

thickly about, be, tehém VC
thief, pex̣uˀúye N
thigh, groin, top of leg, crotch, ˀíspex̣s N
thigh, leg above knees, tá·m̓a N
thighbone, qáptqapt N
thigh deep, pé·ttiks tikis N
thighs open, (squat) with, wasqa vtp
thimbleberry, strawberry, ta·x̣tá·x̣ tá·x̣ N
thin (e.g., hair, horse's tail), niká·calkt cal VS
thin, get, niktí·k VS
thin, flattened, t̓eyí·t̓eyi· t̓eyí· VC
thin, make thin by peeling, wisqáwk VS
thin, make thin by shaving, wislet̓é·yi·kse t̓eyí· VC
thin, not thick, hawáq̓is hawáq VS
thin, shape or thin with an axe, wahí·nanisa hí·nani VS
thin, slender, lean, poor, niktí·kin̓ niktí·k VS
thin, straight, upright, trim, lukúy A
thin skin, séqep N
thin strips of meat, hiwí·kt hiwikí VS
thin tissue, tilí·pus N
thing that does certain things, eˀí vsts
thing to add flavor in cooking, wetwé·n̓es tiwé· VC
thing which cannot be felt, wé·t̓u manmaˀí wepé·cet̓es wepé·ce VS
thing which looks like something we·kuˀs sts
thingamajig, whatchamacallit, t̓awa N
things, belongings, property, peˀtú· N
things that stretch or spread, wik̓é·twik̓et N
think, conceive in one's mind, nekí VS
think, contemplate, timmíyu VC
think, plan, tamá·lwi VS
think idly, naklíwaksa liwak vtss
think of someone, nekú·se nekí VS
think of someone, remember, timí·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
think of something, p̓íł kú·se p̓íł VC
think something is true, believe, ˀikú·ynekse ˀikú·y A
think too highly of oneself, ˀilepqé· VC
think wrong, naklíwaksa liwak vtss
third, mitá·tipx mita Nu
third, one (1/3), ná·qc mitá·tipama mita Nu
third, two (2/3), lepít mitá·tipama mita Nu
third night, mitá·ck̓iw mita Nu
thirst, be dying of, ˀiló·yaqiˀyawksa qiˀyáw VC
thirsty, ˀaq̓aˀc P
thirsty, be, qiˀyáw VC
thirteen, pú·timt wax̣ mitá·t mita Nu
thirtieth, mitaˀáptitx mita Nu
thirty, mitaˀáptit mita Nu
this (as object), kínye kí· D
this (as suject with object), kínm kí· D
this (as suject without object), kí· D
this, like, kuˀús N
this much, kiwáyl kí· D
this side, kínikey kí· D
this side (of a river), nukn̓í· nú·kin N
this very manner, in, kuˀskinníx kuˀús N
this way, kípx kí· D
thistle, cickaxcíckax cíckak N
thistle, elk, títux N
thistle, matted, ˀístis N
thistle, weed taking over, weed, tawtó·lat tó·la VS
thither, to that place, konapkí, koná·px ko D
thorn: black hawthorn, císnim N, sísnim N
thorn: red hawthorn, té·lx̣ telex̣ N
thornberries with sweet flavor SW, yiyóqop N
thornbush berries SW, yiyó·x̣c̓al N
thorny, cickaxcíckax cíckak N
thorny, prickly, tipiptípip típip A
thoroughly, very well, taˀactaˀác táˀc A
those (as object), konmaná ko D, yox̣maná yoq N
those (as subject with object), konmá·m ko D, yox̣má·m yoq N
those (as subject without object), konmá ko D, yox̣má yoq N
those same ones, konmamtí·ta ko D
those who are unproductive, ˀé·n̓eynu· ˀé·n̓eyn N
those who came before, ancestors, ˀanoqónma N
those who live in the home area, ˀé·n̓eynu· ˀé·n̓eyn N
those who live in the same house, pitéw̓yeniktiwe· téw̓ye VC
though, ˀiné·x ˀiné·k P, ˀinekí·x ˀinekí·k P
thought, idea, plan, timmíyu timmíyu VC
thought, intention, purpose, né·kt nekí VS
thought, recollection, timí·pn̓it pin̓í· VS
thoughtful, sane: "with heart", tim̓nehí·n tim̓íne N
thoughtful, sober, sane, timí·pnin̓ pin̓í· VS
thoughtless, inconsiderate, timipn̓iy̓é·y̓ pin̓í· VS
thousand, one, pu·tmú·sus pú·tim Nu
Thousand Springs, ˀilx̣ní·ku·s ˀiléx̣ni A
thrash by stepping on, sepé·tulehimkse himik VS
thrash by striking with sticks, wé·wse VS
thread, tik̓í·pnen̓es tik̓í·pne VC
thread, fasten, attach, tayaqí VS
thread a needle, có·tayqsa tayaqí VS
threaten (with words), té·sisuykse sisúy VC
threaten, make someone scared, sapá·sy̓awca siy̓á·w VC
three, mita Nu
Three Fork, Montana, sismí·nekem simí·nekem N

three hundred, mitó·sos mita Nu
Three Mile Creek, ID, sáyxsayki·n sáyk N
three pairs, mitaˀála mita Nu
Three Sisters (constellation), mitá·w̓ ˀací·matan ˀácip K
Three Sisters (place name), mitáw̓aci·matan mita Nu
three times, mitáham mita Nu
three way fork, sismí·nekem simí·nekem N
threshold, q̓epúc N,
thrilled, be, hil̓í·q VC
thrilling, hil̓í·q̓ic hil̓í·q VC
thrive, grow, piˀím VC
throat, ˀex̣cím̓il N
throat, ˀex̣téylekeˀs leylé·k VS
throat, clear one's, waˀx̣í·nani VS
throb (of heart) from fatty food, ˀilasáˀayksa saˀáy VC
throb (of heart) from heat, ˀiletíptipce típ VC
throttle, choke, wapáwq̓aqsa wáq̓aq VS
through, cáp VS
through (as in 'get through'), pi sis
through, by means of, ki sis
through, get (e.g., a message), misp̓íłkse p̓íł VC
through, straight; without stopping, qaw vtsc
through a hole, go, p̓íł VC
through, be; finish, hí·naq̓isa hí· VS
through generations, wiyé·piˀim piˀím VC
throughout, capatí VC
throughout, everywhere, ˀóykaslix kásl N
throughout, through the full length, ˀóykahallix kahál N
throw, tu·le vtp
throw (?), rocks (?), to· vtp
throw (a harpoon), tukéy̓pt̓ese ˀipt̓é· VS
throw (a stone) into (e.g., hole), temqileylé·kse leylé·k VS
throw (as in wrestling), tukʷéyte VS
throw (e.g., mud) on a stick, temé·łt̓ipse łit̓íp V
throw (e.g., mud) stuck to stick, watá·myaca tá·mya VC
throw (e.g., rocks), té·mpeˀkse pé·yu N
throw (e.g., rocks, dirt), tukʷéyte VS
throw (muddy or sticky thing), timé· vtp
throw (e.g.,rocks), shoot, temé· vtp, té·m vtp
throw (pl obj), teˀpe vtp
throw (something like pitch), te·mqi vtp
throw a javelin, x̣oyx̣óya VC
throw (something) across, tu·lewé·yikse wé·yik VS
throw (rocks) and make a pile, tó·tpiyaksa tipíye VC
throw and shatter (something), temé·tim̓kse tim̓ik VS
throw away, wiqí· VC
throw (many things) down, teˀpeléhnece léhne VC
throw (something) down, té·mqikeykse keyk VS
throw higher than others, tamá·tosksa tó·sk A
throw into (e.g., a bucket), tu·leté·se leté· VS
throw into (e.g., bushes), tu·liké·pese liké·pe VS
throw into (e.g., fire), to·latáqsa latáq VS
throw into (e.g., water), tu·lú·se lú· VS
throw one's voice, ventriloquize, ˀinú·leyketkse leyké·t P
throw oneself around in pain, ˀilo·tkolá·nx̣ lixnik VS
throw or let things fly by magic wict̓akí VC
throw out, dismiss, excommunicate, tu·léhtse léht VS
throw out, dispose, discard, wiqí· VC
throw out, spill, yeqéhtse léht VS
throw (something) over a hump, temqiyéwnece yéwne VC
throw over one's shoulder, (with té·m) qi·p VS
throw something (e.g., a knife), (with prefix té·m) lip̓á·q VS
throw something across, tú·leweyikú·se wé·yik VS
throw something at (someone), tá·mya VC
throw something over something, temqiyéwnece yéwne VC
throw something over to dry, tamá·ˀlaqy̓awisa qiy̓á·w VC
throw something to spread, temtiq̓elí·kse lí·k VS
throw to the back part of tepee, tu·lú·kse lú·k VS
throw water on, spill flour, yax̣sá· VS
throw, toss, yeq vtp
thrush, wood, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
thrust, push, shove, sé·ptuquyce tuqúy VC
thud, t̓uˀk̓ P
thud (sound of something dropping), tím P
thud, thump, łiłúk̓ P
thumb, ˀipsusté·q̓is té·q A, ˀípsus N
thump. thud, łiłúk̓ P
thunder, (with ˀipelí·kt 'cloud') ˀilé·se VC
thunder, make loud noise, hinimí· VS
thunder, sound of thunder, hinmé·t N
Thunderbolt Maker (man's name), tamá·ˀlaspo· N
thundercloud, ˀipelí·kt N
thunderhead, hinmí·m ˀipelí·kt hinimí· VS
Thursday, pí·lept(h)ika·ˀawn pí·lep Nu, ká·ˀaw VC
thus, kuˀús, kuˀskin̓í·x kuˀús N
thus, in that way, konmaˀí ko D
thwarted, be, hat̓okíca hat̓okí VC
tick, wood, písx̣ pisex̣ N
ticket, tí·m̓es tí·m̓e VC

tickle (someone), hiyíyiq VC
tickle, have an itching sensation, ceyéyp VC
ticklish, be, cicé·x̣mit VC
tiding, news, tamtá·yn tamtá·y VC
tie, wel̓éyk̓ipc VS
tie (e.g., a horse), telkelí·kce lí·k VC
tie (e.g., a wound), wel̓é·k̓ilkse k̓ilikí VC
tie (e.g., an animal), tá·lkastiksa stik VS
tie (e.g., feather to arrowshaft), tayaqí VS
tie, bind, wrap, put (bandage), wel̓étp̓ese letp̓é· VS
tie, fasten, stak VS
tie, knots, pertaining to rope, wel̓é· vtp
tie, lace, wind around, sitk VS, stik VS
tie, wind around, x̣ot VC
tie, wind around something, wrap, tp̓e VS
tie (hair) into a pony tail, muʔt VS
tie a bandage around one's head, ʔinehucú·cwel̓etp̓ese tp̓e VS
tie a string (?), ʔilp VS
tie around (e.g., a headband), wel̓é·lkili·kse likilí· VC
tie around one's neck, wehéyqse heyq VS
tie hair (without braiding), wal̓ac̓áskt c̓as VC
tie oneself up, ʔinú·l̓eyk̓ipckse wel̓éyk̓ipc VS
tie something to make it steady, wal̓á·talqsa talaqí VC
tie things together, wal̓á·tiqahalksa tí·qahalk VS
tie things up, wicláʔamksa ʔamokí VC
tie together, niké·lis̓teqse lis̓teqí VC
tie up (e.g., top of a basket), wel̓éyk̓ipckse yik̓í·pc P
tie up to secure (e.g., canoe), té·lkeq̓i·kse q̓í· VC
tied (e.g., a horse), be, té·lke VC
tied (thing), pet, té·lkeliks té·lke VC
tight, tiyawtiyá·w tiyá·w A
tight (as in 'tight clothes'), q̓apapq̓ápap q̓apap VS
tight (in holding things down), qitti VS
tight (as full belly), stretched, xixáwxixaw xixáw P
tighten (e.g., a cinch), sú·yesitkse sitk VS
tighten, fasten, q̓ipíp VS, q̓pip VS
tighten, trap, pinch, squeeze, q̓apap VS
tightly packed, k̓ilxk̓ílx k̓ilikí VC
tilt (head), cal̓áy VC
tilted, be, hawáy VC
timber, burned, ʔilíwheqteqt heqet N
timber, dead, héqt heqet N
timber, dead HW, ʔax̣táqt N
timber, tree, tree trunk, tewlikit N
timber, trees, lé·qew N
timber or rock at foot of a door, q̓epúc N
timbered area, litxlítx litk A and N
time, w̓ala sts
time (as in 'what time is it?'), liklí·n likilí· VC
time, at a certain, kamáwa ke P
time, at that, kawá N
time, at that very, kawánnax̣ kawá N
time, at the same, kawatí·t kawatí·ta kawá N
time, at this, kiw̓ala kí· D
time, at this; now, weye P
time, at what, miw̓ala mi D
time, be the designated, c̓áʔ VC
time, before a certain, kumnú·kum kum stp
time, during this, kuʔsqin̓é·m qin̓é·m P
time, for one, ná·qcpay̓ayn ná·qc Nu
time, for some, kamásł ke P
time, for some; after some time, capáyn N
time, for some unspecified length of, kúʔ máwama máwa P
time, for the last, lamt̓áy̓ lamt̓áy VC
time, (do something) for the last teqin̓é·mi VS
time, gain; leave others behind, wiqqí· wiqí· VC
time, hour, ʔáwa N
time, one; only once, néx̣cim ná·qc Nu
time, season, opportunity, chance, wiyé·wc̓et wic̓é· VS
time, a short, ʔec̓í·c N
time, take, cé·l̓ey VC
time, take up (someone's), (with a prefix) x̣e·ley VC
time, waste, wé·px̣e·leykse x̣e·ley VC
time away, a short, kí·mte·mcimk̓ey̓ kí·mtem̓ P
time passes, while, wiyé· vtp
time to do (certain things), ʔa·l sts
times (as in 'three times'), éhem sts
times, at; now and then, pakkawá kawá N
times, at different, pakká· P
times, in the old, waqí·ma waqí· N
timid, feel, ʔipné·ʔlepcimkce cimik VC
timid, wild, untamed, restive, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
timothy hay (from English), tímeti N
tip (of sharp grass), top of hill, tá·lam N
tip, end, point, tá·lam N
tip, tilt or slant (as canoe), hawáy VC
tip of the nose, nusnú·talam tá·lam N
tip of the tail, toʔynó·talam tuʔúynu N
tip over, topple, sé·wqulikse wqu vtp
tire track, footprint, té·mux N
tired, be, sit̓úx VC
tired, be, ʔilá·twi VS
tired, feel, go limp, mim̓á·s VC
tired, get, (with a prefix) ʔmac V
tired of, be; be impatient, lamámt VC
tired of eating meat, be, (with reflexive prefix and ke·) tuq^{w}ełuk VS

tired or ill from laughing, get, cat̓ax̣cló·y VC
tired out, worn out, exhausted, ʔilá·twin̓ ʔilá·twi VS
tiring, demanding, irksome, ʔilatwí·t̓ic ʔilá·twi VS
tissue, thin, tilí·pus N
to (as in 'travel to Lapwai'), x k sis, tx sis
to no avail, for nothing, ʔitwet̓é·sx P
to rue this result, "sayn" P
to such a degree, forever, (often with náma) ʔetiye P
to what distance, miwáylapx mi D
to what place, miné·px mi D
toad, "tátku" N
toad-like reptile with green stripes ʔicx̣aʔlá·tiya N
toadstool EPW, peʔtú·qes N
toast something to red crispness, cepé·ʔilpim ʔilp VS
tobacco, tú·x̣ tú·q N
tobacco, chew, ken̓íxnik VS
tobacco, smoke, tú·qi VS
tobacco, wild, hotó·to N
tobacco for chewing, ken̓íxnikeʔs ken̓íxnik VS
tobacco pouch, tú·q̓itetp̓es tú·qi VS, ʔíte VS
today, now, present, tá·qc N
toe, ʔex̣wettálam ʔéx̣we N, tá·lam N
toe, big, ʔex̣wetté·q̓is ʔéx̣we N, té·q A
toe, little, ʔex̣wetláymiwt ʔéx̣we N, laymíwt N
toes except big and little toes, hé·peyme hé·pey N
together, be, tiwé· VC
together, be gathered, ʔamokí VC
together, mixed, associated, twe vtsc
together with, hí·n sts
toilet, ʔá·tinwa·s ʔá·t VS
toilet, go to the, ʔiná·ʔnak̓atsa ʔá·t VS
Tolo Lake, ID, tipaʔx̣líwam tipaʔax̣ N, líwam N
Tom Bell Creek in Lapwai, ID, sew̓í·se N
tomahawk, little axe, wáwyan̓ac wáwya VC
tomato, tamsaswá·koʔs tá·msas N
tomb, burying place, temiké·s temikí VS
tomb, graveyard, sáway N
tombstone, ʔipeléht léht VS
tomorrow, yesterday, watí·sx watí·sk P
tomorrow, the day after, kumkun̓í·x kum stp
tomorrow morning, kunmé·yx mé·y N, kun stp
tomorrow night, watí·sx cik̓é·tpe watí·sk P
tongs, pincers, cepé·leʔnpeʔs ʔinipí VS
tongs, pincers of blacksmith, co·lataqáʔs latáq VS
tongue, pé·ws pewis N
tongue (the pole of a wagon), culí·keʔs lí·k VS
tongue, a slip of the, teqenkewlípsce wlipsí VC
tongue-lashing, give, x̣ilipi VS
tongue-tied person, (with prefix him) kuʔúku N
tonsil, gland (archaic), síxsix six N
tonsils HW, ʔex̣cím̓il N
too (as in 'me too'), k̓e sts
too, likewise, kuʔstí·te kuʔús N
too good to be true, ʔatayá·taʔc ʔeteyé· stp
too late, k̓umíc P
too late, sorry, q̓ú·m̓ic q̓ú·m VC
too much, do, tamáw VC
too much, excessively, tamawín̓ P
too soon, wiclempé wiclé·m VC
Toohoolhoolzote (man's name), tukulxuc̓ú·t N, tukulkulcú·t N
tool, make a stone, táw VC
tool to bore holes, wep̓íłkeʔs p̓íł VC
tooth, tít N
tooth (molar tooth), tit̓ímse ʔímse N
tooth mark, títwite·s tít N
toothache, títk̓omayn k̓ó·may VC
toothache HW, sá·yx sayak N
toothache, have a, títk̓omayca tít N
toothless, títyeqs, tityeqsín̓ yeqs VC
top (a toy), tamck̓ápaʔs tamck̓áp VS
top, on, c̓a VS and vtss
top, play with a, tamck̓áp VS
top (e.g., of tree, mountain), tá·lam N
top (of a hill), culí·kt N
top (string of peaks), k̓ú·xsin k̓ú·xs VC
top of a hill, summit, skylines, tó·yam N
top of another, on, c̓a VS and vtss
top of head, crown, sá·q̓an N
top of leg, crotch, thigh, groin, ʔíspex̣s N
top of, on, liké·ce VS
Top-of-Head (man's name), sá·q̓an N
torch, large candle, capá·ʔlakaʔawit̓as kaʔáw VS
torch for night fishing, té·p̓es te·pí VS
torment, saqaʔlo·tkolixniksa lixnik VS
torment, punish, correct, wé·psisuykse sisúy VC
torn, x̣atatní·n x̣atát V
torn, t̓átnin̓ t̓át VC
torn to bits, x̣atatx̣atát x̣atát V
tortoise, turtle, ʔá·cix N
toss, throw, yeq vtp
toss around (as fish in a net), k̓awi V
toss around in pain, ʔilo·tkolá·nx̣ lixnik VS
toss something out at, yax̣tá·myaca tá·mya VC
toss something up (e.g., a tree), tu·letíyekse tíyek VS
tossing something up, yaqáhsat láhsa VS
totter around, tiwiwlá·nx̣ tiwíw vtp
touch, handle, feel, wepé·ce VS
touch, perceive by the sense of, téwyek VS

touch inadvertently, likíp P
touchable, tangible, palpable, wepé·cet̓es wepé·ce VS
Touchet River, WA, tú·se N
Touchet River below Pomeroy, ID, tú·se teqeléhyekt tú·se N
tough (e.g., of branches), hard, ximímximim ximím A
tough (e.g. of wood), kanánkanan kanán A
tough (of wood) HW, kinánkinan kinán A
tough, hard to bend or break, qittíw̓is qittíw A
tough, solid (of house), strong, tiyá·w̓ic tiyá·w A
tough and hard (of wood), t̓aypst̓ayps t̓áyps A
tour, travel from place to place, kiyé·yikse kú· VS 'go'
touted, praised, ʔipné·nin̓ hí VC
toward, directed at, pointing to, c̓é· vtss or VS
toward, in the direction of, kex kek sis
toward, in the direction of, ú· vtss, uʔ vtss
toward the Pacific Coast, ʔallá·y N
towel, capá·qt̓awkaʔs qat̓áw VC
towhee, Oregon HW, ʔawí·xno N
town, city, tew̓yenikinwé·s or téw̓yenike·s téw̓ye VC
town, store, ʔitam̓yá·nwa·s ʔitam̓ayá· VS
toy, ʔinex̣e·lé·wit̓es x̣e·lé·wi VS
toy, a plaything, for playing, x̣e·lé·wit̓es x̣e·lé·wi VS
toy digging stick, tok̓actó·k̓ac tú·k̓es N
trace, t̓ú·m vtp
trace (scent), kipilí·kce lí·k VC
trace footsteps, wet̓ú·mk VS
trachoma, cilímk̓omayn k̓ó·may VC, sílu N
tracing (a pre-existing line), wicle vtp
track, trace, kipíkeʔykse keʔéy VC
track, trail, ʔískit N
track (of animals), tire track, té·mux N
track around, ʔakpilá·nx̣ lixnik VS
track made by wheels, wiléʔskit ʔískit N
trade (at wedding), misqoyí· VS
trade, business transaction, ʔtam̓yá·t ʔitam̓ayá· VS
trade, exchange, cash in, takalay VC
trade, occupation, work, x̣elé·leyn x̣elé·ley VS
trade, sell, buy, exchange, ʔitam̓ayá· VS
trade partner, blood brother, pal, yelepit̓ N
trader, storekeeper, merchant, ʔitam̓yaw̓á·t ʔitam̓ayá· VS
trading place, town, ʔitam̓yá·nwa·s ʔitam̓ayá· VS
tradition of, in the, wí·tki (suffix complex), né·wit sts
traditional (native American), walí·m stp
traditional dress, walí·msam̓x̣ sam̓aq N
traditional folktales, coyote story, titwatiná·wit titwatí· VS
traditional headgear, wiwaqitá·qma·ł tá·qma·ł N
traditional Nez Perce canoe, walí·mliy̓as or walí·m líy̓es líy̓es N
trail, path, road, ʔískit N
trail along the Clearwater River, qemuynuʔískit qemúynem N
Trail Person (man's name), ʔiskítpu· ʔískit N
trail used for bison hunting trip, k̓usey̓neʔískit k̓ú·sey̓n N
train (e.g., for hunting), ʔipnáhoyca hoy VC
train (of railroad), ʔalahí·n ʔá·la N
train, make fit for running, wilí·newise hí·newi VS
train to ride (horse), sé·wli·newise hí·newi VS
trained, cé·nexnin̓ cé·nek VC
trained man, medicine man, tiwé·t N
training trip, go on a, wá·yx VC
trample, kick, tuléʔpt̓ese ʔipt̓é· VS
trample, tread heavily, watikí VS
trample something dry, tolá·p̓ayp̓ayksa p̓áy VC
trample something into the ground, tulé·lp̓i·kse lip̓í· VC
trance caused by a shaman, tó·ʔyaqin ʔiyá·q VC
transfer, carry, haul, ʔiné·kik VC
transform, néx̣sep haní·sa néx̣sep A
transform oneself by magic, ʔipnáhoxsca hoxs VC
transitory, not lasting, laʔám̓nas laʔám VC
translate, interpret, temé·ʔnise ʔiní· VS
translator, interpreter, temeʔnyew̓é·t ʔiní· VS
transmit disease, teykipté· VS
transport, carry, ʔinéhne VC
trap, "kecéx̣nu" N
trap (e.g., for skunks), capó·q̓apapsa q̓apap VS
trap (e.g., for weasels), saptaqak̓álkaʔs k̓alakí VC
trap (for squirrel or trout), cu·l̓ewé·yikeʔs wé·yik VS
trap, a trapper's iron, capó·q̓apapaʔs q̓apap VS
trap, pinch, squeeze, tighten, q̓apap VS
trap, pitfall, wé·yikeʔc wé·yik VS
trap fish, tuqlí·kse lí·k VS
trap for (e.g., skunks), set a, ʔinikú·se ʔinikí VS
trap for (e.g., trout), set a, cu·l̓ewé·yikse wé·yik VS
trap for fish, a, leqé·les leqelí· VS
trap for fish, a, "tamaxqalíxt" N
trap hole, septeqetu·leylé·keʔs leylé·k VS
trapped, be, c̓éʔ V
trapper, capo·q̓apapaw̓á·t q̓apap VS
Trapper's Peak on Montana border, sax̣sá·x̣nim̓ini·t sá·x̣ N

travel, wiskeˀéyce keˀéy VC
travel, camp, move, wis vtp
travel, get ready to, ˀipnawswiyáwwaca wiyáwwa VC
travel, go, go away, wíhne VC
travel, start traveling, (ˀipt̓é· VS) pilex̣ N
travel after someone, wistiwí·kce tiwí·k VC
travel down to the river, wiswé·lu·se wé·lu· VS
travel on top of the hills, wistoyá·misa tó·yam N
traveler, wiskeˀynew̓é·t keˀéy VC
traveling, go (idiom), pílx̣ ˀipt̓é·se ˀipt̓é· VS
traveling around, kiyé·yikt kú· VS ‘go’
traverse, cross over, wé·yik VS
travois, sepéˀsepen ˀise·pí VS
tray, flat receptacle, t̓ayc̓á)yc N
treacherous, be, sik̓é·mu·se sík̓em N
tread, step, watikí VS
tread water, hé·y̓e VS
treasure, wealth, property, quˀí·swit qú·y A
treat, kú· VS ‘do’
treat (a sick person), doctor, sáykipta VS
treat a sick person as a shaman, tiwetiwí·se tiwé·t N
treat someone with hostility, tiwelqewí·se tiwélqe N
treatment, cure, seqú·weqi·n weqí· VC
treatment, traditional medical, tiwetí·wit tiwé·t N
treaty, pí·tamalwit tamá·lwi VS
tree, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
tree (tree name formant), síway N
tree, a kind of (archaic), qáqsa N
tree, a kind of, wiló· N
tree, a kind of, póhos N
tree, a kind of, p̓ip̓lá·c N
tree, center of the, tim̓íne N
tree, dead, héqt heqet N
tree, partly burned, ˀilsté·m̓qet té·m̓qet N
tree killed by fire, ˀilíwheqteqt heqet N
tree stump HW, wesúqt suqut N
tree trunk, tree, timber, tewlikit N
tree-cache, put (something) in a, túke·sise túke·s N
treeless, naked, q̓ocq̓óc q̓óc A
trees, timber, lé·qew N
trees with tangled branches, sex̣séqt N
tremble, shake, shiver, x̣ipípip VC
tremendous, big, himé·q̓is himé·q A
tremendous, dreadful, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
tremendous, terrifying, sisexpí·t A
trench, dig a, piˀlá· VS
trench, long hollow in the earth sú·le N
tress of hair hanging to sides, waptóˀs N
trial, act of trying, legal trial, hí·newit hí·newi VS
tribe, band, group, nex̣ceˀéce ná·qc Nu
tribe, descendants, family, yé·ye sts
tribunal, court, wek̓itkinwé·s k̓ít VC
trick, deceive, té·lk VS
trick, joke, fun, clowning, q̓eyé·y̓sin q̓eyé·y̓s VC
trick on someone, play a, (with cé·p) k̓ú·cwi VS
trickle, drip, sisé·w VC
tricky, very, k̓omáy̓c ˀiceyé·ye k̓ó·may VC
trifling, useless, láwyix N
trigger, pull the, niké·k̓pickse k̓ipíc V
trim, k̓áw V
trim (e.g., horse’s tail, stick), wiclacálksa cal VS
trim, cut (e.g., horse’s mane), x̣ú·p VS
trim, decorate, wepelí·kce lí·k VC
trim, shorten, qú·p VC
trim, thin, straight, upright, lukúy A
trim branches to make tepee poles, wahóylamk VS
trimmed by fire (of arrow feather), cepé·ˀlequpqupin̓ qú·p VC
trip, a journey, wiskeˀéyn keˀéy VC
trip, moving from place to place kiyé·yikt kú· VS ‘go’
trip, go on a hunting, wisní· VC
trip, go on a training, wá·yx VC
trip, return from a hard (archaic)ˀetweyé·wi VS
trip, stumble, (with wé· ‘move fast’) ˀipt̓é· VS
trip and shatter, sepé·tqetim̓kse tim̓ik VS
trip someone, wetkúytese tukʷéyte VS
trip to gather something, go on, yé·k svtss
tripe, pilpil̓ú·s N
tripe, stomach, qoˀópas N
trot, cílcil VC
trot off, cepenmí·k VS
trouble, get into, cí·w̓at VC
trouble, worry, disaster, crisis, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
trouble sleeping, have, téwtex̣teqetce tex̣téqet VC
trouble someone, sepetim̓né·nekse nekí VS
troubled, be; be at a loss, luxlukíce luk VC
troubled, be; be unhappy, q̓é·seˀ VC
troubled, be; feel uneasy, tex̣téqet VC
troublesome, cí·w̓at VC
troublesome, bothersome, lammát̓ic lammát A
troublesome, nuisance, ˀalpó·sis ˀalpó·s VC
trousers, leggings, pants, tóhon N
trout (brook trout), pí·ckatyo N
trout (bull trout, Dolly Varden) ˀí·sl̓am N
trout (cutthroat, rainbow trout) waw̓á·łam N
true, honest, lawwí·t A
true, not false, ˀikú·y A
true (of arrows), ke·tk̓ukín̓ tuk̓ukí VS
truly, definitely, ˀu P
truly, really, ˀikú·y̓nu ˀikú·y A
trumpet, elk horn, flute, sepú·nmeˀs sepú·nmi VS, hinimí· VS

trumpeter, sepu·nmiyew̓é·t sepú·nmi VS
trumpeter swan, wetyétmes N
trunk, parfleche, ʔisá·ptakay ʔisá·pa VC
trunk, tree, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
trust, depend on, titm̓íne VC
trustworthy, lawwí·t A
trustworthy, dependable, lawí·lawit A
trustworthy, truthful, misemsí·mey misemí VS
truth, tell, ʔikú·ytimse ʔikú·y A
truthful, honest, ʔikú·ytim̓ew ʔikú·y A
truthful, trustworthy, misemsí·mey misemí VS
try, examine in a law court, hí·newi VS
try, make an effort, qepisí VC
try, strongly wish, ʔeq vtss
try, struggle, capáylaq VC
try something for size, (causative prefix) hí·newi VS
try to do something, be eager to ʔípec vts
try to get away, try to get free weleqíttise qitti VS
try to kill oneself, (with reflexive prefix + wiyé·) hiyá·la VC
tuberculosis, tel̓ú·x̣wit tel̓ú·x̣wi VS
tuberculosis, have, tel̓ú·x̣wi VS
Tucannon River, WA, tuké·nen N
tuck under clothing around waist, piy̓úx̣te VS
Tuesday, lepítka·ʔawn lep Nu, ká·ʔaw VC
tule, bulrush, cattail, tule mat, tók̓o N
tule mat, captaklaykaʔí takalay VC
tumble (of people), yeq vtp
tumble down, cálalal P
tumor, swelling, pú·xsteyn pú·xstey VC
tune, noise, echo, resounding, tax̣sáwkt sáw VC
turkey, si·tí·n sí·t VC
turkey, wild, qáya N
turkey, wild: “with neck”, yehtí·n yéhet N
turkey vulture, q̓ispaʔláya N
turn (e.g., a horse), use rein, niké·ʔnikse ʔinikí VS
turn (something) over, cikilí· VC
turn about an axis, turn around, cilí·lp VC
turn around, circle around, cuq̓ú·li· VC
turn around, look back, q̓í·law VC
turn away from each other, piq̓ilawná·i·ksix q̓í·law VC
turn back, travel back, wisckilí·toqsa cikilí VC
turn blue, hiyo·síca yo·s A
turn down, reject, refuse, ʔiyew̓yú· VS
turn off (e.g., light), watá·sksa ta·sí VC
turn off, extinguish, tó·sk VS
turn on the light, welíwkse líw VC
turn one’s head around, look back, q̓í·law VC
turn out, lé·hey VC
turn out to be, ʔisí·met ʔisí· D
turn over, sé·wqulikse wqu vtp
turn soft (of snow) EPW, siʔwá·q VC
turn someone loose, untie, drop, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
turn somersault, (with tiskeʔ) pló·ya VC
turn something inside out, temé·ckili·kse cikilí· VC
turn something over, sé·wq̓uce wq̓u VC
turn up the flame, cú·yeliwkse líw VC
turned out, be, sá·l̓ay VC
turnip, kacackaʔí N
turnip, rutabaga, qamskaʔí N
turns, taking, pattakláy takalay VC
turtle, ʔá·cix N
tutelary spirit, guardian spirit, wé·yekin wé·yek VC
tweezers, himtó·q̓ayn hímtuq N
twelve, pú·timt wax̣ lepít pú·tim Nu, lep Nu
twelve (people), pú·timwe wax̣ lepúʔ pú·tim Nu, lep Nu
twentieth, leʔéptitx lep Nu
twenty, leʔéptit lep Nu
twice, lepéhem lep Nu, éhem sts
twice as much, lepéhemx lep Nu
twig, tuyq̓í·ks tuyq̓í·k VS
twig (archaic), qáqsa N
twig, branch, bush, saway N
twig, branch, rod, vine, wiwáykoʔ N
twig, little, peticpé·tic pé·tis N
twig of serviceberry with bark on, kayá·kaya N
twigs, bush, brush, pátan N
twigs, make, tuyq̓í·k VS
twilight, be, cehém VC
twilight, dark, siw̓é·tsiw̓et siw̓é·t A
twine, string of twisted strands, túxit túxi VS
twist, luk̓ú·li· VC
twist (hair), cé·pcuk̓elpckse cuk̓elpck VS
twist or distort mouth, sip̓é·w VC
twisted (of hair), be, cuk̓elpck VS
twisted (of mouth), sip̓é·w̓sip̓e·w̓ sip̓é·w VC
twisting twine together, túxit túxi VS
two, lepít lep Nu
two days before or two days after, lepíck̓iwpe lep Nu
two hundred, lepú·sus hú·sus N
two people, lepúʔ lep Nu
two years before, two years later, lepeʔínwim ʔínwim N
two years later, two years before, lepeʔínwim ʔínwim N
two-faced in words, be, telew̓yé·x̣timt telew̓yé·x̣ vtp
two-point buck, tiʔlá·nm k̓ípcuc tiʔíla N
tying, rope, té·lkelikt té·lke VC
tying (something) in a bundle, wel̓é·tp̓et tp̓e VS
type, sign, marker, temí·semtukt hí·semtuk VS
type, symbol, sepé·cet hé·ce VS
type for printing, tí·m̓en̓es tí·m̓e VC

U

udder, teats, nipple, milk, qáhas N
Udder-Place near Kamiah, ID, qaháspa or qahácpa qáhas N
ugly, foul, loathsome, filthy, qepcíˀc qepsí A
ugly, repulsive, hideous, sisexpí·t̓ic sisexpí·t A
ugly, unlikely, hateful EPW, yehél̓is yehél A
ulcer, sore, sáhay N
Umatilla Indians, hiyówatalampo· hiyówatalam N
un-, ey̓é·y̓ vsts
unable, be; be weak, ˀilá·twi VS
unable, lacking in ability, wiclé·m VC
unable to pass, be, k̓ilíl VC
unable to pass through, be, walak̓álalksa k̓alál VC
unable to satisfy one's hunger, ˀiná·kalamtkoˀ lamtí VC
unable to swim, siwlen̓é·y̓ lé· VC
unable to understand, sí·w̓e VC
unafraid, be, ˀilatá·p VS
unaware, titolá·t titó·la VS
unbathed, teq̓elú·y̓e·y̓ lu· VS
unbelievable, ˀeteyé· stp
unbelievable, preposterous, kaw̓í·swit P
unbelievable, wonderful, cicwá·y̓s cicwá·y VC
unbelievably good, ˀatayá·taˀc ˀeteyé· stp
unbelievably happy, ˀatayá·lloyc liló·y VC
unbeliever, skeptic, talawix̣n̓ípac wiqí· VC
unbraiding, disentangle (hair), wepúkuykse pukúy VS
unbreakable, solid, strong, tiyá·w̓ic tiyá·w A
unbreakable, tough (e.g. of wood), kanánkanan kanán A
uncaring, be, ˀá·l̓is VC
unchanged, koˀsanníko or koˀsanníx koˀsan N
uncle (father's brother), méq K
uncle (mother's brother), táq K
unclean, lilú·yin̓ líluy N
uncleaned, teq̓elú·y̓e·y̓ lu· VS
uncoil, wiyó·s VC
uncombed, tangled, tisx̣tí·sx̣ tí·sx̣ A
uncomfortable, be; be restless, lamámt VC
uncomfortable, be; feel uneasy, ˀallawí· VS
uncomfortable, be; feel timid, ˀipné·ˀlepcimkce cimik VC
unconcerned, carelessly, titolá·t titó·la VS
unconscious, ˀinecukwen̓é·y̓ cú·kwe VC
unconscious, be, c̓illí· VS
unconscious, make someone, ˀé·t̓ilp VS
unconscious, state of being, ˀé·t̓ilpt ˀé·t̓ilp VS
uncontrollable, disobedient, mic̓í·tpas mic̓í· VS
uncontrollable, wild, untamed, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
uncooked (of meat), himísl A
uncooked, green, ˀe·tey̓é·y̓ ˀé·ti VS
uncover, discover, reveal, niká·payksa pá·y VC
uncover, open (e.g., of eyes), x̣aláp VS
uncover and take out from oven, té·mye VC
uncover and test, (with temc) k̓uyé·lp VS
undecided, be, hepéyepeyce hé·pey N
undecided, be, wiy̓uwíy̓u VC
under (as in 'push under'), be, x̣eˀepí VC
under, below, ˀallá·y N
under, low in location, ˀenímkin̓ike ˀé·nim N
under, low in rank, behind, hé·le·kin̓ike hé·lek N
under the weather, be, ˀileˀtú·wi VS
underneath, from, x̣eˀpípeme x̣eˀepí VC
underarm hair, him̓qalá·msetey him̓iqá·lam N, sétey N
underarm odor, limé·x̣ N
underground, ˀimí·iti·yi ˀimí·t N
underside, inside, within, ˀimí·t N
underside of upper arm, céhen N
understand, become clear, wiyé·cukwece cú·kwe VC
understand, get through, p̓íł kú·se p̓íł VC
understand, hear, mic̓í· VS
understand, know, have knowledge, miscú·kwece cú·kwe VC
understand, not; be confused, mispé·leykse pe·lé·y VC
understand, not; not recognize, sí·w̓e VC
understanding, memory, judgement, timí·pn̓it pin̓í· VS
understanding, merciful, yiyéwyiyew yiyé·w VC
understanding, without, tim̓né·nut tim̓íne N
undertaker, ˀal̓á·spo· ˀá·l̓as N
underwater, kú·c̓imiti· ˀimí·t N
underwater, be, lu· VS
undetectable, imperceptible, wé·t̓u téwyekeˀs téwyek VS
undetected, obscure, incognito, pe·léy̓c pe·lé·y VC
undisturbed (of animals), be, ˀé·yewi VS
undo, bring to ruin, destroy, niká·ck̓ilksa cik̓í·l VC
undo, untie, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
undone, become, hewwít P
undone, untied, loosened, pukúy P
undying, immortal, tin̓uxsí·mey tin̓ukí VC
uneasy, be, hisí·sk VC
uneasy, be; be scared, sismatí VC
uneasy, feel; be apprehensive, ˀallawí· VS
uneasy, feel; worry, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
uneasy, make someone feel, sepé·q̓eseˀce q̓é·seˀ VC
unenthusiastic, c̓élc̓el c̓él A

uneven, rugged, not smooth, rough, seqex̣séqex̣ séqeq A
unexpected (of all the people!), ʔiptiʔípti P
unexpectedly, kí·met P
unexpectedly, all of a sudden, kí·met met sts
unexpectedly, come up, tohyáq VS
unexpectedly, suddenly, yiʔyéwʔyew P
unfamiliar, other, strange, néx̣sep A
unfasten, k̓ipíc V
unfinished, hinaq̓iy̓á·y̓ hí· VC
unfinished (e.g., a dress), wapá·k̓im̓ k̓í·m̓ P
unfit, be; be incompetent, wiclé·m VC
unfit for eating, lukk̓úy P
unfold, peel off, roll down, stat V
unfold, reveal, disclose, sepé·kce hekí VC
unfold, stretch, expand, open up, niká·tpilisa tpili VS
unfortunate, be, siméy vsts
unfortunately, koʔsáyn P
unfoundedly, lilk̓úx P
unfriendly, himyusí·mey himyú· VC
unhappy with, be, cí·w̓at VC
unhappy, be; be miserable, yiyewicwí· VS
unhappy, be; be worried, q̓é·seʔ VC
unintentionally, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
unite, be gathered, píʔamkca ʔamokí VC
unite, be with someone, tiwé· VC
unite, cause to adhere, cepé·list̓eqse listeq̓í VC
unite a couple in marriage, sewselist̓eqse listeq̓í VC
unity, being only one, naqsniná·wit ná·qc Nu
universal, for all, not limited, ʔoykalaʔáyn kalá N
universal, present everywhere, ʔóykaslix kásl N
unkempt, qeqeʔtiy̓é·y̓ qeqéʔt N
unkind feeling toward, have, timipn̓iyú·se pin̓í· VS
unlace, unpack, untie, loosen, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
unlawfully, *tamalwiy̓á·y̓ki tamá·lwi VS
unless: "if not", c̓alawí wé·t̓u c̓alawí P
unlikely, hateful, ugly EPW, yehél A
unlimited, without limit, ʔilq̓isí·may ʔilaq̓í· VS
unload, dislodge, get things off, ʔisepí·k VS
unload, put things down, wisteʔépelehnece léhne VC
unlock, wahółksa hoł VS
unlucky, peqex̣péqex̣ A
unlucky, be, pik̓é·xs VC
unlucky, be, pik̓ikí VC
unmannerly, mean, ornery, abusive, ʔoqsó·qs A
unmarried (of man), ʔiwepné·nut ʔiwé·pne N
unmarried (of woman), há·manot há·ma N
unmarried boy, teenage boy, teʔéx̣et N
unmarried daughter, tim̓ayí·m̓yac tim̓á·y̓ N
unmarried girl, teenage girl, tim̓á·y̓ N
unmarried son, taʔx̣tó·m̓yac teʔéx̣et N
unmindful, be, cok̓ʷáy VC
unmistakable, infallible, wepsimeywisí·mey siméy vsts
unmixed (e.g., black coffee), sepetwen̓é·y̓ tiwé· VC
unnecessarily loud, qapíscaw̓ qepisí VC
unobstructed, be, k̓ay̓ak VC
unoccupied, kaʔáwkaʔaw kaʔáw A
unpack, put things down, wisteʔépelehnece léhne VC
unpack, unload, dislodge, ʔisepí·k VS
unpack, untie, loosen, unlace, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
unpleasant, tux̣tuq̓ét A
unpleasant, terrible, disgusting tux̣tuq̓ét̓ic tux̣tuq̓ét A
unpopular, become, tuʔún VC
unpredictable (e.g., of horses), ʔilwapaʔt̓ípac ʔilwá·paʔ VS
unpremeditated, timmiyun̓é·y̓ timmíyu VC
unprepared, hitem̓yekey̓é·y̓ hí·tem̓yek VS
unpretentious, sincere, open, ʔay̓áp A
unravel, untie, loosen, unlace, niké·pkuykse pukúy VS
unrecollectable, incomprehensible, wé·t̓u timí·pn̓it̓es pin̓í· VS
unripe, himísl A
unroll something which is rolled, niká·capalk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
unsafe (nursery word), huhú·c P
unsatisfactory, be, ʔipná·kalamtksa lamtí VC
unscrew, unlock, wahółksa hoł VS
unselfish, be, (with prefix cepé·) knek VS
unselfish, generous, picepnek̓t̓ípec nekí VS
unsheathe, niké·ck̓uxsk- ck̓uxsk VS
unsmiling, sober faced, sullen, qiyé·sqiyes qiyé·s A
unsteady, not solid, jiggly, tiwíw A
unsteady, shaky, easily tipped, hawáyaway hawáy VC
unsuccessful, be, siméy vsts
unsuccessful, be, wiclé·m VC
unsuccessfully, falsely, wrongly, (with another root preceding) qeqé·wi VS
unsupple, stiff, c̓iwéyc̓iwey c̓iwéy VC
unsurely, walk around, tiwiwlá·nx̣ tiwíw vtp
unsympathetic, mean, selfish, sik̓é·msik̓em sík̓em N
untamed, wecey̓é·y̓ wé·ce VS
untamed, be, siy̓a·w VC
untamed, restive, savage, scared, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
unthinkable! It is impossible!, ʔeteyé·w̓ P
unthinking, foolish, silly, peʔtú·qes A
untidy, q̓alaʔóc A
untie, discard, put down, release, weqí· VC

untie, drop, release, free, wepewqí·ce wiqí· VC
untie, loosen, unlace, unpack, (with k) pukúy VS
untied, loose, wel̓etp̓ey̓é·y̓ tp̓e VS
untied, loosened, undone, pukúy P
until, hóq̓o P
until noon, p̓éqipx p̓éq VC
untiring, indefatigable, ˀila·twisí·may ˀilá·twi VS
unused old sweat house, wistitám̓awta·s wistitám̓o N
unwanted, feel; feel timid, ˀipné·ˀlepcimkce cimik VC
unwashed, capakaykay̓á·y̓ kayk VS
unwilling, hením̓ew hením VC
unwilling to go, be, hením VC
unwrap, unpack, wicwípkuykse pukúy VS
unwrap something which is rolled, niká·capalk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
up, high place, ˀaqámkin̓ikay ˀá·qam N
up (as in ‘run up’), láhsa VS
up (e.g., tepee frame), be, wasqí VC
up, above, tú·s N
up, get, wisé·keˀykse keˀéy VC, xeˀéy VC
up, get (prefix), cú·se vtp
up, get; become awake, wá·q VC
up, go, láhtq̓i VS
up, go; climb, q̓uyím VC
up, quickly look up, x̣eˀép P
up to, because of, to, x sis
up to one’s belt, belt-deep, pá·sam̓was sam̓awá· VC
uphill, (wind) blow, sapaláhsat láhsa VS
upon, c̓é· vtss or VS
upon, on top of, on, liké·ce VS
upon one’s knee, tam̓á·tostin tú·s N
upper area, surface, exterior, tú·skin̓ike tú·s N
upper arm, kéhen N
uppermost one of several, tú·skin̓iku· tú·s N
upright (e.g., of posture), lukúylukuy lukúy A
upright, moral, responsible, talx̣tálx̣ talaqí VC
upright, trim, thin, straight, lukúy A
upright position, bring to an, niké·wisekeˀykse keˀéy VC
upriver, léhyek VS
upriver people, mat̓aláyma má·t̓a N
uproot (e.g., a tree), quˀx̣s V
upset someone by saying something, teqepsiˀswíye qepsí A
upset stomach, have, ˀipné·keˀk̓uk̓eykse ˀik̓ú·k̓ey VC
upside down, be, wq̓u VC
upstairs, tú·sti tú·s N
upstream, má·t̓a N
upstream, go, toláy VC
upstream, go (with a prefix), léhyek VS
upto, k sis
upward, high up, tú·skex tú·s N
urge, persist, q̓usísim VC
urinate, ˀí·w VC
urinate (prefix), ˀiwil vtp
urinate (nursery), cúx P
urinate from a high place, ˀiwiléhnece léhne VC
urinate over something, ˀiwilsiqé·tese siqé·te VS
urinate over something, ˀiwilyéwnece yéwne VC
Urinator, Pissing Boy, ˀí·wc̓iwacya ˀí·w VC
urine, ˀí·ws ˀí·w VC
us, nú·ne nú·n N
us, we, kíye P
usage, custom, cé·nekin cé·nek VC
usage, doing, kú·t kú· VS ‘do’
usage, established practice, law, tamá·lwit tamá·lwi VS
use (e.g., sugar in coffee), add, sepé·twece tiwé· VC
use a stick (archaic), tiwaní· VS
use a wrong word, misq̓ulé·yce q̓ulé·yn VC
use magic, hoxs VC
use rein, turn (a horse), niké·ˀnikse ˀinikí VS
use up, ciy̓aw VC
use up, sapá·laˀamca laˀám VC
use weapon, tapátk VS
used to, be, cé·nek VC
useless, láwyix N
useless, not worth it, wec̓é·cx A
uselessly, lilk̓úx P
uselessness, futility, lawyixná·wit láwyix N
utensil, chattel, belongings, wiseˀní·kt ˀinikí VS
uterus, ˀilú·t N
uvula, mú·x̣sn̓es mú·x̣s VC

V

vacant, empty, kaˀáwkaˀaw kaˀáw A
vacant, be; be unobstructed, k̓áy̓kca k̓ay̓ak VC
vagabond, kiye·yikt̓ípec kú· VS ‘go’
vagina, séˀx̣ seˀeq N
vagrant, rascal, scoundrel, rogue, tex̣peˀemé tex̣péˀem N
vain, be; be proud, cíl̓i· VC
vain, go in; go for nothing, hal̓wí· VS
vain, in, liwak vtss
vain, in; to no avail, ˀitwet̓é·sx P
vain, in; uselessly, lilk̓úx P
vain, injudicious, láwyix N
valiant, determined, ˀipná·tamalwin̓ tamá·wi VS
valiant, fearless, cikawsí·may ciká·w VC
valiant, heroic, hamaníx há·ma N
valley, a draw, a gully, a ravine, teqéynekt N
valley, ravine, gulch, póhol N
valley, space between mountains, tex̣péˀem N
valuable, ciw̓é·tciw̓et ciw̓é·t A
valuable, dear, q̓ú·m̓ic q̓ú·m VC
valuable possessions, wealth, quˀí·swit qú·y A
value, esteem highly, hé·tewi VS

value, hold dear, cherish, prize, q̓ú·m VC
value, like, sayqíca sayaqí VC
value, save for special occasion, ʔistoqí VC
value little, neglect, ʔináʔlis ʔlis VC
vanguard, wisaʔnó·qtit ʔinó·qti VS
vanish from sight, pe·lé·y VC
vanquished, the, haswaláya N
vapor, steam, mú·yn mú·y VC
variety, diversity, nex̣sepné·wit néx̣sep A
various, pennéx̣sep néx̣sep A
veal, ʔickum̓kum̓é·lxnim núkt ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N
vegetable, garden stuff, planting, temení·kt temenikí VS
vegetation, walk in tall, wé·pe VS
vehicle with skids on, sewleniktehkeʔykeʔí keʔéy VC
vein, artery, pulse, pápay N
vengeance on, have; avenge, wá·ptaqisa taqi VS
vengeance on, have; teach a lesson, (with wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
venison, deer meat, ʔimé·snim núkt ʔímes N
venison broth, salmon broth, walí·m̓iyqt walí·m stp, ʔiyéqt N
venison fat: “traditional grease”, walí·mwaʔikt wé·ʔikt N
ventriloquize, ʔinú·leyketkse leyké·t P
verbal attack, weqíttit qitti VS
verbose, tattletale, gossip, tamtá·y̓aw tamtá·y VC
verdict, give, (with we ‘with words’) k̓ít VC
verification, accuse without, tó·p̓alawi VS
versatile, ʔoykalaʔáyn kalá N
versatile, competent, capable, qacanó A
versatile, good in everything, ʔóykalaʔayn ʔóykala N
vertigo, have, cikilwé·t VC
vertigo, have, sismatí VC
very, k̓omáy̓c k̓ó·may VC
very (prefix), ʔe·t P, stp, cepé· stp
very (suffix), láhwatx̣ sts, tá·niʔn ats
very, indeed, quite, q̓oʔ P
very, most, extremely, ník sts
very, strongly, pá·yo P
very big, hiyú·mliks liks sts
very far from each other, rare, pawway̓atníx wáy̓at A
very little, mé·x̣kuʔc P
very long time (ago), waqipaníx waqí· N
very well, as well as possible, taʔactaʔác táʔc A
vessel, canoe, líy̓es N
vessel, cup, hí·k̓ay N
vest, waistcoat, tukepilpeʔí lipí VS
vestige, trace, té·mux N
vexing, obnoxious, lammát̓ic lammát A
vicinity of, in the, i· sts
vicious, bad, qepsíʔs qepsí A
vicious, cranky, mean, hawál̓is hawál A
vicious, terrible, frightful, ciká·w̓is ciká·w VC
victim, haswaláya N
victim (e.g., of bear), intended tíwak̓mac N
victorious, be, wac̓á·sksa c̓as VC
victorious over, be, wey̓ehné· VC
victory, celebrate, (with we·) sawáya VC
victory dance, scalp-dance, ʔiwé·lwe·cet we·cé· VS
victory song, war cry, ʔiwé·ltimt tím VS
victrola, sapo·ʔniptáy̓nas ʔinipí VS
view, come into, weliké·cese liké·ce VS
vigorous, strong, loud, qepsqéps qepisí A
vile, foul, loathsome, filthy, qepcíʔc qepsí A
village, town, city, téw̓yenike·s téw̓ye VC
vindicate, clear a charge of guilt, (with prefix ʔilé·p) tawq VS
vindictive, ʔipnó·ptaqit̓ipac taqi VS
vine, new offshoots of a tree, wiwáykoʔ N
vine, stem, héhen N
vine of willow, táx̣snim wiwá·ykoʔ táx̣s N
violin, fiddle, tiw̓í·was tiw̓í·wa VS
“vireo”, squirrel, cílmi N
virgin, teenage girl, tim̓á·y̓ N
virgin (male), youth, teʔéx̣et N
virtuous girl, ʔipnaʔlapqá·tm̓ay̓ ʔilepqé· VC
viscosity, increase, sá·tk VC
visible, hekín̓es hekí VC
visible, be; be clear, hayká·t VC
visible, plainly, koʔspay A
visible, prominent, k̓ey̓ík A
visible (as at dawn), be barely, x̣eʔéw VC
visions, have, hiwé·k VS
visit, go as a guest, ʔistuk̓é·sise ʔistúk̓es N
visit, go to see someone, hekté·ce hekí VC
visit, pay an informal (archaic), téwyek VS
visit, snoop around, ʔimelé·yeq VS
visitor, guest, company, ʔistúk̓es N
visually handicapped, tité·w̓ew tité·wi VS
vitals, vulnerable spots, k̓om̓yí·cpa k̓om̓yíc A
vituperate, (with prefix té·) lewleqi VS
vivacity, hawlapawlapná·wit hawlapí VC
voice, make an utterance, hinimí· VS
voice, sound made through the mouth, ʔex̣cím̓il N
voice, cause something by, té· vtp
voice, throw, ʔinú·leyketkse leyké·t P
void, futile, láwyix P
vomit, wé·w̓u·q VS
vomit, waw̓á·sisa wáw̓as N
vomit, want to, ʔik̓ú·k̓ey VC
vomiting by inserting stick, cause, ʔipné·cuwew̓u·qt wé·w̓u·q VS
vote, raise hand, tukepeliké·cese liké·ce VS

vulgar, cimík̓is cimik VC
vulnerable spots, vitals, k̓om̓yí·cpa k̓om̓yíc A
vulture, turkey, q̓ispaʔláya N
vulva, wiyé·twe· tiwe· VC
vulva distends, teqemú·leyk VS

W

wade, wató· VS, wat vtp
wade, watkaʔáyksa keʔéy VC
wade into the river, watawí·ksa lewí·k VS
wade out, watáhtq̓isa láhtq̓i VS
wade out of water, watáhtksa léht VS
waft, float as smoke, páy P
wag, su·yíxnikse lixnik VS
waggle (e.g., head), wacál̓ayksa cal̓áy VC
waggle (e.g., rope), su·yíxnikse lixnik VS
wagon, séwlekeʔykeʔs keʔéy VC
wagon beam, culí·keʔs lí·k VS
waif, a; a homeless one; orphan, wé·p̓elwit̓et ʔelwít̓et N
wail, cry, weep, moan, wí· VC
wail, scream, ʔilwá·x̣wax̣ca wá·x̣waq VC
waist, wear (belt) around the, sam̓awá· VC
waist, wear (blanket) around the, wá·tiw̓a VC
waistcoat, vest, tukepilpeʔí lipí VS
wait, ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
wait!, qóʔc P
wait in hiding, tiq̓iʔyó·x̣oʔsa ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
wait to hear, listen, mistálqsa talaqí VC
wake, be awake, wax̣wí· VS
wake, a night watch over a body, hiʔné·ptin̓ix cilá·kt ʔiné·p V
wake someone up, (with some prefixes) pipeʔtít VC, peʔtit V
wake someone up, sapó·qca wá·q VC
wake up, pipeʔtít VC
wake up, get up, wá·q VC
walk, move, proceed, lí·k VC
walk (of humans), ʔipsqí vtp
walk (of quadruped), amble, wú·l vtp
walk around, ʔipsqilá·nx̣ lixnik VS
walk around unsurely, tiwiwlá·nx̣ tiwíw vtp
walk backwards, tisqiʔlí·kce lí·k VC
walk in a hurry, ʔipsqíqyiyimkse quyíyim VC
walk in tall vegetation, wé·pe VS
walk into (e.g., house, canyon), ʔipsqiléylekse leylé·k VS
walk into some obstacle, ʔipsqíletp̓ese letp̓é· VS
walk into something, ʔipsqileté·se leté· VS
walk into the river, ʔipsqilewí·kse lewí·k VS
walk lamely, limp, ʔá·lwa VS
walk on (e.g., a log or branch), hicilcáptksa capatí VC
walk out (e.g., of a mountain), ʔipsqiléhtse léht VS
walk past something, walk by, ʔipsqíwawca wá·w VC
walk straight, move straight, saptí VC
walk up softly, yé·k̓em VC
walk upstream, go winter hunting, tin̓éhyekse léhyek VS
walk with a cane, tuk̓elí·kce lí·k VC
walking, be, ʔipsqilí·kce lí·k VC
walking, by, tulé· vtp
Wallawa band of Nez Perce, qemúynu· qemúynem N
Wallawa Indians, wal̓wá·po· wal̓áwa N
Wallawalla, WA, pá·sx̣a pasax̣ N
Wallowa Creek, WA, qemúynem N
Wallowa Mountains, OR, wal̓wá·max̣s wal̓áwa N, mé·x̣sem N
Wallowa River; Joseph, OR, wal̓áwa N
Wallula Junction, WA, walawalatáyca or walawalatáyn wé·le N
wampum, shell and bead ornament, ʔamcaʔámca ʔámca N
wampum necklace, ʔámca wawáq̓aqt ʔámca N, wáq̓aq VS
wander, wewqum̓ vtp
wander (?), wiseh vtp
wander, go around doing something, líxnik VS
wander, go from place to place, kiyé·yikse kú· VS 'go'
wander around, wawqom̓lá·nx̣ lixnik VS
wanderer (e.g., stray dog), weylí·mlexs N
wandering, kiye·yikt̓ípec kú· VS 'go'
wandering ground, wiyé·le·s N
wane (of the moon), laʔám VC
want, be desirous of, ʔípec sts, vts
want, be destitute, hiw̓í·twe VS
want, covet, desire, wéwluq VS
want, miss, q̓ú·m VC
want to vomit, be sick in stomach, ʔik̓ú·k̓ey VC
war, pí·wapciy̓awn ciy̓aw VC
war (?), tiy̓e vtp
war, fight a, tu·qéle VC
war, go to, telé· V
war, go to, tilkeʔéyce keʔéy VC
war, in, tiwí· vtp, stp
war, shooting at each other, pi·tkuytú·t tuk1260w éyte VS
war, spoils of, wé·tk stp
war bonnet (Sioux type), tuʔynúʔsu·s tuʔúynu N, ʔisú·s N
war bonnet with horn of mountain goat, té·wisi·n tá·qma·ł té·wis N
war club, wec̓ílli·keʔs c̓illí· VS
war club, k̓áplac N
war cry, make a (charging), ʔiwéltimse tím VS
war cry, make a (high tremolo), hayaytám VS
war cry, war message, scalp song, ʔiwé·timt tím VS

war dance chief, pá·x̣amnim hú·sus pá·x̣am VC
war dance, dance the, pá·x̣am VC
war dancers, pax̣amnaw̓á·t pá·x̣am VC
war party, on a, til vtp
War-crying Snipe (man's name), x̣awí·tx̣awit hayáytamon x̣awí·tx̣awit N
warm (e.g., of weather), luʔúq̓ic luʔuqí VC
warm, get, luʔuqí VC
warm, hot (e.g., of water), ʔiyéq̓is ʔiyéq A
warm from the sun, be, yik̓íw VC
warm one's back by the fire, sit to, tamtiq̓á·pa VS
warm oneself lying by the fire, tá·mtax̣liksa lí·k VS
Warmsprings, OR, ʔiyeq̓í·spe ʔiyéq A
Warmsprings Indians, lex̣éyu· N
Warmweather, tak̓ak̓ácya N
Warmweather people, luʔqyé·ye luʔuqí VC
warn, admonish, "tayiak" VS
warn, cause to be on guard, sapá·sy̓awca siy̓á·w VC
warn, forbid, taʔátk VS, ʔá·t VS
warn, keep informed, (with té· 'by talking') ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
warning, first whistle of the mill, taʔyó·x̣oʔt ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
warpath, go on, teqekeʔéykse keʔéy VC
warpath, go on, telé· V
warpath, on the, til vtp
warped, k̓illí·nin̓ k̓illí· VC
warped, become, k̓icwí· VC
Warren, ID, tax̣cpolí·snima táx̣cpol N
warrior, tilkeʔynew̓é·t keʔéy VC
warrior, killer, piwapciy̓awn̓á·t ciy̓aw VC
warriors, leading, tiwí· vtp, stp
wart-like projections on horses, limé·x̣ N
warty, q̓umq̓umcí·n A
Wasco band of Chinook people, wecq̓ú·pu· wecq̓ú· N
Wasco, near the Celilo area, OR, wecq̓ú· N
wash, (with the prefix wepé·) ʔayq VS
wash (a load of clothes), wap̓áyksa p̓áy VC
wash (e.g., waves the shore), ʔiyelelú·se lu· VS
wash, clean, capá·kayksa kayk VS
wash ashes off heated rocks, hí·cisk VS
wash basin: "for washing hands", wapaʔáyqaʔs ʔayq VS
wash basin: "place to wash face", ʔipsimé·t̓enwe·s ʔipsimé·t̓e VS
wash one's face, ʔipsimé·t̓e VS
wash one's hair, ʔipipc̓é· VS
wash one's hands, wapaʔáyqsa ʔayq VS
washing machine HW, wap̓áykinwa·s p̓áy VC
wasp, titílo ʔalatálo ʔalatálo N
waste, consume, sapá·laʔamca laʔám VC
waste, destroy, hí·twiyawqca wiyá·wq VC
waste, ravage, mar, make worse, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
waste time, cé·l̓ey VC
wasted, emaciated, niktí·kin̓ niktí·k VS
watch, liklí·n̓es likilí· VC
watch, gaze, look at closely, tak̓áy VC
watch (e.g., a child), keep an eye, silé·wqitwece qí·twe VC
watch, look after, welékce hekí VC
watch, look over, (with se 'eye') ʔiyó·x̣oʔ VS
watch someone go away, nimtiwí·kce tiwí·k VC
watch something exciting/unusual, táx̣tak̓ayca tak̓áy VC
watchful, hehéynem P
watchful, be, ham VC
water, kú·s N
water (e.g., flowers), yax̣sá· VS
water! (shout asking for water), ʔáq̓aʔc P
water, be in; be soaked, lú· VS
water (often dead), be in, ʔiyé· VC
water, come out of, taq̓í· VS
water, get, kú· VS 'get water'
water, get; dip water, tekpí VS
water, go to get, kú·tece kú· VS
water, in, ʔiyé· vtp
water, move up and out of, láhtq̓i VS
water, supply water to, sepé·ku· kú· VS
water, tread, hé·y̓e VS
water, under, kú·c̓imiti· ʔimí·t N
water animal, such as mink, otter, ku·spé·me kú·s N
water container of horn or wood, mó·lmol N
water-course, sú·le N
water dipper, ouzel, ma·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ má·m̓ac N
waterfall, dam, fish-ladder, tíkem N
water hole (for cold water bath), hí·tewlelu·t̓es hí·tewle vtp
waterless, dry, absorbent, qat̓áw A
waterlily, sá·slaqs N
watermelon, cicyúk̓is cicyúk A
water snake, ku·spé·me páyos páyos N
water something, spill something, (with yeq vtp) sá· VS
waterway, riverbed, wé·leʔskit wé·le N, ʔískit N
waterweed, Indian celery, wew̓í·mn N
water wren HW, ma·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ má·m̓ac N
Water's Edge (man's name), wá·laytic N
wave, hé·w̓i·n hé·w̓i· VC
wave (e.g., a flag), tiwé·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
wave (e.g., a torch) around, tiwepíxnikse lixnik VS
wave or hold, tiwé·p vtp
wave, talk in sign language, sepú·pkeʔykse keʔéy VC
waver, be undecided, hepéyepeyce hé·pey N

waves, produce, hé·w̓i· VC
wax (of the moon), wiselí·kse wisé· V, lí·k vtss
wax of the ear, mácq̓al N
way, be in someone's way, (with stem prefixes) k̓alakí VC
way, trail, ʔískit N
way it is done, hínaq̓it hí· VC
way of doing things, kú·t kú· VS 'do'
we, nú·n N, nu· N
we, us, kíye P, nm ps
weak (e.g., coffee), paʔámpaʔam paʔám VC
weak (deficient, unpopular), be, tuʔún VC
weak (lacking, inferior), be, wiclé·m VC
weak (of physical strength), be, ʔilá·twi VS
weak, become, niktí·k VS
weak, insignificant, wé·t̓u A
weak, lacking in political power, tuʔúntuʔun tuʔún VC
weak, shiftless, incompetent, wet̓uníx wé·t̓u A
weak, sickly, ʔiláʔt ʔilaʔat A
weak, tender (of meat), hé·y̓c hé·y A
weak from fatigue, be, łit̓íp kú·se łit̓íp V
weak health, of, ʔilaʔat A
weaken, become weak (e.g., odor), paʔám VC
weaken, calm down, yoq̓óx̣ P
weaken, cause to be tired out, sapá·ʔlatwisa ʔilá·twi VS
wealth, property, treasure, quʔí·swit qú·y A
wealthy, be, ʔa·yáwi VS
wealthy, rich, qú·y̓s qú·y A
wealthy so as to be admired, cicqíʔc cicqí A
wean, wé·c̓u sepé·quʔse qúʔ VS
weapon, tapátkaʔs tapátk VS
weapon (such as knife, dagger), ʔinéhteqeʔnpeʔs ʔinipí VS
weapon, bow, gun, tim̓ú·ni N
weapon, use, tapátk VS
wear (e.g., a blanket, shawl), wá·tiw̓a VC
wear (something) out with feet, tolá·l̓amksa laʔám VC
wear a belt, sam̓awá· VC
wear a hat, tá·qma·łisa tá·qma·ł N
wear a shirt, sam̓qí·sa sam̓aq N
wear bells on ankles for wardance, tu·q̓í·kt tu·q̓í·k VS
wear clothes inside out, cim̓taxló·y VC
wear diagonally from one shoulder, captiyó·k VS
wear ear ornaments, ʔeqí·wi VS
wear leggings, tohoní· tóhon N
wear necklaces, wehéyqse heyq VS
wear out, laʔám VC
wear out (e.g., shoes), tolá·l̓amksa laʔám VC
wear out (e.g., tires), walaʔámksa laʔám VC
wear out, carve out, dig out, x̣aʔáw VC
wear shoes or moccasins, ʔilé·pqetise ʔilé·pqet N
wear socks or stockings, ʔilé·ptekeyise ʔilé·ptekey, N
wear someone out, sapá·ʔlatwisa ʔilá·twi VS
wear something around one's waist, sam̓awá· VC
weary, be, tim̓ná·ʔlatwisa ʔilá·twi VS
weasel, c̓íłiłe· N
weasel hat, c̓íłiłe· tá·qma·ł tá·qma·ł N
weather, be good, hayká·t VC
weather, be under the, ʔileʔtú·wi VS
weather, becomes good; rain stops, taʔawí VS
weather, cloudy, t̓í·pít N
weather, in bad, tiw̓ele vtp
weather is hot, when the, ʔilé·qitpe qí·t VC
weave (e.g., corn husk bag), ken̓iwí· VS
weave (e.g., net, web), wasá·kimk VS
weave (e.g., tule mat), captakláykt takalay VC
web, spider EPW; net, dip net, teqéʔs teqí· VS
wedding dance, tukéywe tukʷéywe VC
wedding gift, give a (prenuptial), winí·ni VS
wedding gift, payment for a bride, winí·nit winí·ni VS
wedding gift for bride's party, coqoy̓ní·wit cóqoy N
wedding trading ceremony, misqó·yit misqoyí· VS
wedge, ʔiyúʔkeʔs ʔiyúʔk VS
Wednesday, mitá·tika·ʔawn mita Nu
weed, láwyix c̓íxc̓ix láwyix N
weed, a kind of, tá·qoʔ N
weed, jointweed, sáyxsayx sáyxsayk N
weed, pluck, pull out, túq VC
weed, straw, lex̣lé·qs N
weed, thistle, tawtó·lat tawtó·la VS
weed that grows in wet meadows, tá·qoʔ N
weeds, become covered with, tawtó·la VS
week, k̓áy̓kin k̓ay̓ak VC
weep, wiyú·tax̣ VC
weep, cry, ʔile vtp
weep, moan, wail, cry, wí· VC
weigh, balance, (with prefix té·m) hí·newi VS
weigh, be heavy, c̓inín VC
weigh down branches (of snow), ti·kpí·se tí·kpu· N
weight, counterweight on scale, temí·newit hí·newi VS
weight, heaviness, c̓inin̓isné·wit c̓inín VC
weight by pulling, test the, wiy̓úx̣ P
weight down a tepee when windy, tamá·talqsa talaqí VC
weight on (something), put, simíce VS
weighted, heavy (archaic), lépetis P
weighty, heavy, c̓inín̓is c̓inín VC
Weippe, ID, ʔoyáyp N
weir, fish trap, leqé·les leqelí· VS
Weiser River, ID, q̓oyx̣cníma q̓óyx̣c N
welcome, thank you, qeʔciyéw̓yew̓ P
welcome, don't mention it, yóq̓o ʔé·we yoq N
welcome someone, treat as relative, himyú· VC

well (as in ‘know something well’), lawwí·t A
well, a spring, fountain, páp̓a N
well, correctly, good, táˀc A
well, not to feel, ˀileˀtú·wi VS
well, safe, alive, wá·q̓is wá·q A
well, then, wá·qit P
well as possible, as; very well, taˀactaˀác táˀc A
well-behaved, of quiet disposition, qaˀán̓is qaˀán VC
Well-Behaved Maiden, ˀipnaˀlapqá·tim̓ay̓ tim̓á·y̓ N
well built, k̓ilxk̓ilx k̓ilikí VC
well-meaning but incapable, x̣ú·y̓emec A
well-off, be, yaq VC
well-off, be, ˀa·yáwi VS
well provided, affluent, ˀatakaˀám̓yac A
west, tin̓éyne·kitkin̓ike leylé·k VS
west of Clearwater R near Kamiah, ˀé·t̓isi·n ˀé·t̓is N
wet (e.g., grass in camas baking), ˀipt̓ilú·se lu· VS, ˀipt̓i vtp
wet (nursery), tité·c P
wet, be, milú·y V
wet, be; be moist, sileqí VC
wet, be; be soaked, siteq VS
wet, moist, ˀiyé·lpin̓ lipí VS
wet, moistened, soaked, ˀipt̓ilú·y̓n ˀipt̓i vtp
wet, smooth, slick, k̓oyá·pc A
wet bed, téw̓iwce ˀí·w VC
wet something, sepé·silx̣nuˀ sileqí VC
Weitas Cr. (place name), ˀiyé·silqinwe·spe sileqí VC
whack, hew, shave, wahínani VS
what, ˀitú· D
what, ˀitú·ne· P
what, how, maná· D
what, who, why, how, manáma maná· D
what, why, náma P
what in the world, ˀitú·ˀikuˀ ˀitú· D
what manner, in, manmaˀí ˀeˀí sis
what now?, ho·mnáma P
what time, mác liklí·n mác N
what’s that strange sound?, móˀkoˀ P
what’s the big idea?, miˀsikúˀ P
whatever, keˀitú· ke P
whatever, however, (with ke) maná· D
whatever amount, kakalá ke P
wheat, wild, peqes N
wheel, séwlekeˀykeˀs keˀéy VC
wheel, weyelikilí·kt likilí· VC
when (as in ‘even when’), qece P
when (with emphasis), whenever, máw̓oˀ (máwa + ˀuˀ) máwa P
when, at what time, máwa P, miw̓ala mi D
when, at the time when, kaká· ke P
when, if, c̓alawí P
when, then, koná ko D
whenever, kamaláham ke P
whenever, máw̓oˀ (máwa + ˀuˀ) máwa P
where, míne mi D, mé· (a short form of míne) D
where, at what place, ˀitú·pe ˀitú· D
where, from what place, mínix mi D
where, from the place where, kakoní·x ke P
where, the place where, kemíne ke P, ke koná ke P
where, to the place where, ke konapkí ke P
where, to what place, mípx mi D
whet, rub against, sharpen, sá·pi·k VS
whetstone, rasp, file, sá·pi·kaˀs sá·pi·k VS
which, keˀitú· ke P, ˀitú· D
which one, míniku· mi D, mé· D
which one of the two directions, míniku·pkin̓ikeyx mi D
which way, miné·pi mi D
while, ke kahál or kakahál hál N
while, after a, capáypa capáyn P
while, in a short, taqaqóˀc qóˀc P
while, once in a great, pawwaqí·pa waqí· N
while, short, mí·w̓ac N
while doing something else, wite vtp, witi vtp
while only, for a little, mí·w̓ascimk̓ay̓ mí·w̓ac N
while riding, we vtp
while time passes, wiyé· vtp
while working, wite vtp, witi vtp
whip (?), walisk VS
whip, a quirt, wahiloskóˀs hí·lusk VS
whip, beat, t̓ák VS
whip, flog, switch, beat, wet̓é· VS
whip, switch, hit, sátq VS
whip, use a whip, wekímstikse sitk VS
whip for cattle, wat̓ákaˀs t̓ák VS
whirlpool, funnel-like, capahik̓ayik̓áyica hí·k̓ay N
whirlwind, cyclone, sáplis N
whiskey, (short for qeqé·wit̓es kú·s) kú·s N
whisper, telephone, cewcewí VC
whistle, wawyoxtámsa yox vtp, tam VS
whistle (phono-symbolic), hwí·t VC
whistle (?), yox vtp
whistle, blow a horn, play the flute, sepú·nmi VS
whistling of dead timber in wind, tiyá·po· N
whistling pig, marmot, ˀisqó·y̓qoy̓ N
white, x̣ayx̣áyx̣ x̣ayaq A
white (of eggs), albumen, x̣á·yqin x̣ayaq A
white (of horses), q̓aˀáwq̓aˀaw q̓áˀáw A
white (of the eye), cilímx̣ayqin x̣ayaq A
white colored skin disorder, x̣ápx̣ap x̣áp N
white man, esp white Americans, so·yá·po· N
white mark (?), tá·yx̣ N
White Owl (man’s name), sax̣latámo x̣ayx̣áyx̣ sax̣latámo N
white spots (of cows and horses), té·msilpin̓ N

Whitebird (man's name), piyó·piyo x̣ayx̣áyx̣ piyó·piyo N
Whitebird, ID; Whitebird Creek, ID lamáta N
Whitebird area, tamá·nma N
whitefish, címey N
whiten, sapá·x̣ayqca x̣ayaq A
whiten with clay, ʔitqí·se ʔituq N
whitener, for making things white, x̣ayqín̓as x̣ayaq A
whiteness of eye from cataract, k̓ilit N
whittle, shave, wiclí·nanisa hí·nani VS
whittle, split, wislac̓áksa c̓ak VC
whizz, (strong wind) make noise, hahátyaʔlasaca há·tya N
who (as subject with object), ʔisí·nm ʔisí· D
who (as subject without object), ʔisí· D
who, the person who, keʔisí· ke P
who, whoever, keʔipí ke P
who, why, how, what, manáma maná· D
whoever, ke ʔisí· ʔisí· D
whole, all, ʔóykala kala N
whole, exhaustively, laʔám̓ laʔám VC
whole, not cut-up, all, complete, wilwílp A
wholesome, good, táʔc A
wholesome, healthy, wá·q̓is wá·q A
whom, ʔisí·ne ʔisí· D
whorehouse, kicuyew̓e·tú·m ʔiní·t kícuy N
why, for (the sake of) what, ʔitóʔa, ʔitóʔayn ʔitú· D
why, how, what, who, manáma maná· D
why, what, náma P
why (implying disapproval), (often with náma) ʔetiye P
why (rhetorically), náʔko P, ná· (ka·) P
why, for what reason, ʔitú·wecet ʔitú· D
why, for what reason, manámawacat maná· D
why, to what, ʔitú·px ʔitú· D
why not, for sure, of course, qóymana· maná· D
why now, ka· náʔko náʔko P
wicked, vicious, bad, qepsíʔs qepsí A
wide, big, himé·q̓is himé·q A
wide, sideways, ʔeqtéx̣px P
wide? move quickly, fly, jump, weye vtp
wide open, x̣alpniʔsníx x̣aláp VS
widow, ʔá·wit N
widow, grass; divorcee, tinú·n N
widower, há·m̓awit há·ma N, ʔá·wit N
widower, grass; divorcé, há·matnon tinú·n N
wieners, sausage, máymay N
wife, ʔiwé·pne N
wife, beat, ʔipló·pciy̓awca ʔiple vtp, ciy̓aw VC
wife, go back to one's, té·meynekse leylé·k VS
wife, go with; accompany wife, wey̓néhkeʔykse keʔéy VC
wife, mate, ʔiple vtp
wife, propose someone to be one's, ten̓iwé· VS
wife, spouse, cohabitant, cimítwe· cimí vtp
wife, with, (with ʔinek) wey vtp
wife taken as the result of a battle, wé·tk̓iwepne ʔiwé·pne N
wife's brother's child, táq K
wife's family, with one's, té·me VC
wife's father's sister's husband tiwé·ye K
wife's female cousin, pinú·kin K
wife's sister's husband, hik̓áytiwa· hí·k̓ay VS
wife's uncle, píses K
wife-to-be, ten̓íwet ten̓iwé· VS
wig, qilá·sx̣ qil̓asax̣ N
wiggly, cal̓áycal̓ay cal̓áy VC
wild, be, siy̓a·w VC
wild, mischievous, out of line, peʔtú·qes A
wild, roughneck, rough EPW, x̣ení·sx̣enis A
wild, untamed, restive, savage, siy̓á·w̓aw siy̓a·w VC
wildcat, bobcat, qéhep N
wilderness, deserted land, desert, tito·qanó·t wé·tes titó·qan N, wé·tes N
will (to indicate simple future), uʔ vis
will (to indicate intention), tet̓é· vtss
will, power of making decisions, tim̓íne N
willful, stubborn, mic̓i·tpas mic̓í· VS
willing to go, be, wiyú·y̓eqse wiyú·y VC
willow, táx̣s N
willow, red, p̓ip̓lá·c N
willow basket for berry picking, táx̣cik̓ay táx̣s N, hí·k̓ay VS
willow vine, táx̣snim wiwáykoʔ táx̣s N, wiwáyko N
win (e.g., in a horse race), hí·s VC
win (e.g., stakes in stick-game), c̓í·l VC
win, prevail upon, teʔnehwé·yikse wé·yik VS
win, subdue, overwhelm, haswaláya haní·sa haswaláya N
win against, be victorious over, wey̓ehné· VC
wind, air in natural motion, há·tya N
wind, because of, wilé· vtp
wind, break, tí· VS
wind, coil, c̓í·l VC
wind, chinook; warm wind, tak̓ak̓ácya N
wind (air in natural motion), sepé· vtp
wind (caused by running), wilé· vtp
wind around, sít VC
wind around, make a bundle, wal̓álk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
wind around, tie, x̣ot VC
wind around, lace, lasso, sitk VS, stik VS
wind around (something), wrap, tp̓e VS
wind blowing dust, wilé·quqt qúq VS
wind caused by flying objects, wayahá·tya há·tya N
wind is bending (e.g., a tree), wilé·sp̓itkse sip̓í·t A

wind that knocks down trees, ʔelelímye N
windless, calm, be becalmed, talí·x̣ P
wing, helqélx̣ N
wing (e.g., of eagles), wé·ptes N
wing, with, wicle vtp
"wing" dress, seqpí·n séqep N
wingless, weptesnú·t wé·ptes N
wink, leq̓épc P
"wink", signal, raise eyebrow, wiy̓é·xc P
winnow: "throw away by wind", pé·wlewqi·ce wiqí· VC
winnow, clean by the wind, cáwlakayksa kayk VS
winnow, loosen with a stick, wepúxpukce puk VC
winnow, raise dust by the wind, céwlequqse qúq VS
winnowing basket, k̓ú·six k̓úsx N
Winona country, passasó·nam N
winter, ʔením̓ N
winter (go into winter), ʔelweyné·kt leylé·k VS
winter (prefix), ʔelíw vtp
winter (spend winter), sex̣liwíce sex̣ním̓ N
winter, be, lé·w̓ VC
winter, become, ʔelweyné·kse leylé·k VS
winter, camp for; spend winter, ʔel̓wíce ʔí VC
winter, go hunting on foot in, tin̓éhyek VS
winter, go to spend, ʔel̓wínikse ʔí VC
winter, in, ʔelíw stp, vtp
winter, spend, ʔelwéhtse léht VS
winter camp, lé·wike·s N
winter encampment, winter lodge, ʔel̓wínikinwe·s ʔí VC
winter food (usually venison), ʔelíwtips típ VS
winter hunting on foot, go, tin̓éhyekse léhyek VS
winter lodge (usually underground), ʔelwé·s N
winter lodge HW, ʔelwíte·s N
winter lodge, long house, kuhét̓ini·t kuhét A
wipe (buttocks), (with prefix wix̣cuʔ) yé·t̓e VS
wipe, clean, dry (tears), sapá·q̓oyksa q̓oy V
wipe oneself, ʔipná·capakayksa kayk VS
wipe something dry, capá·qt̓awksa qat̓áw VC
wisdom, talent, know-how, wepcukúywit wepcú·k A
wise, become, wepcukuywí·se wepcú·k A
wise, smart, bright, intelligent, wepcú·x wepcú·k A
wiser, become, (with reflexive and wiyé·) k̓uyk VS
wish: "heart", tim̓íne N
wish (optative particle), né·cmiʔs P
wish (optative suffix), ʔaq sts
wish, desire, wéwluq VS
wish, make a, (with a refexive prefix) tx̣iy̓ak VS
wish, strongly, ʔeq vtss
wish to do something, ʔípec vts
wishes, against one's, tiyé· vtp
wishes to sweat house, make, taʔlamyó·ca máyo VC
with (a bang, a splash, etc.), leʔckin vts pts
with, accompanied by, hí·n sts, ni·n sts
with, accompanied by, (with me) ten sts
with, by the use of (instrument), ki sis
with nothing, k̓iyú·pc P
with someone or something, be, tiwé· VC
With-Teeth (man's name), tití·n tít N
withdraw, retract, lik̓ípc kú·se lik̓ípc P
withdraw, take back, hí·toqsa hí· VC
withdraw (e.g., money from bank), wepeletp̓é·se letp̓é· VS
withdrawing, kicé·yew̓ kicé·y VC
wither, ʔilá·qt̓awksa qat̓áw VC
wither, change color, fade, tax̣aq VS
within, inside, ʔimí·t N
without, -less, nú·t sts
without, be, hí·cy̓awksa ciy̓aw VC
witness, tamapaykaw̓á·t pá·y VC
wits, have a contest of, pí·tku·pse tukʷé·p VS
wolf, hími·n N
wolf: "one who runs around", teqelixniké·t lixnik VS
wolf (used in legends), wepelíxnike·t or wepelixniké·t lixnik VS
wolf, woman chaser, ʔinpew̓é·t ʔinipí VS
wolverine: "carrier of snowshoes", se·p̓inʔisé·pin sé·p̓in N, ʔise·pí VS
woman, ʔá·yat N
woman (suffix), aʔá·t sts
"woman, devote time to", "ceme" or "cemek" VS
woman, divorced, tinú·n N
woman, old, ʔá·tway N
woman chaser, playboy, ʔinpew̓é·t ʔinipí VS
woman married to ..., máca sts
woman married to mythical tasiʔ, tasíʔmamaca tasíʔ N
woman's brother-in-law's wife, peʔéks ʔé·ks K
woman's female cousin's husband, pinú·kin K
woman's genitals, wiyé·twe· tiwé· VC
woman's sister's child, ʔí·tx K
woman's sister's child HW, yelepit N
woman-crazy man, ʔalá·mtit N
womanize, cemek VS
womb, ʔilú·t N
women, look for, (with a reflexive prefix) le·yeq VS
women married to brothers, rivals, peʔékstiwe· ʔé·ks K
wonder (in 'I wonder'), tu·qé·x P
wonder, be surprised, cicwá·y VC
wonder, become suspicious, siy̓a·w kú·se siy̓a·w VC
wonder, think, nekí VS
wonderful, generous, cicqíʔc cicqí A
wonderful, unbelievable, kaw̓í·swit P
woo, sleep with women, ʔimelé·yeq VS
wood, a kind of (archaic), qáqsa N

wood, board, rack, saway N
wood, burn, t̓e VS
wood, dimentioned, ˀiclúkuykt lukúy A
wood, forest, tree, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
wood, partly burned, ˀilsté·m̓qet té·m̓qet N
wood, stick, firewood, hé·cu N
wood (e.g., fir) which crackles, tox̣n̓ípac tóq VC
wood on a fire, put, t̓e VS
woodchuck, cé·xcem N
wooden house, hecúˀni·t ˀiní·t N
wooden spoon, so·x̣pú·luy pú·luy N
wooden sticks about a foot long, x̣óc̓ay N
woodpecker, Lewis's, cí·wciw cí·w N
woodpecker, Northwestern flicker, té·qt teqet N
woodpecker, redheaded, kiwkiwlú·ye kíw VC
woodpecker, small redheaded, wawˀt̓í·liyaxc N
woodpecker, Western pileated, wek̓íwk̓iwnu N
wood rat, wísi· N
woods, bushes, pátan N
woods, forest, tewlí·kt tewlikit N
woods, go into the, wé·pe VS
Wood's rose, "tamsásnimsioway" tá·msas N
woodshed, túke·s N
wood spider: "mountain spider", mex̣sem̓é x̣elx̣elú·ye x̣elx̣elú·ye N
wood thrush EPW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
wood tick, pisex̣ N
wood worm, x̣ayx̣áyx̣ séhey séhey N
wool, hú·kuk N
wool, hair, fur (e.g., of wolf), téhey N
word, talking, c̓í·qin c̓í·q VC
words, with, we vtp
work (e.g., with a hoe), witilí·kce lí·k VC
work, be busy, x̣elé·ley VC
work, exert energy, capalá·nx̣ lixnik VS
work hard, cepé·kteˀkse kiteˀ A
work hard, hustle, híni sá·pi·x sá·pi·k VS
worker, cepelixnikew̓é·t lixnik VS
working, while, witi vtp, wite vtp
working against sticky substance, tux vtp
world, earth, wé·tes N
worm (white with large head), séhey N
worm eggs, tamsoywá·koˀs támsoy N
worm for fishing, simqesimqeyé·ye símqe N
worm, a kind of, "kamkám" N
wormy ass, t̓í·can sehyí·n t̓í·can N
worn, exhausted, laˀámnin̓ laˀám VC
worn out, be, ˀilá·twi VS
worn out, exhausted, laˀámnin̓ laˀám VC
worn out, exhausted, tired out, ˀilá·twin̓ ˀilá·twi VS
worn out clothes, cim̓qáqt N
worried, tim̓né·nekin̓ nekí VS
worried, be, ˀé·tx̣ew VC
worrisome, anxious, ˀalpó·sis ˀalpó·s VC
worry, be concerned, ˀiyíya VC
worry, be disturbed, tex̣téqet VC
worry, be repentent, q̓é·seˀ VC
worry, be troubled, luxlukíce luk VC
worry, be without, ˀé·yewi VS
worry, disaster, crisis, tex̣téqetin tex̣téqet VC
worry, feel uneasy, tim̓né·nekse nekí VS
worry, troubled state of mind, tim̓né·nekt nekí VS
worry someone, sepetim̓né·nekse nekí VS
worrying, luxlúkin luk VC
worrywart, nervous Nellie, ˀiyiyan̓ípac ˀiyíya VC
worse, make things, sáwyawqin wiyá·wq VC
worship, dance up and down, wa·láhsasa láhsa VS
worship, praise, watáˀsksa taˀs VS
worship, pray, talapó·sa VC
worship, respect, honor, qaˀán VC
worship in the Dreamer way, ˀipnú·cililpt cilí·lp VC
worship in the old way, walí·mtalaposaca talapó·sa VC
worship silently, timí·pn̓ise pin̓í· VS
worship with an offering, taˀlamayó· VC
worshipper, talapo·sanaw̓á·t talapó·sa VC
worshipping, taˀlamáyo taˀlamayó· VC
worst, very bad, qepsiˀsníx qepsí A
worth it, not, wec̓é·cx A
worth looking at, cicqíˀc cicqí A
worthless, bad, qepsíˀs qepsí A
worthless, be; be incompetent, wiclé·m VC
worthless, miserable, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
worthless, useless,, láwyix N
wound (stab wound), ˀiptáya ˀiptáya VC
wound, bullet hole, ˀé·wte·s N
wound, cut, ˀisewé·yn wé·y VC
wound, fatally, capáylaq VC
wound by shooting, ˀewí· VS
wound by spearing, teqeˀpt̓é·se ˀipt̓é· VS
wound by stabbing, ˀiptáya VC
wounded, ˀéhew A
wounded, lie mortally, teˀépelikse teˀépe VC
wrap (something), tie (bandage), wel̓é·tp̓e tp̓e VS
wrap (something) around, ˀiqt̓ó· VC
wrap and tie (something), wel̓é·squykse squy V
wrap something up, capá·lk̓oli·ksa lok̓ó·li· VC
wrap up, lok̓ó·li· VC
wrap up, make a bundle, wal̓áˀsapaca ˀisá·pa VC
wrap up securely, wal̓á·x̣otx̣otca x̣ot VC
wrapped (e.g., of legs), wel̓é·tp̓in̓ tp̓e VS
wrapped, be, teˀqe VC
wrapped around itself (as snake), ˀinú·sitsitce sít VC
Wrapped-in-Wind (man's name), ˀelelímyeteˀqenin̓ ˀelelímye N
wrapper, capá·lk̓oli·kaˀs lok̓ó·li· VC
wrath, being enraged, x̣ic̓amtamá·win x̣í·c̓em VC
wreck, (with cik̓í·l) sú·ye vtp

wreck, be a, yox̣ox̣í VC
wrecked, be, wiyá·wq VC
wren, cux̣é·cux̣e· N
wren, water HW, water dipper, má·m̓ac q̓ó·q̓ox̣ má·m̓ac N
wrestle, (with prefix wité·) hí·newi VS
wrestle, witilá·nx̣ lixnik VS
wrestle, beat (in wrestling), (with wepé·) wkuni VS
wretched, miserable, yiyé·w̓ic yiyé·w VC
wriggle about on one's haunches, wix̣tiˀlá·nx̣ lixnik VS
wring, waqát̓awksa t̓aw VS
wring (e.g., wet clothing), cap̓á·p̓ayksa p̓áy VC
wring something dry, waqát̓awksa qat̓áw VC
wringer, waqát̓awkinwa·s qat̓áw VC
wringing, draining, p̓áyn p̓áy VC
wrinkled, k̓í·seynin̓ k̓í·sey VC
wrinkled (of face), not smooth, yuk̓ú·myuk̓um yuk̓ú·m A
wrinkled, become, t̓áx̣ax̣ VS
wrinkles, make; make grimaces, k̓í·sey VC
wrist, k̓ápk̓ap k̓áp N
write, make a mark, stamp, brand, tí·m̓e VC
write, put design on something, tílewtim̓ece tílew vtp(?)
writer, secretary, scribe, tim̓enew̓é·t tí·m̓e VC
writhe about, tokayá·nx̣ lixnik VS
writhe in pain, ˀilo·tkolá·nx̣ lixnik VS
writing, brand on a horse, book, tí·m̓e tí·m̓e VC
writing desk, table, tí·m̓enwe·s tí·m̓e VC
writing implement, pencil, pen, tí·m̓en̓es tí·m̓e VC
wrong, bad, qepsíˀs qepsí A
wrong, be; be lost, pé·ley VC
wrong, false, misé·mi misemí VS
wrong, go, cí·w̓at VC
wrong, mistaken, ciw̓á·t̓is cí·w̓at VC
wrong, not right, wé·t̓u ruk̓úx tuk̓ukí VS
wrong, notice that something is, sí·w̓e VC
wrong guess, make a, k̓ú·xstey VC
wrong guess in a stickgame, k̓ú·sx N
wrong one, by mistake, instead, x̣way sts
wrong ones, not, ˀisé·x P
wrong thing, say a, ˀimisq̓ulé·y VC
wrong word, use of a, misq̓ulé·yn q̓ulé·yn VC
wrongdoer, ciw̓á·t̓iskiyaw̓a·t cí·w̓at VC
wrongdoer, one who misunderstands, mispé·leykin̓ pe·lé·y VC
wrongdoing, impropriety, peˀtuqéˀswit peˀtú·qes A
wronged, be, wiwlaqí VC
wrongly, liwak vtss
wrongly, unsuccessfully, falsely, (with another root preceding) qeqé·wi VS

Y

Yakima, yáqamo· N
Yakima area (?), wá·lx̣ay N
Yakima tribe, lex̣éyu· N
Yakima tribe: "from other side", neqey̓mé neqé·y N
yampa, cawí·tx cawitak N
yank (something) out, k̓iˀlipí VS
yard (unit of measurement), sepí·newit hí·newi VS
yarrow, Western, wapalwá·pal N
yawn, qisé·q VC
year, ˀinmí·wit N
year: "spring", ˀelwéht léht VS
year (as in 'I was ten years old'), ˀelwé N
year, next year, last year, ˀínwim N
year, spend a, hinmí·wi VS
"year", summer, tiyamí·wit tiyamí·wi VS
yearling, one year old animal, ˀinwí·me ˀínwim N
yearling of bison, ˀaláwa N
yearling of deer, múˀpc múˀpic N
yearling of elk, qé·tet N
yearly, pewyehinmí·witpe hinmí·wi VS
yeast, baking powder, cepé·p̓ulem̓nes p̓ú·l̓em VC
yell, call, shout, holler, tiyó·k VC
yell, gossip, scream, shout, t̓úk VC
yellow, dark; chestnut color, siw̓íwsiw̓iw siw̓íw A
yellow, light; palomino color, kewxké·wx ké·wx A
yellow, sorrel, maqsmáqs máqas N
yellowbell, "stimex" N
Yellowbird (man's name), piyó·piyo maqsmáqs piyó·piyo N
yellow grey (as nasal mucous) HW, paló·tpalot paló·t N
Yellow Grizzly (man's name), x̣áx̣a·c maqsmáqs x̣áx̣a·c N
yellow jacket, ˀalatálo N
Yellowed-in-Crowding, pi·tyamaqsmáqsin̓ máqas N
yes, ˀehé P
yes (in Salish), ˀu·né· P
yes, correct, sure, (it is) true, ˀikú·yn ˀikú·y A
yes, precisely, sure, t̓ikúˀ P
yes, rather, náˀko P
yesterday, watí·sx watí·sk P
yesterday, the day before, kumkun̓í·x kum stp
yesterday morning, kunmé·yx kun stp, mé·y N
yet, nevertheless, c̓awí·n P
yet, still, again, later, qóˀc P
yet another, still more, further, ˀúykin̓ix P
yew, hardwood fir, hardwood, támqay N
yolk, sí·lo N
yolk of egg, tam̓á·mnim siló·silo· tá·m̓am N
yon side, far end; foothills HW, teqé·kex N

yon side, on the, kú·pkin̓ike kú·p N
yon way, kú·px kú·p N
you (as sg object), ʔimuné ʔí·m N
you (as sg subject with object), ʔimím ʔí·m N
you (as sg subject without object), ʔí·m N
you (as pl object), ʔimené ʔimé N
you (as pl subject with object), ʔimé·m ʔimé N
you (as pl subject without object), ʔimé N
you! (in scolding), ʔé·tq̓oʔ P
you! (with disapproval), kúʔm P
you are always doing (wrong thing), paw̓í·c P
you first, ʔí·mq̓oʔc ʔí·m N
you must be kidding, hicaptiy̓atqaqá·wix̣ qeqé·wi VS
you spoiled it for me, shucks, ʔi·xyá·ta P
you too (pl), they too, ʔimé·nk̓e ʔimé N
you too (sg), ʔí·mk̓e ʔí·m N
you will get your just reward, ʔayayx̣wítpay̓ayn P
you will get yours, ʔayayx̣wítpay̓ayn P
you yourself, ʔimníx ʔí·m N
you yourselves, ʔimenníx ʔimé N
you're welcome, don't mention it, ʔehé P
you-know-what, do, t̓awani VS
young, small, kúckuc kúc A
young, youthful, piʔím piʔím VC
young, of recent origin, ʔec̓í·cpeme ʔec̓í·c N
young (person or animals), qan sts
Young Buzzard (man's name), q̓amáyaʔqin N
young man, bachelor, teʔéx̣et N
young one, little one, laymíwt N
young person (not kid nor adult) hepeykín hé·pey N
young person, youth, piʔimné·t piʔím VC
younger brother or male cousin, nípe K
younger kinsman, younger relative, nícu K
younger person, kúti N
youngest one (e.g., of siblings), laymíwt N
youngest, second from the, temelú·kt N
your (pl), ʔimím ʔí·m N
your (pl) (prefix), ʔimem̓ stp
your (sg), ʔimé·m ʔimé N
your (sg) (prefix), ʔim̓ stp
yourself, ʔimé· vip
yourself (as object), ʔimu·nenníx ʔí·m N
yourself (as subject with object), ʔimimníx ʔí·m N
yourself (as subject without object), ʔimníx ʔí·m N
yourself (reflexive prefix), ʔimé· vip
yourselves (as object), ʔimenenníx ʔimé N
yourselves (as subject with obj), ʔimemníx ʔimé N
yourselves (as subject without obj), ʔimeníx ʔimé N
yourselves (reflexive prefix), ʔimemé· vip
youth, boy (teenage), bachelor, teʔéx̣et N
youth, young person, piʔimné·t piʔím VC
youthful, young, piʔím piʔím VC

Z

zip, łép P
zip, camm P
zip, hék̓ P

Appendixes

Appendix A: Phonosymbolic words

These are words that describe either sounds (onomatopoeic words) or the way something happens (mimetic words). In terms of word classes the majority of them are particles.

cálalal, the way something tumbles downward, e.g., an eagle that was shot.
cam, sound of repairing Meadowlark's broken legs
camm, a quick movement
cex, sound of laughing (e.g., Coyote)
cis, sound of an explosion, as when a blood-bloated mosquito burns and bursts
c̓ak̓, sound of flatus
c̓al, sound of water dripping
c̓álalal, sound made by a lone katydid
c̓ax̣, cackling laugh
c̓ek̓, sound of flatus
c̓ek̓, sound of the skunk's walk or run. Cf. c̓ek̓ P.
c̓is, the way rain falls mistily
c̓ó·x̣, sizzling sound of burning hair
hák̓, gasping sound, as when one is being strangled
he, sound of laughing
hék̓, quick movement, zip, swoosh
héx̣, a bad smell, pew!
hu· or ku·, honking sound of geese
"huh", "the flying call of wild geese" AP316.6, AP318.3. Cf. hu· P.
"huh", "yelp of wolf" AP222.5
káyayayaya, the way káyayayaya flies through the air
kút, sound of pounding things, such as sunflower seeds
kúx, (1) sound of footsteps of deer and of humans, (2) sound of hitting ground with a club
k̓áp, (1) sound of hitting (e.g., a man with a club), pow, kapow AW460.30, (2) sound of biting teeth
k̓awawawa, sound or noise of defecation
k̓áw̓, sound of pecking, especially of Magpie looking for Coyote's eye-fat
k̓íw, sound of pounding with a hammer
k̓úlululu, sound of defecating
lak̓ápc, blink. Cf. leq̓épc P.
láw, (1) (see) clearly, (2) (with reduplication) flickering of light, (3) (with reduplication) flight of birds (in reference to flickering of light on the wings).
layká·t, sound of echo. Cf. AP138.17.
leq̓épc, wink, blink. This form most frequently refers to conscious opening and closing of the eyes rather than to the involuntary reaction.
leyké·t, (of noise or voice) distantly
leʔéy̓, sound of chewing cud
lim̓úx, (1) blink, (2) sense of movement (e.g., of an insect on one's skin)
ló·x̣, a faint sound
łak̓, sound of deep sobs of a baby AP468.3
łap, sound of flapping of raven's wings
łaq̓, sound of a rope catching something
łat̓ápłat̓ap, A flimsy, easily bent
łax̣, sound of rustling
łáyayaya, melting ice or icicles hitting each other
łép, (1) splash, (2) zip AP31.6
łik̓, sound of (choking) cough AP118.14, AP119.7
łí··k̓, sound of eating soup. Cf. AP91.16.
łiłayí··, sound of broken bones falling down.
łiłúk̓, sound of a package hitting the ground, thump, thud

łit̓t̓íp, wet membrane-like object sticking to things
łiyayaya, sound of icicles hitting each other
łó·x̣, someone stumbling around something
łox̣łóx̣, sound of walking through dry grass or dry leaves
ƛ̓ép, sound of an object falling penetratingly into the water AP319.13
ƛ̓éw, sound of deer walking in the mud
mox̣, sound of splashing made by fish
mulululu, bubbling
mux̣lí·, appearance or emergence of something
nís, sound one makes when one inhales smoke
pá·k̓, call of pinion bird
paq̓, "cry of a marten" AP477.7
páy, puffs of smoke or air
piccáx̣, stingingly, with stinging effect
pim, sound of a small drum
pím···, sound of sudden burst of flame or burning
pitpílu·, owl's cry
pok̓át, sound of Magpie pecking Coyote's eye-fat
pox̣, sound of fish splashing.
puk̓, sound of Coyote dropping dead
pux, sound of blowing on something
qam, the manner of hopping (e.g., of coyote)
qáw, (1) sound of pounding or knocking, (2) VC (dupl) to knock
qíˀ, rope going taut
qox̣, sound of a knock
qó·x̣, caw (crowing of ravens)
qú·x̣, powderiness
q̓áp, sound of a leg or needle being broken
q̓át, sound of crunching (e.g., coyote eating mice)
q̓áw, squeaking sound
q̓áw̓, hitting or knocking sound
q̓iq̓áw̓, click-clack. This is given as sound made by bouncing skeletons.
q̓íˀ, state of not slipping; possibly related to q̓í· VC
q̓ót, sound of defecation
q̓uyí·y, just full of odor
q̓uyyís, slip
sá·q, cry of a fishhawk
"saw", "sound of katydid chorus" AP32.2
sáyayay, sound of pebbles rattling in the mouse skin
sinít, (1) sound of snapping or tearing (e.g., young grizzly bears tearing at bison AP178.3), (2) sound of biting into something voraciously
síˀ, jingling sound, sound of a rattle
só·x̣, sound of blood gushing out (e.g., of mosquito's full belly)
tató·, interjection indicating pain caused by burn or sting.
"téqec", found in the following:
téqec, teqeclú·ye, (Bat's own way of hailing someone across the river)
tím, sound of something dropping or landing, thud
tiwcéˀ, (archaic) movement of any animal
tiyé·pu, sound of dead timber whistling in the wind, sound of wind whistling through dead stumps
tohohó···s, dying fire. Cf. tohosí VC.
túx, (dupl) sputtering noise made with one's mouth. Cf. AP347.7-8.
t̓ak̓, sound or manner of dealing a blow
t̓áqaqaq, sound of fire burning, crackle
t̓áq̓, (1) sound of something (e.g., lice) being crushed, (2) sound of an arrow hitting a target (e.g., a bird) AP135.10
t̓éw̓, sound of dog lapping water
t̓éx̣, sound of locusts AP114.11
t̓ímm, sound of thunder. Cf. t̓ú·mm AP187.5.
t̓ípipip, "drumming of pheasant" AP127.14, 16
t̓it̓álin, sound of loud noise, such as shell exploding in the ear
t̓ó·x̣, crash (e.g., lightning) AP187.11
t̓úks, (1) sound of something bursting open, as when a fly is bitten, (2) V to explode. Cf. t̓úxs VC.
"t̓úmm", "sound of chorus of katydids" AP31.11
"t̓ú·mm", "boom of thunder" AP187.5. Cf. t̓ímm P.
t̓uˀk̓, sound of something heavy thrown down, thud AP287.15
wax̣, sound of beating sticks in cadence AP80.8
waˀ waˀ waˀ, sound of dog's bark
waˀáw waˀáw waˀáw, cry of a loon
weˀé, the opening and closing of butterfly wings
weˀéx, (1) gaping jaw bone, (2) musselshell opening and closing
wiy̓úx, the inertia or heaviness one feels as when one is pulling a rope with something heavy attached.
wiy̓úˀ, jerk, make a quick, automatic, involuntary (and sometimes externally imperceptible) movement
xí·t, (1) sound of whistling, (2) sound of air swished by wings AP157.12
xixáw, (dupl) stretched tight (e.g., skin of full belly) xixáwxixaw
xú·l, (1) suddenly, (2) gently AP129.14, noiselessly AP221.3 The form describes silent entrance.
xuyyí·, appear, emerge
xuyyís, A slippery.
x̣á·t, sound of (1) horn tearing skin, (2) being dragged on ice
x̣at̓, sound of an intestine rope cut by pieces of flint

x̣aw, (1) sound of (Raccoon) crunching (crawfish) AP259.3, (2) noise made by a bear rushing away AP428.6, noise made by a bear in running AP479.14-15, (3) sound of growling like a grizzly bear AP94.3
x̣ax̣x̣áw, bloated
x̣í·c̓, sound of footsteps on snow
x̣ím, "thunder of the herd" (noise made by many animals)
x̣ísisis, sound of biting lice. Grizzly Bear had frogs for lice and this is sound she made with her teeth as she bit her "lice."
x̣ix̣ím, noise made by flying fragments from a blast
x̣š, snort of a white-tailed buck
x̣ú·mx̣um, sound of crunching cartilage, sound of eating hay
x̣u·sx̣ú·s, sound made when walking through crushed ice
yahahiyá·, emotional or nostalgic interjection
yak, sound of fishhawk's cry
yek̓é·p, (archaic) (1) P close (of mouth), (2) VC (reduplicated) to open and close
yoqóx̣, fall. Cf. yóx̣ox̣ox̣ox̣ P, yox̣ox̣í VC.
yox̣, sound of dry bones hitting against each other
yóx̣ox̣ox̣ox̣, sound of Coyote's excrement-children falling out
yukúp, (dupl) bouncing around yukúpyukup
ʔáhaha, sound of laughter AP422.16
ʔannó·, (expression of pain), ouch!. Cf. ʔanó· P.
ʔanó·, (expression of pain), ouch! Cf. ʔannó· P.
ʔaq̓aʔc, interjection to indicate thirst
"ʔawí·x̣", call of birds named ʔawí·xno AP67.13.
ʔe···, sound of a house going up in fire
ʔé·tq̓oʔ, interjection of disapproval, condemnation, or scolding
ʔí·, interjection indicating either long duration or long distance
ʔí·cicicicicic, shivering from cold, brrr
ʔíc̓ic̓ic̓ic, hiss of anger AP364.1
ʔí·k̓, sound of a cannibal walking
ʔí·sqel, (1) an interjection expressing a feeling of longing for something, oh (I wish), (2) an interjection expressing surprise, unexpectedness, disappointment, oh (it must be that . . .).
ʔiʔyéwki, (1) slowly AW110.28, AW175.59, (2) quietly AW183.21, (3) "faintly" AP474.6
ʔúye or ʔú·ye, interjection of ridicule, funny, odd, strange, "oh, so"

Appendix B: Nez Perce Animal Names

Acipenser transmontanus, sturgeon, qí·lex̣ N
Acrocheilus alutaceus, chiselmouth, títeʔwxc N
Alces alces, moose, sá·slaqs N
alligator, lizard, tadpole, ʔap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N
American coot, *Fulica americana,* wáwn N
ant, támsoy N
antelope (in a man's name), tukulkulcú·t N
antelope, female; *Antilocapra americana,* coq̓aláyniṅ N
antelope, male; *Antilocapra americana,* lak̓á·lix N
Antilocapra americana, antelope, female, coq̓aláyniṅ N
Antilocapra americana, antelope, male, lak̓á·lix N
ape, monkey, pícquʔyet N
Appaloosa horse, má·min N
Aquila chrysaetos, golden eagle wé·ptes N
baby salmon, minnow, calocálo N
baby sucker, baby salmon, múxmukt N
badger, *Taxidea taxus,* sí·kiʔ N
bald eagle, *Haliæetus leucocephalus,* saq̓antá·yx̣ sá·q̓an N
barn owl, screech owl, k̓apk̓ápno N
bass, carp, lixliksí·n lixlí·ks N
bat, ʔú·c̓uc N
bear, hiyú·m N
bear, black; *Ursus americanus,* yá·kaʔ N
bear, grizzly; *Ursus horribilis,* x̣áx̣a·c N
beaver, *Castor canadensis,* táx̣cpol N
beaver: baby beaver AW, qamóhoł N
bedbug, pilespíles N
beetle EPW, hornet HW, t̓i·t̓í·nu N
beetle, a very small kind of scarabs, "pitícin" N
bighorn, female; *Ovis canadensis,* hiyé·te N
bighorn, male; *Ovis canadensis,* tiṅú·n N
bird name, ti·ptí·pnu N
bird sp., wí·twit N
bird with long bill EPW, gray jay, ʔipcqí·tit N
bird, water bird EPW, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
bird: a bird but not an owl EPW, papó· N
bird: a general word, payó·payo· N
bird: a small gray bird, ciyí·titit N
bird: a small yellow-breasted bird, "cuxcú·kt" N
birds, weyíwtelikin lí·k VC
birds, weyixniké·t líxnik VS
Bison bison, bison, qoq̓á·lx̣ N
bison calf, domestic calf, kulkul̓é·lx N
bison yearling, ʔaláwa N
bison, *Bison bison,* qoq̓á·lx̣ N
black bear, *Ursus americanus,* yá·kaʔ N
black cricket, cálxcalx N

black-tailed buck, mule deer, *Odocoileus hemionus,* té·wisi·n té·wis N
black-tailed doe, *Odocoileus hemionus,* yeʔémes N
blackbird, q̓ósq̓os N
blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus,* “goatsucker” tuy̓é N
blueback salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka,* q̓óyx̣c N
bluejay, *Cyanocitta cristata,* quyé·squyes quyé·s N
bobcat, wildcat, *Lynx rufus,* qéhep N
bobolink, tim̓úytim̓uy N
Bonasa umbellus, chicken, hen, rooster, waswásno N
brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis,* pí·ckatyo N
buck, black-tailed; mule deer, *Odocoileus hemionus,* té·wisi·n té·wis N
buck, white-tailed; *Odocoileus virginianus,* tip̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
buck, white-tailed; *Odocoileus virginianus,* tap̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
buck goat, male mountain goat, *Oreamnos americanus,* qósalat N
“buck goat”, tin̓ú·n N
bull, steer, cú·łim N
bull elk, *Cervus canadensis,* wewúkiye N
bull snake, pixwew̓é N
bull trout, Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus malma,* ʔí·sl̓am N
bumblebee, qa·síʔ N
butterfly, łé·płep N
buzzard, turkey vulture, *Cathartes aura,* q̓ispaʔláya N
calf (of domestic cow), ʔickum̓kum̓é·lx N
calf elk (less than 1 year old), qeʔéyix N
“camp robber”, ʔispú·kux N
Canachites canadensis, fool hen, ʔé·ni N
canary HW, oriole EBW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
Canis latrans, coyote, ʔiceyé·ye ʔice N, stp
carp, bass, lixliksí·n lixlí·ks N
Castor canadensis, beaver, táx̣cpol N
cat, pícpic pic N
cat, civet; *Spilogale putorius?,* k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ tim̓á·y̓ N
Cathartes aura, buzzard, turkey vulture, q̓ispaʔláya N
Catostomus columbianus, qíʔyex̣ N
Catostomus macrocheilus, qíʔyex̣ N
Catostomus platyrhyncus, qíʔyex̣ N
cattle, cow, mú· N
Cervus canadensis, bull elk, wewúkiye N
Cervus canadensis, cow elk, tasí·px tasí·pk N
chicken, ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus,* waswásno N
chicken hawk, pí·tamyalon N
chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha,* nacóʔx̣ nacoʔox̣ N
chipmunk, mácqoy N
chiselmouth, *Acrocheilus alutaceus,* títeʔwxc N
Chordeiles minor, common nighthawk, q̓ú·s N
Cinclus mexicanus, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
“civet cat” HW, *Spilogale putorius?,* k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ tim̓á·y̓ N
Colaptes auratus, Northwestern flicker, té·qt teqet N
colt, qeʔéyix N
colt, elk yearling, qé·tet N
condor, qúʔnes N
coot, American; *Fulica americana,* wáwn N
Corvus brachyrhynchos, crow, ʔá·ʔa N
Corvus corax, raven, qó·qox̣ N
cottontail, big; jackrabbit HW, *Lepus,* spp. wilá·lix N
cottontail, small; rabbits of any kind, hé·y̓uxc N
cougar, k̓oy̓am̓á N
cow, cattle, mú· N
Coyote, lisé·w̓eylu· N, nisé·w̓eynu· N
coyote, *Canis latrans,* ʔiceyé·ye ʔice N, stp
crane, mú·q̓e N
crane-like bird that is now extinct, not a pelican, piyó·piyo N
crawfish, tiʔíla N
cricket, black, cálxcalx N
cricket, large and green cricket, sa·x̣áx̣ano N
crossbill, pálpal N
crossbill, red, ʔispá·k̓ax N
crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos,* ʔá·ʔa N
curlew, a small gray bird, teeterass, ciyí·titit N
“curlew”, Oregon towhee, ʔawí·xno N
cutthroat trout, *Salmo clarki,* waw̓á·łam N
Cyanocitta cristata, bluejay, quyé·squyes quyé·s N
deer: a general word, ʔímes N
deer, mule; black-tailed buck, *Odocoileus hemionus,* té·wisi·n té·wis N
deer, spike, tú·k̓ec N
deer, “young deer”, “cíclux̣” N
deer yearling, múʔpic N
Dendragapus obscurus, “goatsucker”, blue grouse, tuy̓é N
dipper, water ouzel, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
doe, black-tailed; *Odocoileus hemionus,* yeʔémes N
doe, white-tailed; *Odocoileus virginianus,* tatáp̓ay N
dog, ciq̓á·mqal cíq̓am N
dog salmon, silver salmon, *Onchorhynchus kisutch,* k̓állay N
Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus malma,* bull trout, ʔí·sl̓am N
dove, wild; mourning dove, *Zenaida macroura,* wí·tel̓u· N
duck, qé·tqet N
duck, white female, tá·stas N

duck: (in folktales) male duck, qi·qí·nu N
duck: white male duck, huyqúyx̣ N
eagle (used in legends and in personal names), tipiyeléhne N
eagle, bald; *Haliaeetus leucocephalus,* saq̓antá·yx̣ sá·q̓an N
eagle, common brown, té·qt teqet N
eagle, golden; *Aquila chrysaetos,* wé·ptes N
eel, Pacific lamprey, *Entosphenus tridentatus,* hé·su N
elk, bull; *Cervus canadensis,* wewúkiye N
elk, cow; *Cervus canadensis,* tasí·px tasí·pk N
elk calf (less than 1 year old), qeʔéyix N
elk sp., wisé·w N
elk with one horn, spike elk, wicx̣emé·mkt N
elk yearling, qé·tet N
Entosphenus tridentatus, eel, Pacific lamprey, hé·su N
Erethizon dorsatum, porcupine, sác̓as N
"ermine", c̓íłiłe· N
Falco sparverius, white hawk, sparrow hawk, taʔmapcáʔyo N
fish: a general word, cú·y̓em N
fisher (a bird), tim̓úytim̓uy N
fish hawk, osprey, *Pandion haliaetus,* sá·x̣sax̣ N
flea, há·slam N
flicker, Northwestern; *Colaptes auratus,* té·qt teqet N
fly: house fly, cí·lyex N
fly: deer fly, gnat, cí·lyexci·lyex cí·lyex N
fly: elk fly, lex̣luyléx̣luy léx̣luy N
fly: horsefly, léx̣luy N
flycatcher, kingbird, pipicí·x̣ N
flycatcher, yellow, wí·cketet N
fool hen, *Canachites canadensis,* ʔé·ni N
fox, tilípcxiʔ N
fox, tilípeʔ N
frog, wex̣wéqt N
Fulica americana, American coot, wáwn N
Gavia immer, loon, waʔáwno N
gnat, típtip N
gnat, deer fly, cí·lyexci·lyex cí·lyex N
goat, (white) male mountain; *Oreamnos americanus,* qósalat N
goat, mountain; *Oreamnos americanus,* c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
"goatsucker", blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus,* tuy̓é N
golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos,* wé·ptes N
goose, hé·wtet N
goose, Canadian; white swan, yá·y̓ax N
gopher, mole, ʔímin N
goshawk, red-tailed; wild turkey, qáya N
grasshopper, qéhel N
grasshopper, "locust" t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis,* x̣áx̣a·c N
ground hog, ground squirrel, tátlo N
ground hog, marmot, woodchuck, rock squirrel, hedgehog, cé·xcem N
grouse, blue; *Dendragapus obscurus,* "goatsucker", tuy̓é N
grouse, ruffed; *Bonasa umbellus,* chicken, hen, waswásno N
grouse, sharp-tailed; *Pediocetes phasianellus,* q̓áx̣no N
grouse, spruce; *Canachites canadensis,* ʔé·ni N
gull, sea, muqúycimun N
Gulo luscus, wolverine, se·p̓inʔisé·pin sé·p̓in N
Haliæetus leucocephalus, bald eagle, saq̓antá·yx̣ sá·q̓an N
hawk (yellow hawk, little red hawk), yí·xyix N
hawk, "sparrow hawk", "wícθpiyaqsnim" N
hawk, snake; red-tailed goshawk, qáya N
hawk, white; sparrow hawk, *Falco sparverius,* taʔmapcáʔyo N
hawk: chicken hawk, pí·tamyalon N
hawk: fish hawk, *Pandion Hhaliætus,* sá·x̣sax̣ N
hawk: marsh hawk, c̓í·c̓itsam̓wa·nin̓ c̓í·c̓it N
hawk: nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor,* q̓ú·s N
hedgehog, groundhog, marmot, woodchuck, rock squirrel, cé·xcem N
helldiver, waʔáwno N
hen, rooster, ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus,* waswásno N
hornet HW, beetle, EP t̓i·t̓í·nu N W
horse, sík̓em N
hummingbird, ta·mámno N
insect: something that is "between worm and insect" k̓álk̓al N
jackrabbit, *Lepus,* spp., wilá·lix N
jay, gray, a bird with long bill EPW, ʔipcqí·tit N
katydid, kiyéwkiyew N
killdeer, nightingale, curlew, teeterass, ciyí·titit N
"killdeer", ʔanckatan N
kingbird, flycatcher, pipicí·x̣ N
kingbird, *Tyrannus verticalis?,* ʔipsqí·tit N
kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon,* "otter", t̓ulú·lux N
lamprey, Pacific; *Entosphenus tridentatus,* hé·su N
leech, wí·x̣wi·x̣ N
Lewis's woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis,* cí·wciw N
lion, sea, wé·cewiyun N
lizard, tadpole, alligator, ʔap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N
"locust", grasshopper, t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
loon, *Gavia immer,* waʔáwno N
loon, Pacific, tá·stas N
louse: body louse, pipé·x̣ N
louse: head louse, píle N
Loxia curvirostra, red crossbill ʔispá·k̓ax N

Lynx canadensis, lynx, wípwip N
Lynx rufus, bobcat, wildcat, qéhep N
maggot, mó·łaʔ N
magpie, *Pica pica,* ʔé·k̓ex N
marmot, whistling pig, ʔisqó·y̓qoy̓ N
marmot, woodchuck, rock squirrel, hedgehog, groundhog, cé·xcem N
marsh hawk, c̓í·c̓itsam̓wa·nin̓ c̓í·c̓it N
marten, *Martes americana,* ʔilú·tliwnin̓ ʔilú·t N
marten, *Martes americana,* ʔilu·tú·pnin̓ ʔilú·t N
Martes americana, marten, ʔilú·tliwnin̓ ʔilú·t N
Martes americana, marten, ʔilu·tú·pnin̓ ʔilú·t N
meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta,* qócqoc N
Megaceryle alcyon, “otter”, kingfisher, t̓ulú·lux N
Melanerpes lewis, Lewis’s woodpecker, cí·wciw N
mink, ku·cpú· N
minnow, baby salmon, calocálo N
mole, gopher, ʔímin N
monkey, ape, pícquʔyet N
moose, *Alces alces,* sá·slaqs N
mosquito, wá·wa N
mosquito, sipé·tiptip N
mosquito, hawá·wa N
mountain goat, male; *Oreamnos americanus,* qósalat N
mountain goat, *Oreamnos americanus,* c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
mountain sheep, female; female bighorn, hiyé·te N
mountain sheep, male; (in a man’s name), ʔálok̓at N
mountain sheep, male; male bighorn, *Ovis canadensis,* tin̓ú·n N
mountain sheep, small, “cicilix” N
mountain whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni,* címey N
mouse, lá·qac N
mudfish, k̓ú·sis N
mule, móla· N
mule deer, black-tailed buck, *Odocoileus hemionus,* té·wisi·n té·wis N
muskrat, páptic N
Neotoma?, rat, wood rat, wísi· N
nerve-winged insect HW, kiyéwkiyew N
nighthawk, common; *Chordeiles minor,* q̓ú·s N
nightingale, curlew, a small gray bird, teeterass, ciyí·titit N
no-see-ums, hexné·y̓hexney̓ hekí VC
Northwestern flicker, ordinary brown woodpecker, té·qt teqet N
Nucifraga columbiana, ʔispú·kux N
nutcracker, Clark’s, ʔispú·kux N
Odocoileus hemionus, black-tailed buck, mule deer, té·wisi·n té·wis N
Odocoileus hemionus, black-tailed doe, yeʔémes N
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed doe, tatáp̓ay N
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed buck, tap̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed buck tip̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
Olor buccinator, trumpeter swan, wetyétmes N
Onchorhynchus kisutch, dog salmon, silver salmon, k̓állay N
Oncorhynchus nerka, blueback salmon, q̓óyx̣c N
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, chinook salmon, nacóʔx̣ nacoʔox̣ N
Oreamnos americanus, (white) male mountain goat, qósalat N
Oreamnos americanus, mountain goat, c̓ax̣í·sx̣is N
Oregon towhee, “curlew”, ʔawí·xno N
oriole EBW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
osprey, *Pandion haliaetus,* sá·x̣sax̣ N
otter, qilasax̣ N
“otter”, t̓ulú·lux N
Otus asio, screech owl, sax̣latámo N
ouzel, water; dipper, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
Ovis canadensis, female mountain sheep, hiyé·te N
Ovis canadensis, male mountain sheep, male bighorn, tin̓ú·n N
owl, palx̣ó·ckin̓ N
owl, prairie, wiq̓é·twiq̓et N
owl, screech; *Otus asio,* sax̣latámo N
owl: barn owl, screech owl k̓apk̓ápno N
owl: burrowing owl, SW papó· N
owl: ground owl, HW papó· N
owl: screech owl, night owl, poxpokál̓ac N
Pacific lamprey, *Entosphenus tridentatus,* hé·su N
Pandion haliaetus, fish hawk, osprey, sá·x̣sax̣ N
passerine, “wakyunkyun” N
Pediocetes phasianellus, sharp-tailed grouse, q̓áx̣no N
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, pelican, teqeʔsí·n teqí· VS
pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos,* teqeʔsí·n teqí· VS
periwinkle, x̣émt̓uy N
Pica pica, magpie, ʔé·k̓ex N
pig, hog, hoq̓hó·q̓ N
pigeon, qú·ynu N
pine squirrel, cílmi N
pinion bird, ʔispá·k̓ax N
porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum,* sác̓as N
prairie chicken, *Pediocetes phasianellus,* q̓áx̣no N
prairie owl, wiq̓é·twiq̓et N

praying mantis EPW, kiyéwkiyew N
Prosopium williamsoni, mountain whitefish, címey N
Ptychocheilus oregonensis, squawfish, qíʔyex̣ N
rabbit, big cottontail, wilá· lix N
rabbit, snowshoe, pálx̣c N
rabbits of any kind, small cottontail, hé·y̓uxc N
raccoon, k̓ayk̓áyoc N
rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri,* hé·yey N
rat, wood rat, *Neotoma?,* wísi· N
rattlesnake, wé·x̣pus N
rattlesnake, small, paqax̣páqax̣ N
raven, "himeléht" N
raven, *Corvus corax,* qó·qox̣ N
"raven", "imeléht" N
red-tailed goshawk, wild turkey, qáya N
reindeer, female, tatáp̓ay N
reptile like a toad, *ʔicx̣aʔlá·tiya N
Richardsonius balteatus, shiner, redside shiner, téʔteʔt N
river sucker, sucker fish, múq̓uc N
robin, *Turdus migratorius,* wí·spox̣pox̣ N
"robin", "wícpiyaqs" N
rock squirrel, hedgehog, groundhog, marmot, woodchuck, cé·xcem N
rooster, hen, ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus,* waswásno N
ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus,* chicken, hen, waswásno N
Salmo clarki, cutthroat, waw̓á·łam N
Salmo gairdneri, steelhead trout, hé·yey N
salmon, baby, múxmukt N
salmon, baby; minnow, calocálo N
salmon, blueback; *Oncorhynchus nerka,* q̓óyx̣c N
salmon, chinook; *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha,* nacóʔx̣ nacoʔox̣ N
salmon, silver; *Onchorhynchus kisutch,* k̓állay N
salmon, white, ʔé·yx̣ ʔeyex̣ N
salmon, young, táytay N
"salmon", lé·wliks N
salmon fry, papcátx̣ N
salmon that return from the ocean, ʔé·yx̣ ʔeyex̣ N
Salvelinus fontinalis, brook trout, pí·ckatyo N
Salvelinus malma, bull trout, Dolly Varden, ʔí·sl̓am N
sandpiper, wí·titit N
sardines, HW téʔteʔt N
screech owl, barn owl, k̓apk̓ápno N
screech owl, night owl, poxpokál̓ac N
screech owl, *Otus asio,* sax̣latámo N
sea gull, muqúycimun N
sea lion, wé·cewiyun N
sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus,* q̓áx̣no N
sheep, female mountain; *Ovis canadensis,* hiyé·te N
sheep, male mountain; male bighorn, *Ovis canadensis,* tin̓ú·n N
sheep, male mountain; (in a man's name), ʔálok̓at N
sheep, small mountain, "cicilix" N
shiner, redside shiner, *Richardsonius balteatus,* téʔteʔt N
silver salmon, *Onchorhynchus kisutch,* k̓állay N
skunk, spotted, k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ k̓al̓í·c A
skunk, striped tísqeʔ N
snail, q̓alapó·ya N
"snail", "talacítit" N
snake, except rattlesnakes, páyos N
snake: bull snake, pixwew̓é N
snake: rattlesnake, wé·x̣pus N
snake hawk, red-tailed goshawk, wild turkey, qáya N
snipe, a bird with a long bill, x̣awí·tx̣awit N
snowshoe rabbit, pálx̣c N
sparrow hawk, white hawk, *Falco sparverius,* taʔmapcáʔyo N
"sparrow hawk", "wícθpiyaqsnim" N
spider, x̣elx̣elú·ye N
spike deer, tú·k̓ec N
spike elk, elk with one horn, wicx̣emé·mkt N
Spilogale putorius?, "civet cat", k̓al̓í·ctim̓ay̓ tim̓á·y̓ N
spruce grouse, *Canachites canadensis,* ʔé·ni N
squab, qoynó·qaqan qú·ynu N
squawfish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis,* qíʔyex̣ N
squirrel, c̓í·x̣lu c̓í·q VC.
squirrel, ground; ground hog, tátlo N
squirrel, pine squirrel, cílmi N
squirrel, rock, cé·xcem N
steelhead trout, *Salmo gairdneri,* hé·yey N
steer, bull, cú·łim N
sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus,* qí·lex̣ N
Sturnella neglecta, meadowlark, qócqoc N
sucker, baby, múxmukt N
sucker, *Catostomus platyrhyncus, C. macrocheilus,* qíʔyex̣ N
sucker, small, walí·mcoy̓am cú·y̓em N
sucker fish, river sucker, múq̓uc N
swallow, láwtix̣tix̣ N
swan, trumpeter; *Olor buccinator,* wetyétmes N
swan, white; Canadian goose, yá·y̓ax N
tadpole, alligator, lizard, ʔap̓ap̓á·p̓ap N
Taxidea taxus, badger, sí·kiʔ N
teeterass, killdeer, nightingale, curlew, ciyí·titit N
thrush EPW, yellow canary HW, oriole EBW, léwt̓ux̣t̓ux̣ N
tick: wood tick, písx̣ pisex̣ N
"toad, a reptile having a warty, thick body", "tátku" N

towhee, Oregon; “curlew”, ˀawí·xno N
trout, brook; *Salvelinus fontinalis*, pí·ckatyo N
trout, bull, *Salvelinus malma*, ˀí·slam N
trout, cutthroat; *Salmo clarki*, waw̓á·łam N
trout, steelhead; *Salmo gairdneri*, hé·yey N
trumpeter swan, *Olor buccinator*, wetyétmes N
Turdus migratorius, robin, wí·spox̣pox̣ N
turkey, wild; snake hawk, red-tailed goshawk, qáya N
turkey vulture, *Cathartes aura*, q̓ispaˀláya N
turtle, ˀá·cix N
Tyrannus verticalis?, kingbird, ˀipsqí·tit N
Ursus americanus, black bear, yá·kaˀ N
Ursus horribilis, grizzly bear, x̣áx̣a·c N
vulture, turkey; *Cathartes aura*, q̓ispaˀláya N
water ouzel, dipper, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
weasel, c̓íłiłe· N
Western pileated woodpecker, wek̓íwk̓iwnu N
whistling pig, marmot, ˀisqó·y̓qoy̓ N
white hawk, sparrow hawk, *Falco sparverius*, taˀmapcáˀyo N
white-tailed buck, *Odocoileus virginianus*, tap̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
white-tailed buck, *Odocoileus virginianus*, tip̓í·tawisi·n té·wis N
white-tailed doe, *Odocoileus virginianus*, tatáp̓ay N
whitefish, mountain; *Prosopium williamsoni*, címey N
wild turkey, snake hawk, red-tailed goshawk, qáya N
wildcat, bobcat, *Lynx rufus*, qéhep N
wildcat, *Lynx canadensis*, wípwip N
wolf, hími·n N
wolverine, *Gulo luscus*, se·p̓inˀisé·pin sé·p̓in N
wood tick, písx̣ pisex̣ N
woodchuck, rock squirrel, hedgehog, groundhog, marmot, cé·xcem N
woodpecker (small, speckled, red headed), wawˀt̓í·liyaxc N
woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis*, cí·wciw N
woodpecker, ordinary brown; Northwestern flicker, té·qt teqet N
woodpecker, Western pileated, wek̓íwk̓iwnu N
worm (white color with a large head), séhey N
wren HW, cux̣é·cux̣e· N
wren, water HW, má·m̓ac qó·qox̣ qó·qox̣ N
yellow jacket, ˀalatálo N
Zenaida macroura, wild dove, mourning dove, wí·telu· N

Appendix C: Nez Perce Plant Names

Abies grandis, grand fir, pítx̣pitx̣ N
Abies grandis, white fir or grand fir, pícpic N
Abies lasiocarpa, subalpine fir, “patóysiwey” pá·toy N
Abies sp., balsam fir, pató·sway N
Achillea millefolium, Western yarrow, wapalwá·pal N
alder tree, wí·tx witix N
Alectoria jubata, pine tree moss, hó·pop N
alfalfa, ˀalpaˀálpa N
algae, ˀiyé·x̣us N
Allium geyeri, wild onions, sé·x N
Amelanchier utahensis, serviceberry, kiké·ye N
Apocynum cannabinum, Indian hemp, qé·mu N
Aquilegia, columbine, yeqehteˀí léht VS
Artemisia tridentata, sagebrush, qémqem N
ash, mountain; *Sorbus*, spp. qeqé·yux N
balsam fir, *Abies grandis*, pató·sway N
balsam root, telesté·les N
Balsamorhiza incana, sunflower, “cil̓ílx” N
Balsamorhiza, sagittata, balsamroot, sunflower, pá·sx̣ pasax̣ N
balsamroot, sunflower, *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, pá·sx̣ pasax̣ N
bear grass, *Xerophyllum tenax*, yé·y̓e N
Betula microphylla, Bunge., heslíps N
birch tree, *Betula microphylla*, Bunge., heslíps N
birch wood, táx̣s N
bird species, red with black tail-tip, “kílos” N
biscuit root, *Lomatium* sp., “laqáptat” N
bitterroot, *Lewisia rediviva*, łit̓á·n N
black hawthorn, *Crataegus douglasii*, císnim N
blackberry, blackcap, raspberry, *Rubus macropetalus*, cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
blackberry, *Rubus macropetalus*, cé·qet N
blackcap, blackberry, *Rubus macropetalus*, cé·qet N
blackcap, raspberry, *Rubus macropetalus*, cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
boysenberry, blackcap, *Rubus macropetalus*, cé·qet N
bracket fungi (?), híp̓ew N
Brodiaea douglasii, wild hyacinth, cát̓ox̣c N
“brush”, sísnim N
bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, tók̓o N
bunch grass, walí·mc̓ixc̓ix c̓íxc̓ix N
bunch grass (species), péqs peqes N
buttercup, Western; *Ranunculus occidentalis*, ˀiceyé·yenm sílu ˀice N, sílu N
cactus, Plains pricklypear, ˀístis N
Calochortus eurycarpus, and *Calochortus nitidus*, sego lily, ló·las N
camas, *Camassia quamash*, qém̓es N
Camassia quamash, camas, qém̓es N

Canadian thistle, fir needle, cíckax cíckak N
carrot, wild; yampa, *Perideridia gairdneri,* cawí·tx cawitak N
cascara, chittam tree, *Rhamnus purshiana,* sálam N
cattail, múx̣s N
cattail, *Typha latifolia,* tók̓o N
cedar, Western red cedar, *Thuja plicata,* talátat N
celery, Indian; *Lomatium dissectum,* ʔí·c̓is N
celery, wild; *Lomatium grayi,* wew̓í·mn N
Celtis douglasii, hackberry, katámno N
cheat grass HW, pípey N
cherry, tíms timis N
cherry (wood), wild, qeqé·yux N
cherry bush, wild, "qeqeʔéyx̣" N
chittam tree, cascara, *Rhamnus purshiana,* sálam N
chokecherry, *Prunus virginiana,* tíms timis N
Chrysothamnus nauseosus, gray rabbitbrush, qémqem N
Cirsium scariosum, elk thistle, títux N
Claytonia lanceolata, spring beauty, "capcí·lay" N
Columbia hawthorn, *Crataegus columbiana,* té·lx̣ telex̣ N
columbine, *Aquilegia,* yeqehteʔí léht VS
common cow parsnip sp., *Ligusticum canbyi,* qawsqá·ws qawas N
common small fir, used in flavoring roasted bear meat, pá·toy N
common snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus,* cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N
Cornus, spp., dogwood, p̓ip̓lá·c N
cottonwood tree, *Populus trichocarpa,* qápqap N
cous, biscuit root, *Lomatium,* sp., "laqáptat" N
cous, fresh, *Lomatium cous,* qá·msit N
cous, peeled and dried, *Lomatium cous,* qá·ws qawas N
cow parsnip sp., *Ligusticum canbyi,* qawsqá·ws qawas N
cow parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum,* ʔáys ʔayas N
Crataegus columbiana, Columbia hawthorn, té·lx̣ telex̣ N
Crataegus douglasii, thornberry, black hawthorn, císnim N
Crataegus douglasii, Western hawthorn, sísnim N
currant, golden; *Ribes aureum,* káł N
dentist plant, *Heracleum lanatum,* ʔáys ʔayas N
dewberry, blackberry, cicmúxcicmux cé·qet cé·qet N
Dodecatheon jeffreyi, shooting star, qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ qócqoc N
dogwood, *Cornus,* spp., p̓ip̓lá·c N
Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii,* pá·ps papas N
egriot (bush), qeqé·yux N
elderberry, *Sambucus cerulea,* mít̓ip N
elk thistle, *Cirsium scariosum,* títux N
Elymus cinereus, rye grass, suséʔey N
Engelmann spruce, *Picea engelmannii,* heslíps N
Equisetum, spp.?, jointweed, sáyxsayx sáyxsayk N
fern EPW, telesté·les N
fern, Western bracken, teqsté·qs N
fern, Western sword, teqsté·qs N
fir needle, cíckax cíckak N
fir, balsam; *Abies grandis,* pató·sway N
fir, Douglas; *Pseudotsuga menziesii,* pá·ps papas N
fir, grand; *Abies grandis,* pítx̣pitx̣ N
fir, hardwood; hardwood, yew, *Taxus brevifolia,* támqay N
fir, subalpine; *abies lasiocarpa,* "patóysiwey" pá·toy N
fir: common small fir, pá·toy N
fir: white fir or grand fir, *Abies grandis,* pícpic N
fireberry, *Vaccinium scoparium,* ʔalaʔá·la N
Fragaria, spp., strawberry t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
Fritillaria pudica, yellowbell "s̓timéx" N
fungi, bracket, híp̓ew N
globe huckleberry, *Vaccinium globulare,* cemí·tx cemitek N
golden currant, *Ribes aureum,* káł N
gooseberry, *Ribes,* spp. k̓im̓mé N
gooseberry, sour; *Ribes inerme,* pí·lus N
grand fir, *Abies grandis,* pítx̣pitx̣ N
grape, puk̓umtí·n N
grape, Oregon, q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et N
grass, c̓íxc̓ix N
grass, rye; *Elymus cinereus,* suséʔey N
grass: bunch grass, walí·mc̓ixc̓ix c̓íxc̓ix N
grass: bunch grass (species), péqs peqes N
grass: cheat grass HW, pípey N
gray rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus,* qémqem N
hackberry, *Celtis douglasii,* katámno N
hail (big), té·mul N
hardwood, hardwood fir, yew, *Taxus brevifolia,* támqay N
hawthorn, black; *Crataegus douglasii,* císnim N
hawthorn, Columbia; *Crataegus columbiana,* té·lx̣ telex̣ N
hawthorn, sweet black; *Crataegus douglasii,* sísnim N
hawthorn, Western; *Crataegus douglasii,* sísnim N
hay, timothy; *Phleum pratense,* tímeti N
hemp, Indian; *Apocynum cannabinum,* qé·mu N
Heracleum lanatum, cow parsnip, ʔáys ʔayas N
huckleberry, *Vaccinium membranaceum,* cemí·tx cemitek N

hyacinth, wild; *Brodiaea douglasii,* cát̓ox̣c N
Indian celery, *Lomatium dissectum,* ˀí·c̓is N
Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum,* qé·mu N
jointweed, *Equisetum,* spp.? sáyxsayx sáyxsayk N
juniper, cik̓é·yelx N
kinnikinick, wild tobacco, hotó·to N
larch, Western; *Larix occidentalis,* kimíle N
Larix occidentalis, tamarack, Western larch, kimíle N
Ledum glandulosum, mountain Labrador tea, písqu N
Lewisia rediviva, bitterroot, łit̓á·n N
lichen, green dry moss on rocks, ˀalá·x̣os N
Ligusticum canbyi, common cow parsnip sp., qawsqá·ws qawas N
lodgepole pine, *Pinus contorta,* qalámqalam N
Lomatium canbyi, wild potato, qeqí·t N
Lomatium cous, peeled and dried, qá·ws qawas N
Lomatium cous, fresh cous, qá·msit N
Lomatium dissectum, "titálam" N
Lomatium dissectum, Indian celery, ˀí·c̓is N
Lomatium gormanii, "c̓ic̓í·ta" N
Lomatium grayi, wild celery, wew̓í·mn N
Lomatium salmoniflorum, "ilq̓ú·lx" N
Lomatium, sp., "yíqew" N
Lomatium, sp., cous, biscuit root, "laqáptat" N
Lomatium triternatum, var., *triternatum,* "péqiy" N
mahogany hardwood, mountain, póhos N
matted thistle, ˀístis N
mint? some sort of mint that grows along the river, heqé·qe N
mock orange, syringa, *Philadelphus lewisii,* sisé·qiy N
moss, pine tree; *Alectoria jubata,* hó·pop N
moss on rocks, lichen, ˀalá·x̣os N
mountain ash, *Sorbus,* spp., qeqé·yux N
mountain Labrador tea, *Ledum glandulosum,* písqu N
mountain mahogany, hardwood, póhos N
mountain white pine, *Pinus monticola,* sé·ysey N
mushroom, lílps N
mushroom, honeycomb type, pá·l̓a N
mushroom on cottonwood trees, bracket fungi (?), híp̓ew N
mushroom sp., téhet N
nettles, *Urtica lyalli,* wet̓etwé·t̓et N
Nuphar, spp., waterlily, sá·slaqs N
oak, poison oak, q̓alamtitq̓á N
onion, wild, ca·xcá·x cá·x N
onions, wild; *Allium geyeri,* sé·x N
Opuntia polyacantha, ˀístis N
Oregon grape, q̓iq̓étq̓iq̓et N
parsnip, té·mul N
parsnip sp., ˀayc̓áyc N
parsnip sp., cenúkit̓es cenú·k VS
parsnip sp., common cow; *Ligusticum canbyi,* qawsqá·ws qawas N
parsnip, a kind of, cinúkit̓es cinú·k VS
parsnip, turnip, rutabaga, qamskaˀí N
peppermint, tiwantí·wan N
pepperwood, wet̓etwé·t̓et N
Perideridia gairdneri, wild carrot, yampa, cawí·tx cawitak N
Phacelia hastata, yew̓é·xyew̓ex yew̓é·k N
Philadelphus lewisii, mock orange, syringa, sisé·qiy N
Phleum pratense, timothy hay, tímeti N
Picea engelmannii, Engelmann spruce, heslíps N
pigweed HW, telesté·les N
pine: lodgepole pine, *Pinus contorta,* qalámqalam N
pine: mountain white pine, *Pinus monticola,* sé·ysey N
pine: ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosa,* lá·qa N
pine: whitebark pine, *Pinus albicaulis,* lalxsáway lalak N
pine tree moss, *Alectoria jubata,* hó·pop N
Pinus albicaulis, whitebark pine, lalxsáway lalak N
Pinus contorta, lodgepole pine, qalámqalam N
Pinus monticola, mountain white pine, sé·ysey N
Pinus ponderosa, ponderosa pine, lá·qa N
Plains pricklypear cactus, ˀístis N
plant, *Phacelia hastata,* yew̓é·xyew̓ex yew̓é·k N
plant: shooting star, *Dodecatheon jeffreyi,* qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ qócqoc N
poison oak, q̓alamtitq̓á N
ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosa,* lá·qa N
Populus trichocarpa, cottonwood tree, qápqap N
potato, lapatá·t N
potato, wild; *Lomatium canbyi,* qeqí·t N
Prunus virginiana, chokecherry, tíms timis N
Pseudotsuga menziesii, Douglas fir, pá·ps papas N
rabbitbrush, gray; *Chrysothamnus nauseosus,* qémqem N
Ranunculus occidentalis, western buttercup, ˀiceyé·yenm sílu ˀice N, sílu N
raspberry, boysenberry, *Rubus macropetalus,* cé·qet N
raspberry, red; *Rubus idaeus,* heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
raspberry, *Rubus macropetalus,* cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
"raspberry; the fruit of a species of bramble", ta·x̣tá·x̣ N
red raspberry, *Rubus idaeus,* heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
reed, toyq̓í·ks N
Rhamnus purshiana, cascara, chittam tree, sálam N
Ribes aureum, wild currant, káł N

Ribes inerme, sour gooseberry, pí·lus N
Ribes spp., gooseberry, k̓im̓mé N
root, “a large root producing large, yellow flowers”, tá·qoˀ N
a root, ˀimáhay N
root of thistle-like plant, k̓ú·y̓e N
Rosa, spp., tá·msas N
Rosa woodsii, Rosa nutkana, “tamsásnimsiwey” tá·msas N
rose, Nootka; *Rosa nutkana,* “tamsásnimsiwey” tá·msas N
rose, Wood’s; *Rosa woodsii,* “tamsásnimsiwey” tá·msas N
roseberries, wild, tá·msas N
rosebush, *Rosa,* spp., tá·msas N
Rubus idaeus, red raspberry, heˀilpéˀilp ˀilp VS
Rubus macropetalus, blackberry, blackcap, raspberry, cimú·xcimux cimú·k VS
Rubus macropetalus, raspberry, blackcap, cé·qet N
Rubus parviflorus, thimbleberry, ta·x̣tá·x̣ N
rutabaga, parsnip, turnip, qamskaˀí N
rye grass, *Elymus cinereus,* suséˀey N
sage, “river sage”, heqé·qe N
sagebrush buttercup, *Artemisia tridentata,* qémqem N
sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata,* qémqem N
salsify, heqé·qe N
Sambucus cerulea, elderberry, mít̓ip N
Scirpus lacustris, bulrush, tók̓o N
sego lily, *Calochortus eurycarpus,* and *Calochortus nitidus,* ló·las N
serviceberry, *Amelanchier utahensis,* kiké·ye N
serviceberry plant or twig, kayá·kaya N
“sharp grass”, súks N
shooting star, *Dodecatheon jeffreyi,* qocqócnim ní·ckaw̓ qócqoc N
shrub plant like willow, títux N
skunkweed EPW, té·mul N
snowberry, common; *Symphoricarpos albus,* cicaqiycícaqiy sisé·qiy N
snowberry, *Symphoricarpos albus,* cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N
Sorbus, spp., mountain ash, qeqé·yux N
spring beauty, *Claytonia lanceolata,* “capcí·lay” N
spruce, Engelmann; *Picea engelmannii,* heslíps N
strawberry, nickaˀní·ckaˀ N
strawberry, *Fragaria,* spp., t̓éx̣t̓ex̣ N
subalpine fir, *Abies lasiocarpa,* “patóysiwey” pá·toy N
sumac, tiltitíltit N
sunflower, *Balsamorhiza incana,* “cil̓ílx” N
sunflower, *Balsamorhiza sagittata,* pá·sx̣ pasax̣ N
“sunflower roots”, tá·qoˀ N
Symphoricarpos albus, common snowberry, cicaqiycícaqiy cícaqiy N, sisé·qiy N
syringa, mock orange, *Philadelphus lewisii,* sisé·qiy N
tamarack, Western larch, *Larix occidentalis,* kimíle N
Taxus brevifolia, yew, támqay N
tea, mountain Labrador; *Ledum glandulosum,* písqu N
thimbleberry, *Rubus parviflorus,* ta·x̣tá·x̣ N
thistle, Canadian thistle, fir needle, cíckax cíckak N
thistle, elk; *Cirsium scariosum,* títux N
thornberries that have a sweet flavor, yiyó·x̣c̓al N
thornberries that have a sweet flavor, yiyóqop N
thornberry, black hawthorn, *Crataegus douglasii,* císnim N
thornberry, black; *Crataegus douglasii,* sísnim N
thornberry, red; *Crataegus columbiana,* té·lx̣ telex̣ N
Thuja plicata, Western red cedar, talátat N
timothy hay, *Phleum pratense,* tímeti N
tobacco, wild; kinnikinick hotó·to N
tree, lé·qew N
tree, a kind of, wiló· N
tule, tók̓o N
turnip, kacackaˀí N
turnip, rutabaga, parsnip, qamskaˀí N
Typha latifolia, cattail, tók̓o N
Urtica lyalli, nettles, wet̓etwé·t̓et N
Vaccinium globulare, globe huckleberry, cemí·tx cemitek N
Vaccinium membranaceum, huckleberry, cemí·tx cemitek N
Vaccinium scoparium, fireberry, ˀalaˀá·la N
waterlily, *Nuphar,* spp., sá·slaqs N
weed, lex̣lé·qs N
weed that grows in wet meadows, about three feet tall, tá·qoˀ N
Western bracken fern, teqsté·qs N
Western buttercup, *Ranunculus occidentalis,* ˀiceyé·yenm sílu ˀice N, sílu N
Western larch, *Larix occidentalis,* kimíle N
Western red cedar, *Thuja plicata,* talátat N
Western sword fern, teqsté·qs N
Western yarrow, wapalwá·pal N
white fir or grand fir, *Abies grandis,* pícpic N
whitebark pine, *Pinus albicaulis,* lalxsáway lalak N
wild carrot, yampa, *Perideridia gairdneri,* cawí·tx cawitak N
wild celery, *Lomatium grayi,* wew̓í·mn N
“wild cherry”, qeqé·yux N
“wild cherry bush”, “qeqeˀéyx̣” N
wild currant, *Ribes aureum,* káł N
wild hyacinth, *Brodiaea douglasii,* cát̓ox̣c N

wild onion, ca·xcá·x cá·x N
wild onions, *Allium geyeri,* sé·x N
wild potato, *Lomatium canbyi,* qeqí·t N
wild tobacco, kinnikinick hotó·to N
willow, *Salix,* spp., táx̣s N
“willow”, p̓ip̓lá·c N
Xerophyllum tenax, bear grass, yé·y̓e N
yampa, wild carrot, *Perideridia gairdneri,* cawí·tx cawitak N
yarrow, Western, wapalwá·pal N
yellowbell, *Fritillaria pudica,* “s̓timéx” N
yew, *Taxus brevifolia,* támqay N

Plates

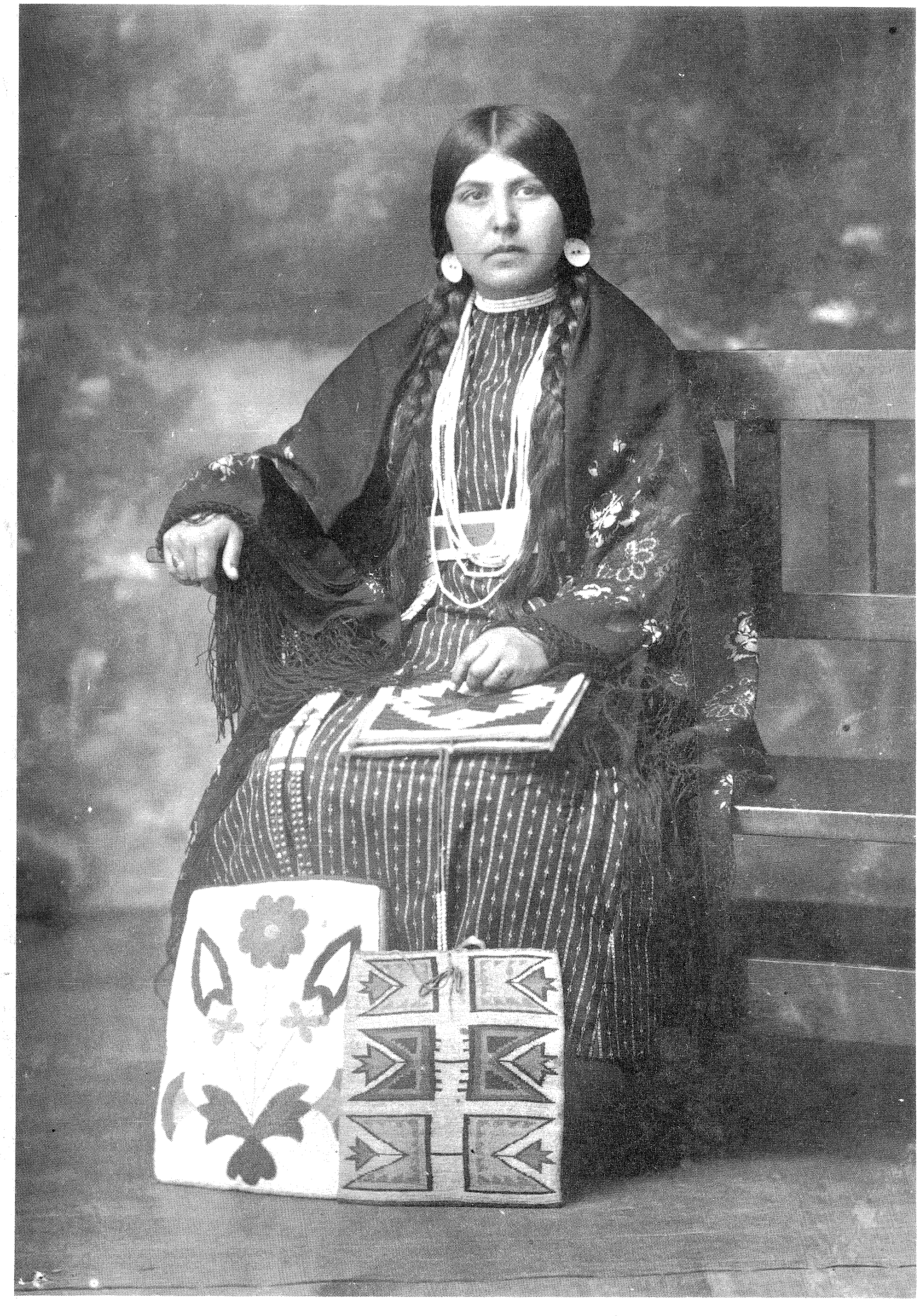


Plate 2. wehéyqt (necklace) heyq VS (p.126); púxnin̓ (shawl) (p.561); qeqépeˀ (corn husk bags) (p.581); sám̓x̣ (dress) sam̓aq N (p.620); sam̓áwas (belt) sam̓awá· VC (p.621); wawáq̓aqt (choker) wáq̓aq VS (p.829). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Cecil Carter Collection, date: 1910-1915.

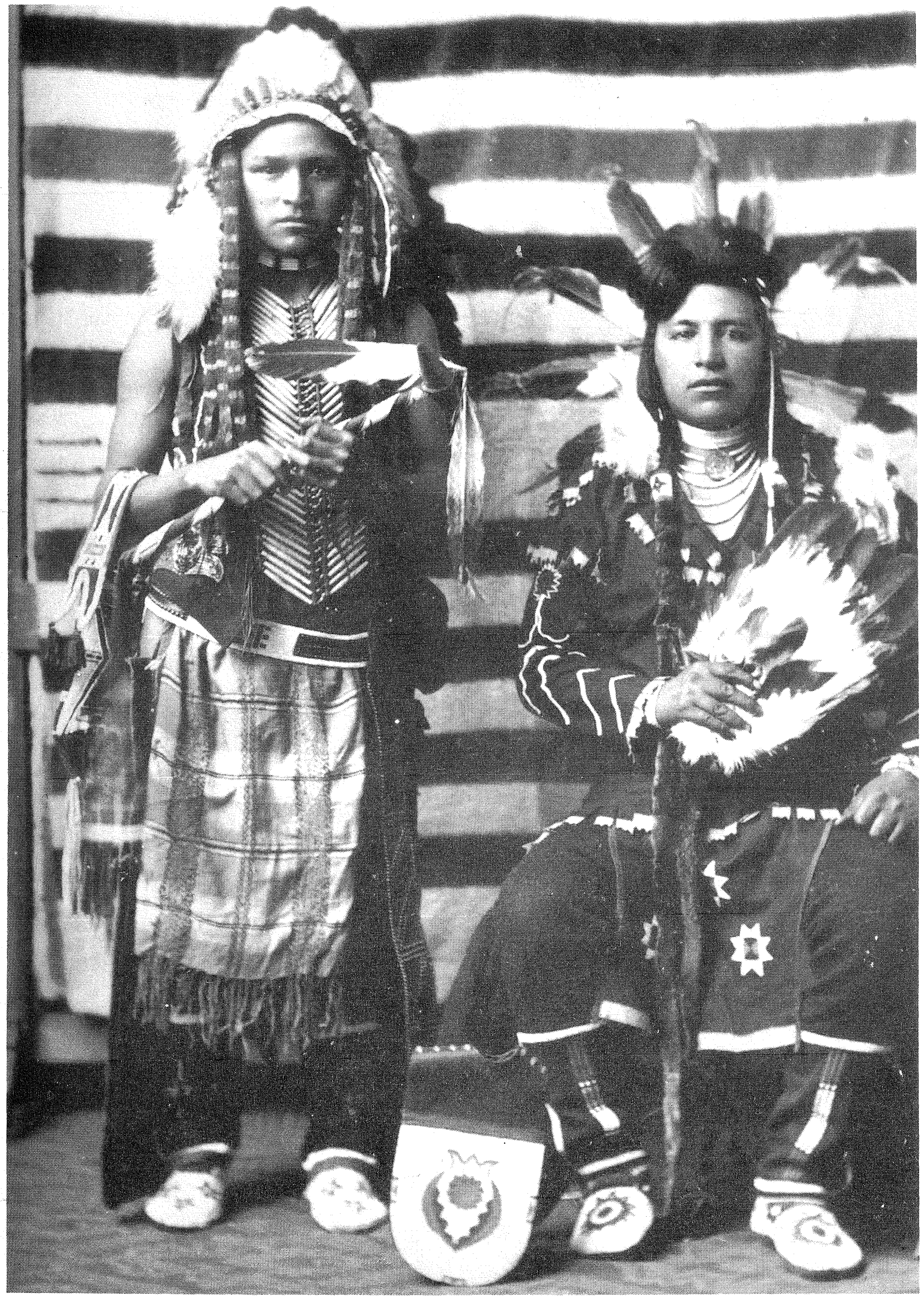


Plate 3. pipísnim wehéyqt (breast plate) heyq VS (p.126) (left); kelé·met (pipe) (p.205) (left); cepé·k̓ilkt (breech clout) k̓ilikí VC (p.273); hukú·k̓ayn wepelí·kin (hair ornament) lí·k VC (p.365) (right); tukepilpeʾí (vest) lipí VS (p.384) (left); sám̓x̣ (shirt) sam̓aq N (p.620) (right); sam̓áwas (belt) sam̓awă· VC (p.621) (left); ʾá·tim tuké·psitkeʾs (arm sash) sitk VS (p.652) (left); wawáq̓aqt (choker) wáq̓aq VS (p.829); wepté·snim wayáwyan̓as (eagle feather fan) yáw VC (p.940) (right); walí·m̓lapqat (moccasin) ʾilé·pqet N (p.1016); tuʾynúʾsu·s (war bonnet) ʾisú·s N (p.1083) (left). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Charles Kipp Collection, date: ca. 1910.

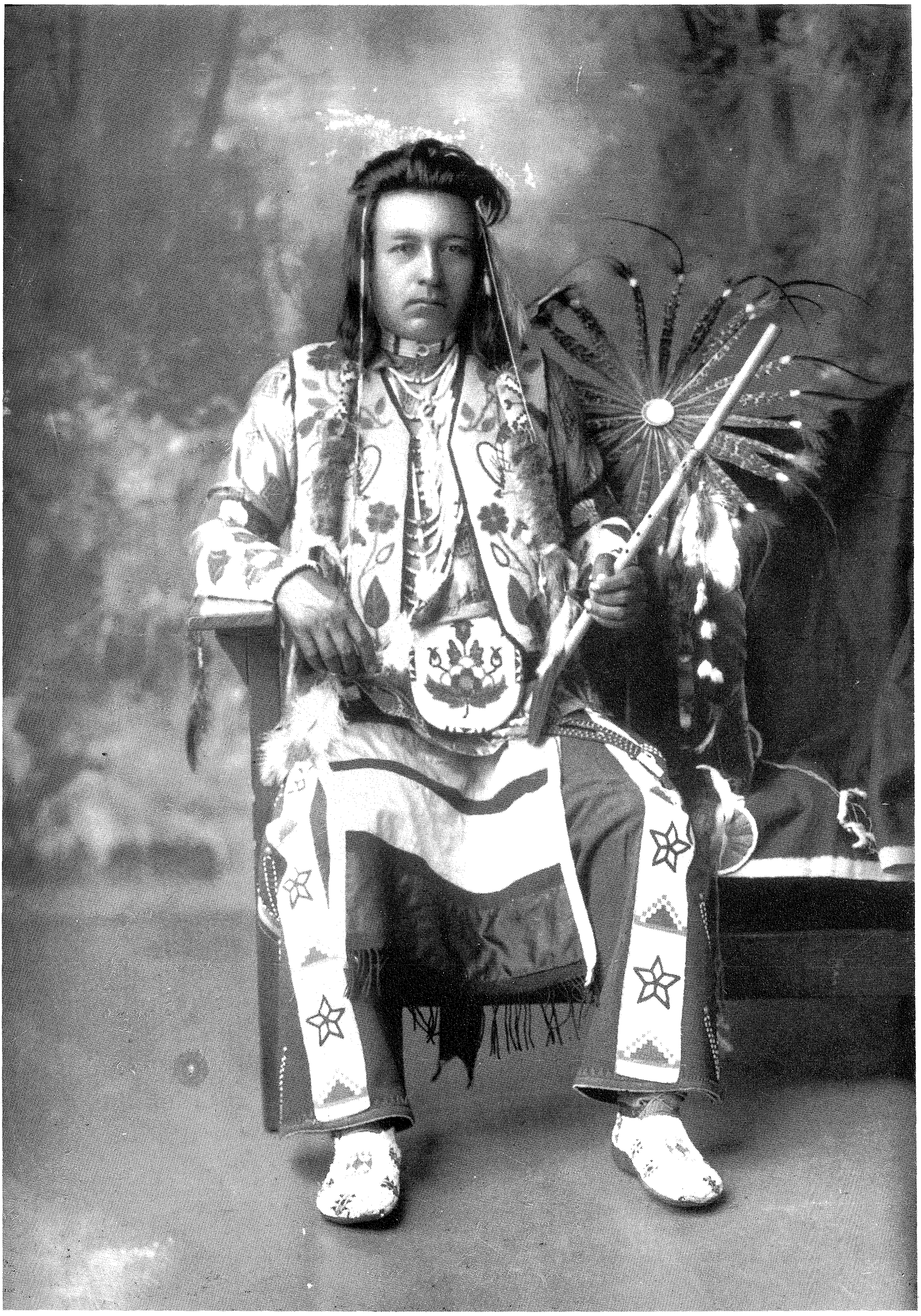


Plate 4. pipísnim wehéyqt (breast plate) heyq VS (p.126) (left); kahn̓áyn or kehn̓áyn (arm band) kéhen N (p.204) ; cepé·k̓ilkt (breech clout) k̓ilikí VC (p.273); tukepilpeˀí (vest) lipí VS (p.384); q̓alawní·n tóhon (beaded leggings) q̓aláwn N (p.602); q̓alawní·n wé·ptex̣ (beaded gauntlets) q̓aláwn N (p.602); sám̓x̣ (shirt) sam̓aq N (p.620) (right); sepú·nmeˀs (elk whistle) sepú·nmi VS (p.633); cú·yesitkeˀs (belt bag/pouch) sitk VS (p.651); temé·sulketeˀs (belt drop) te VS (p.703); walí·m̓lapqat (moccasin) ˀilé·pqet N (p.1016). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Betty Rudfelt Collection, date: ca. 1910.

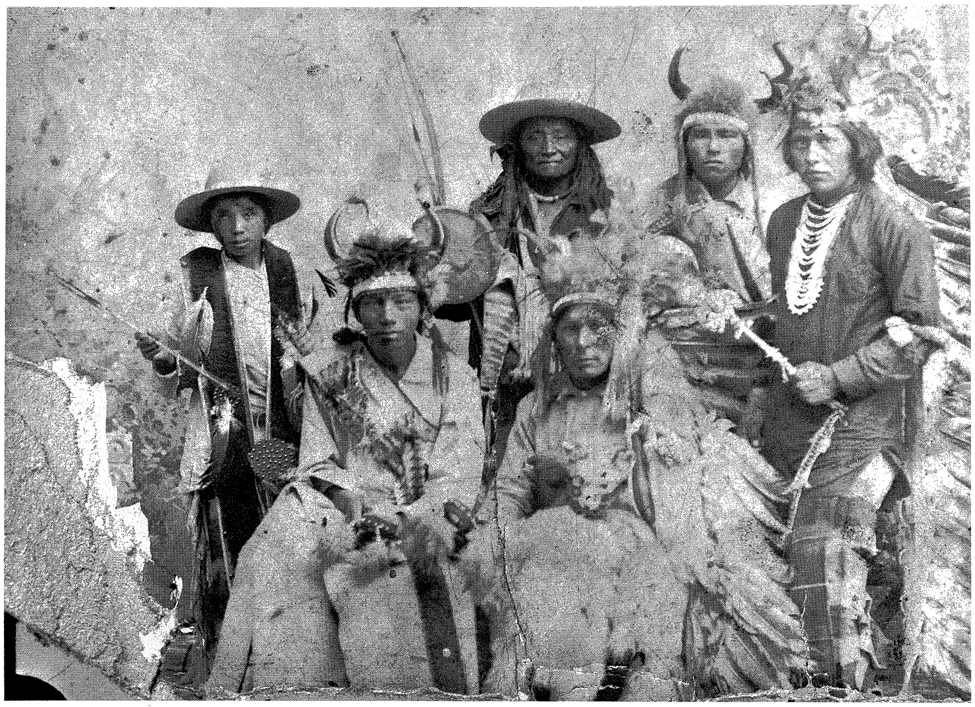


Plate 5. tewí·snim tá·qma·ł (deer antler hat) tá·qma·ł N (p.689). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Angus Wilson Collection, date: ca. 1885.

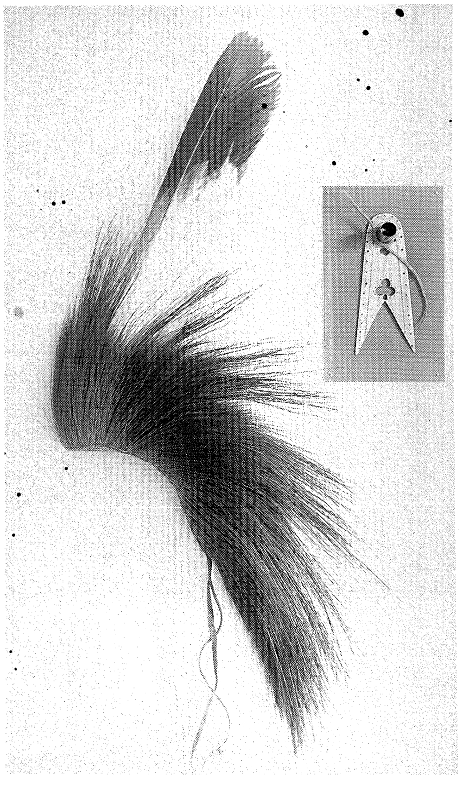


Plate 6. waʔpaliká·cat (roach) liké·ce VS (p.371). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

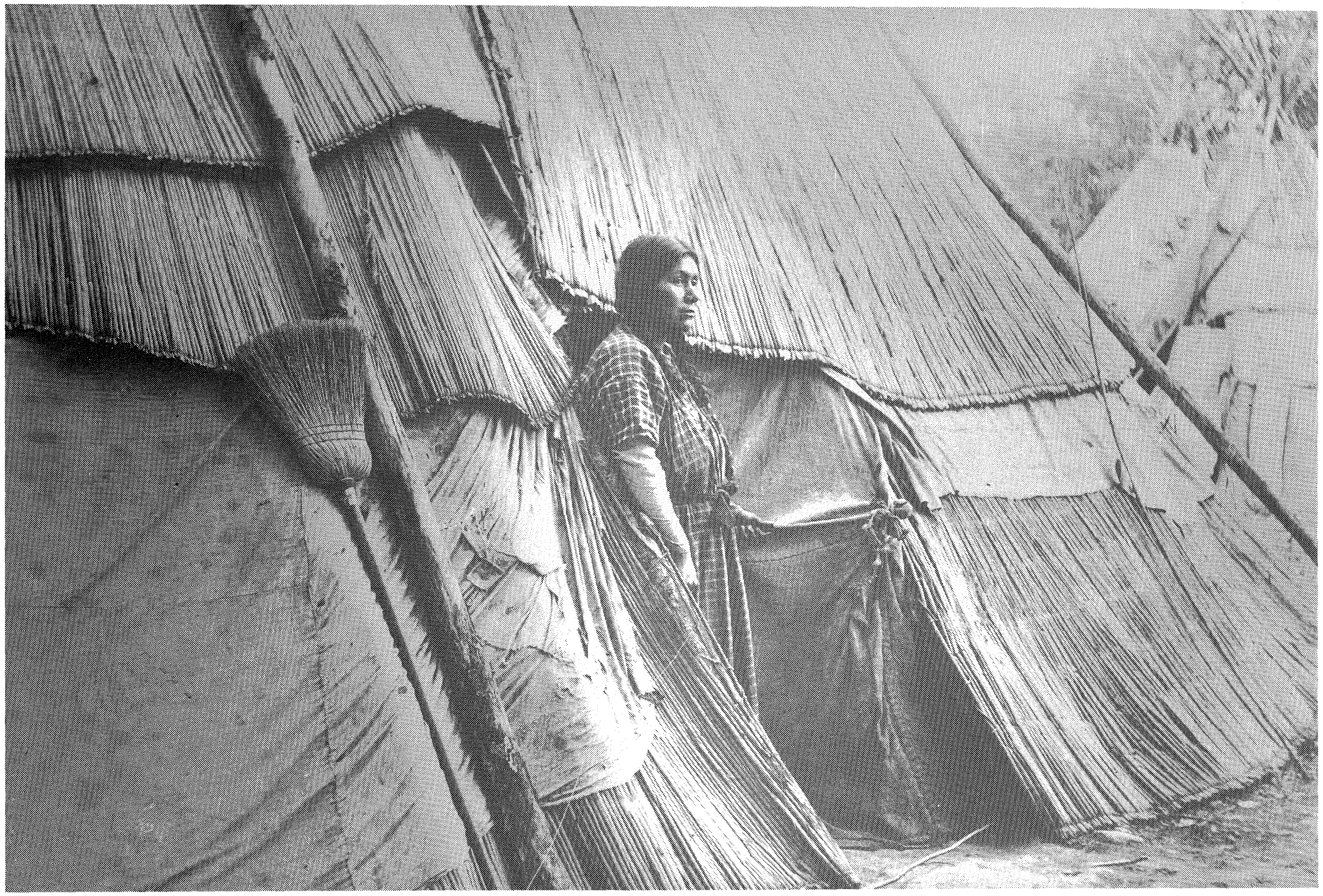


Plate 7. tok̓óˀni·t (cattail grass house) tók̓o N (p.781). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, John Carrey Collection, date: ca. 1910.

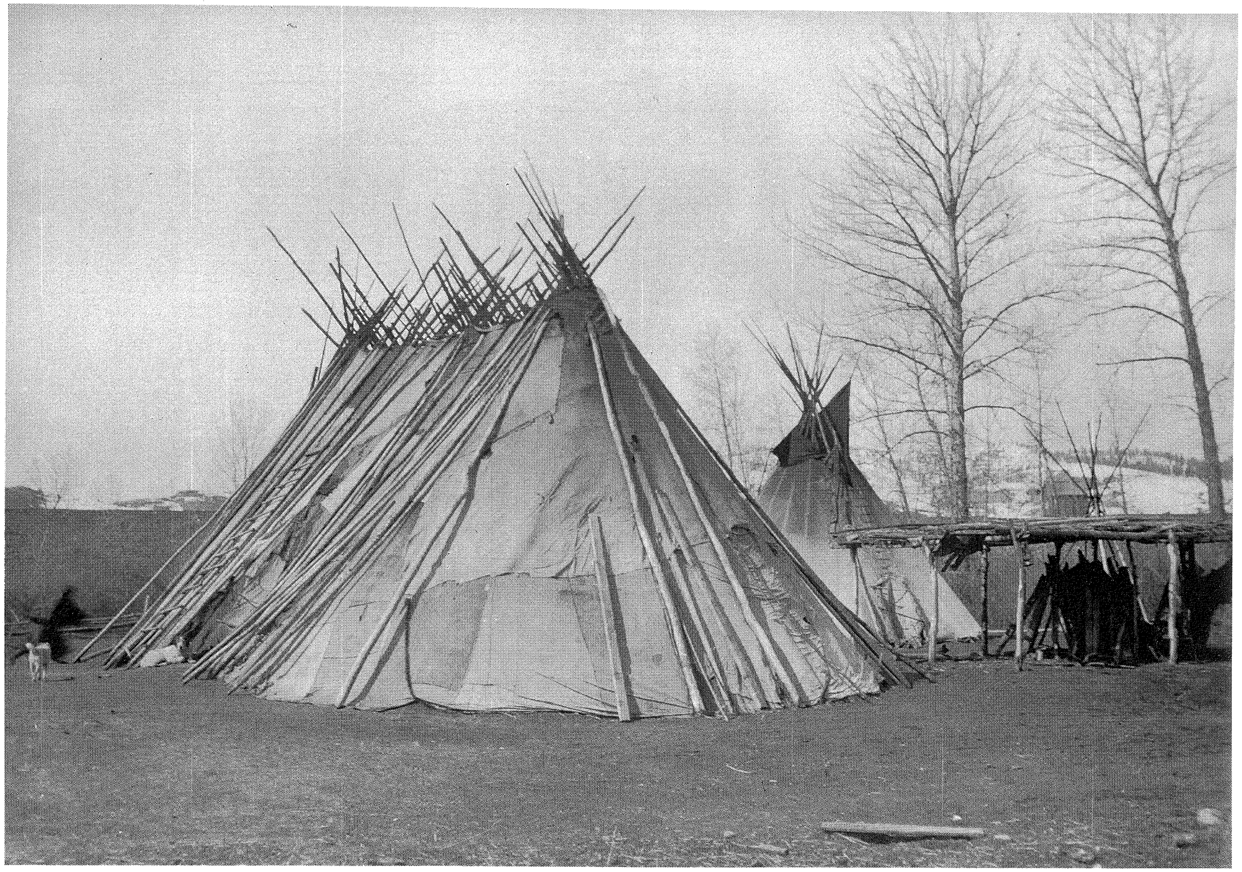


Plate 8. kuhét̓ini·t (long house) in camp of Chief Joseph's band at Nespelem, WA. Cf. kuhét A (p.250), ʔiní·t N (p.1052). Photograph by Dr. Edward N. Latham. Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service Collection, date: 1900-1905.

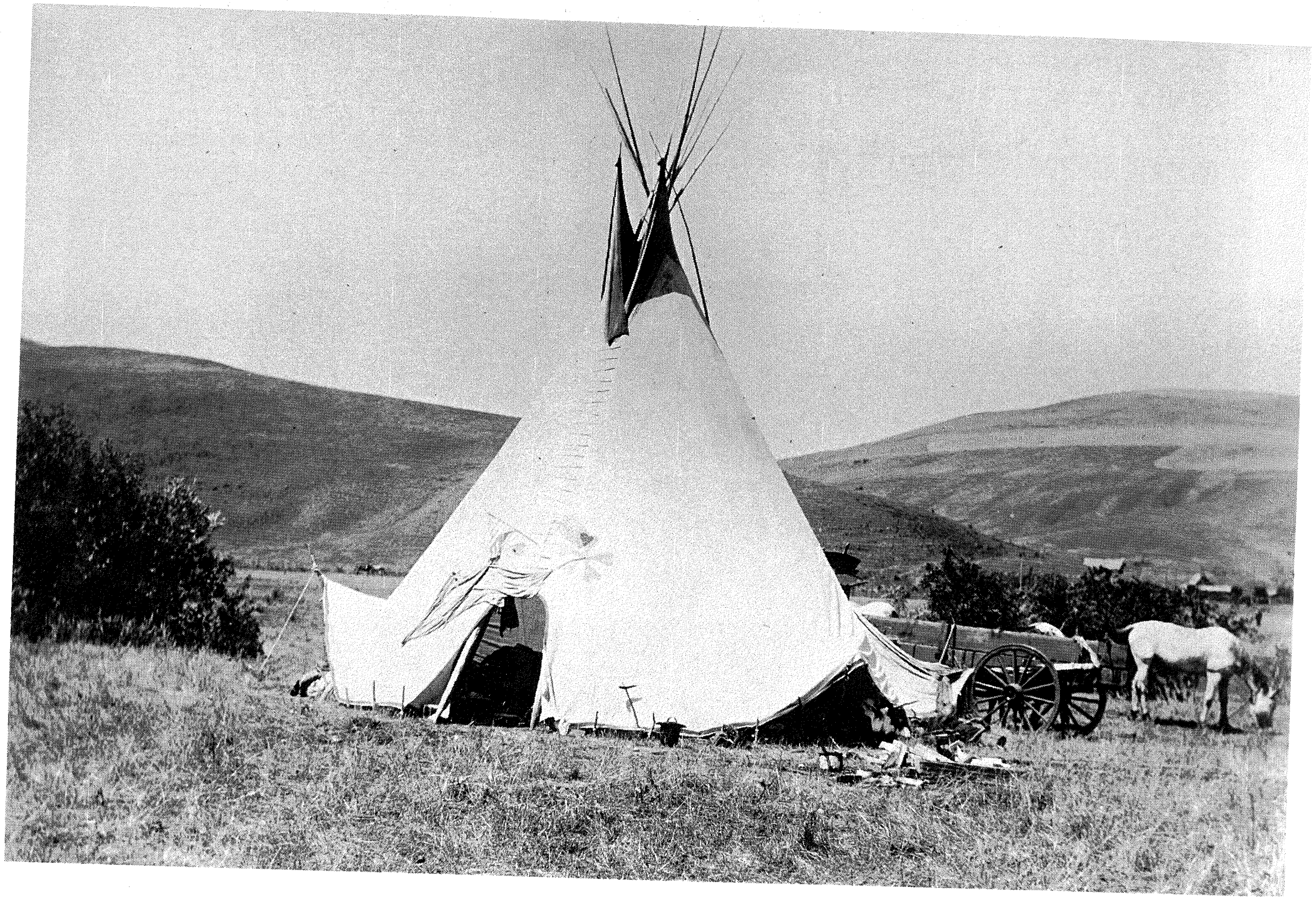


Plate 9. pískis (entrance) (p.548); qí·tn̓es (smoke hole) qí·t VC (p.588); tíwe (tepee pole) (p.764); walí·m̓ini·t (tepee) ʔiní·t N (p.1052). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

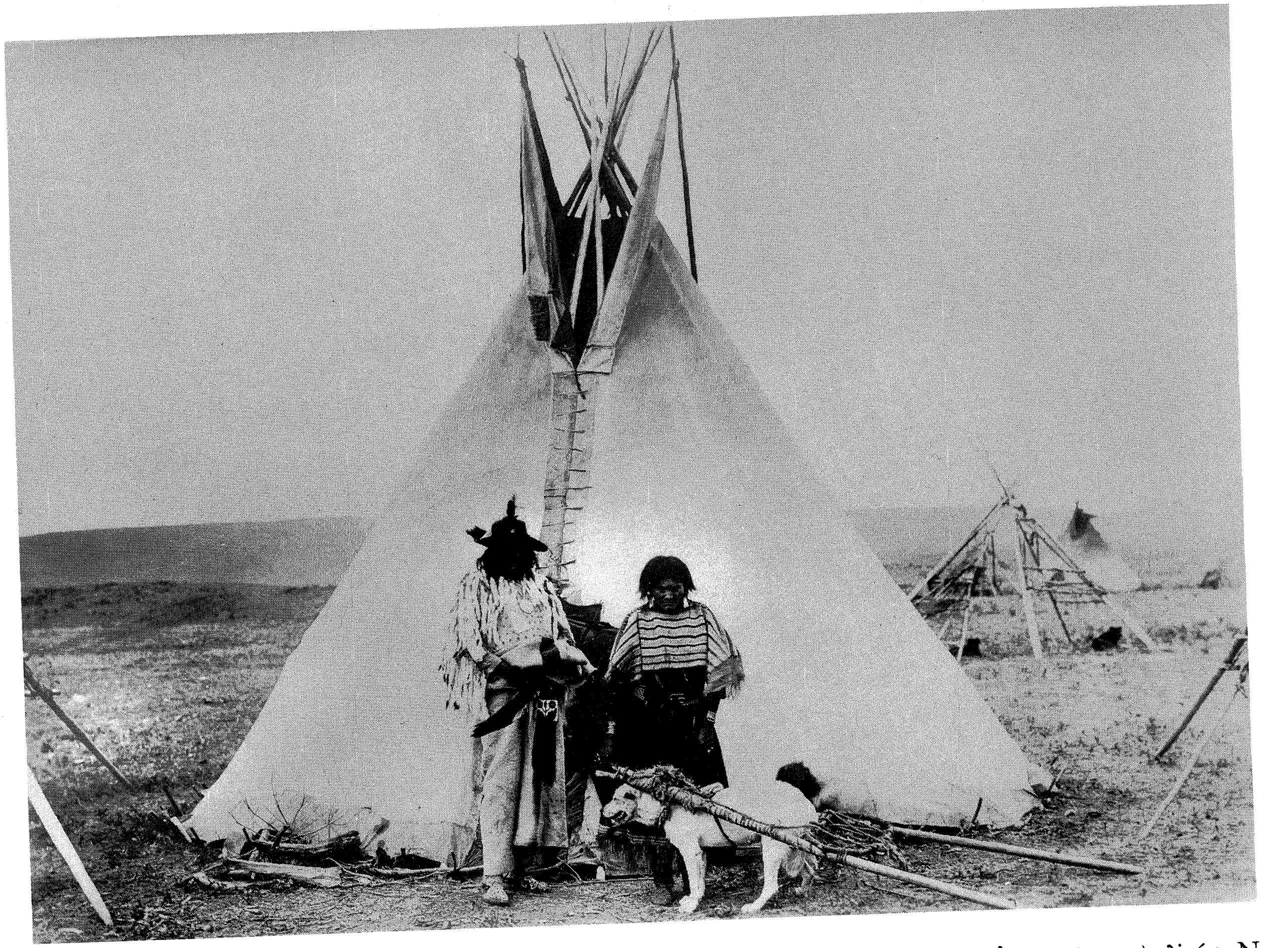


Plate 10. qí·tn̓es (smoke hole) qí·t VC (p.588); tíwe (tepee pole) (p.764); walí·m̓ini·t (tepee) ˀiní·t N (p.1052); sepéˀsepen (travois) ˀise·pí VS (p.1074). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

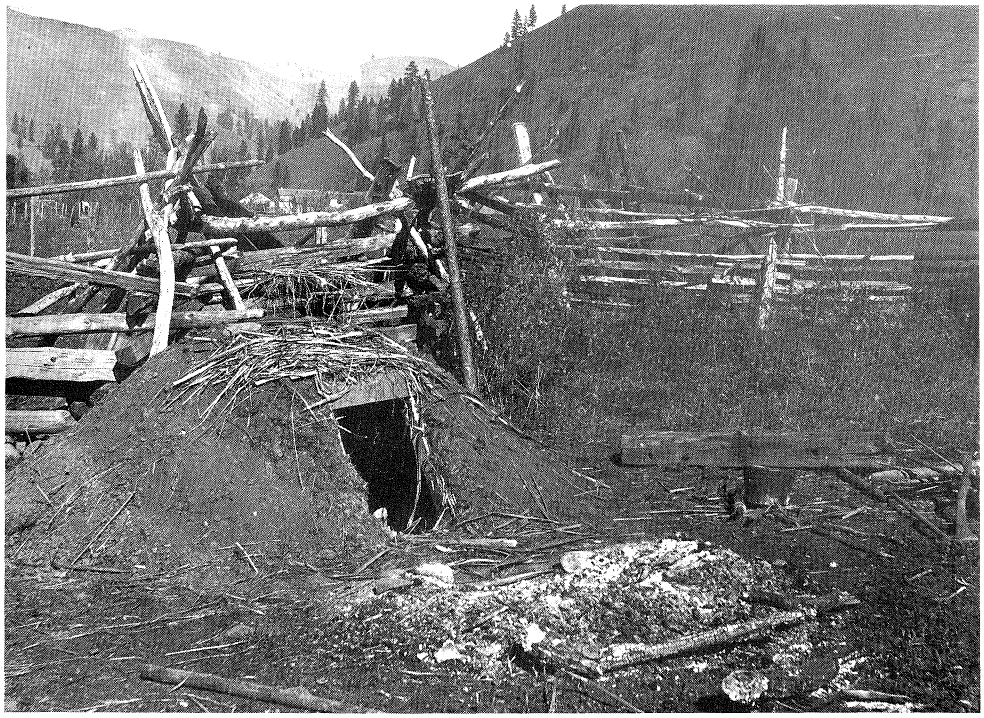


Plate 11. wistitám̓o (sweat house) (p.896). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society, date 1890, Kooskia, Idaho (date and place identification by Angus Wilson).

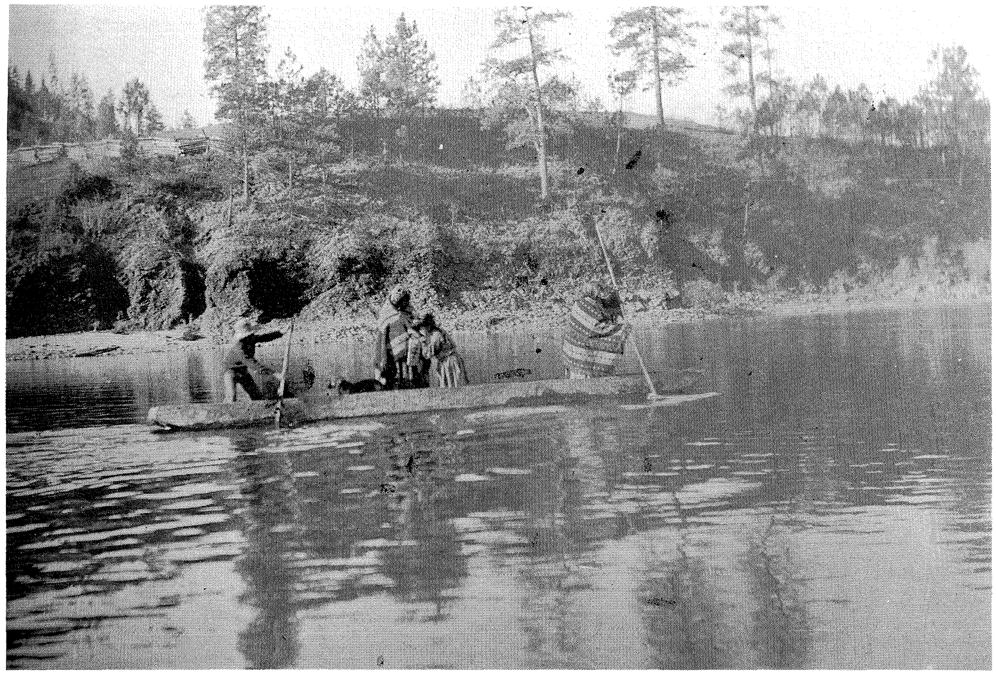


Plate 12. líy̓es (canoe) (p.398). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

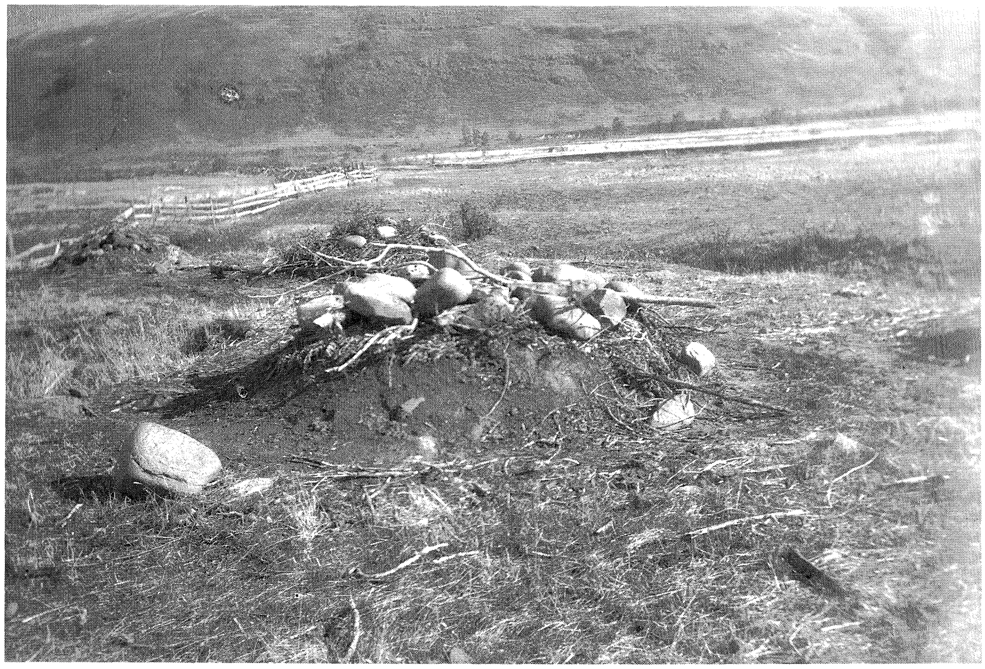


Plate 13. wiké·s (food cache) (p.888). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

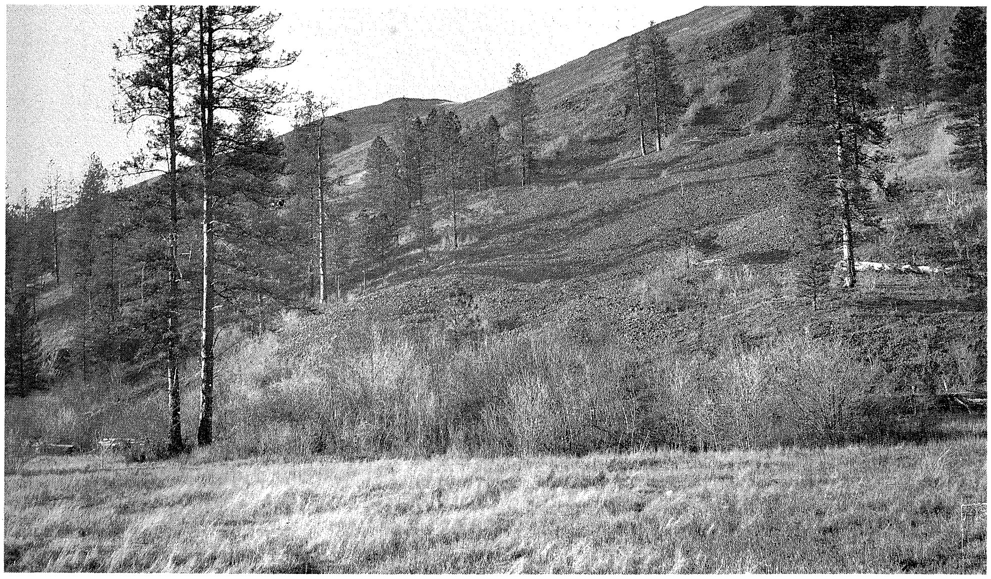


Plate 14. temiké·s (burial ground) temikí VS (p.714). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

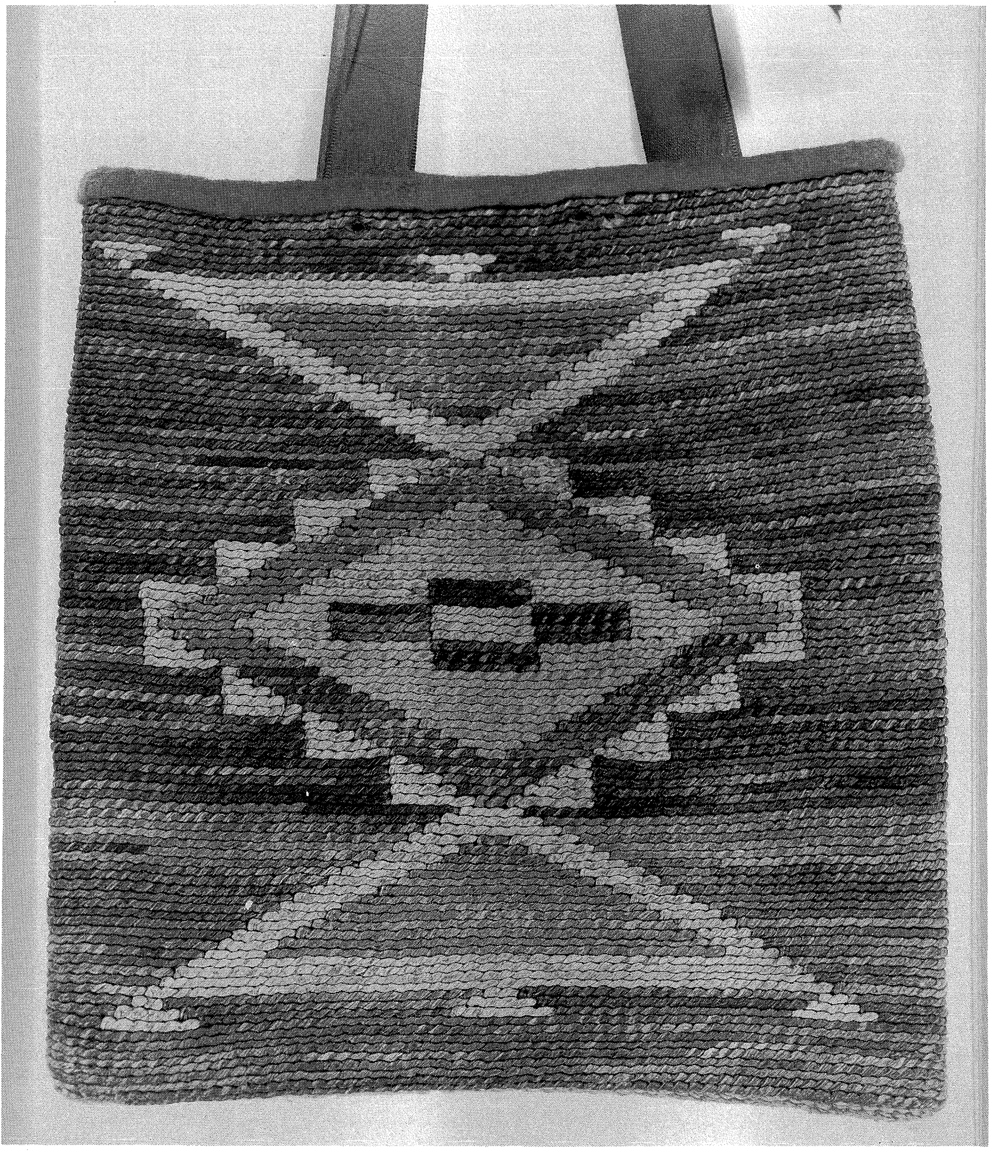


Plate 15. qeqépeˀ (corn husk bags) (p.581). Looking at this photograph Lottie Moody said, “This was made by a real beginner or by a very old lady like me.” Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.

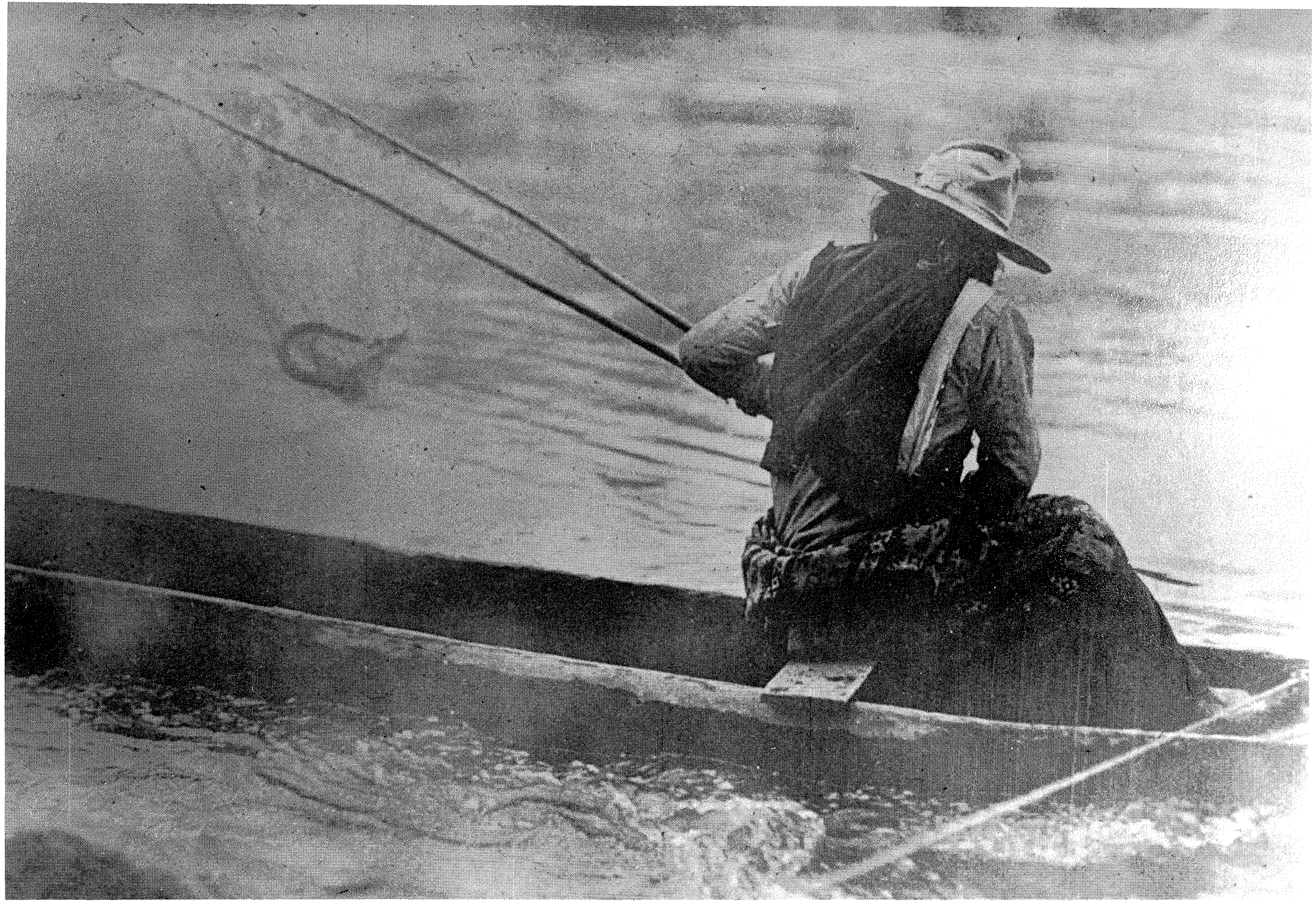


Plate 16. hé·su (eel) (p.120); teqéˀs (dipnet) (p.721); líy̓es (canoe) (p.398). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service Collection, date: 1916-1923.

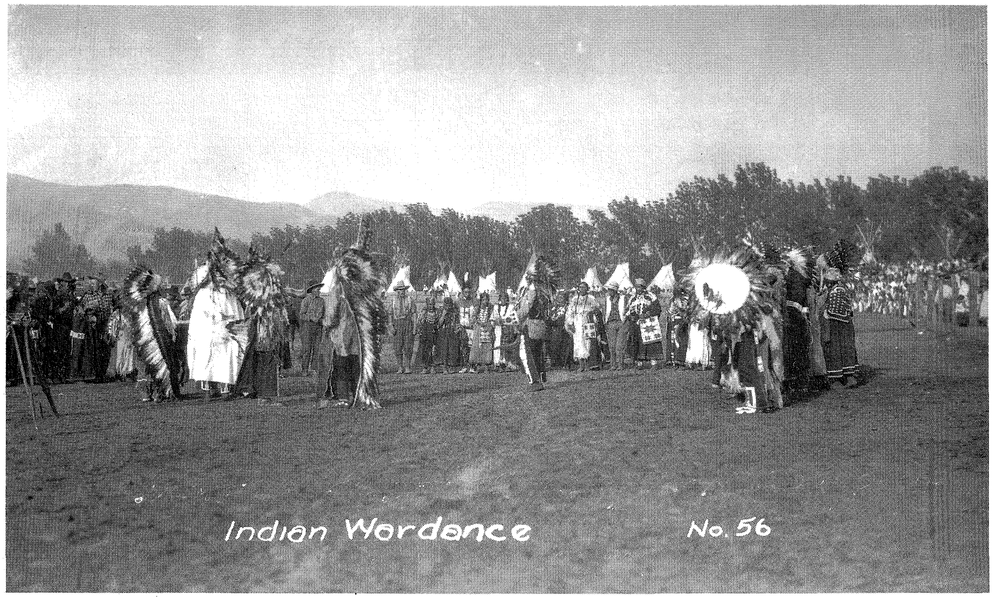


Plate 17. pá·x̣am (war dance) pá·x̣am VC (p.512). Courtesy: National Park Service, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Betty Rudfelt Collection, date: ca. 1925.

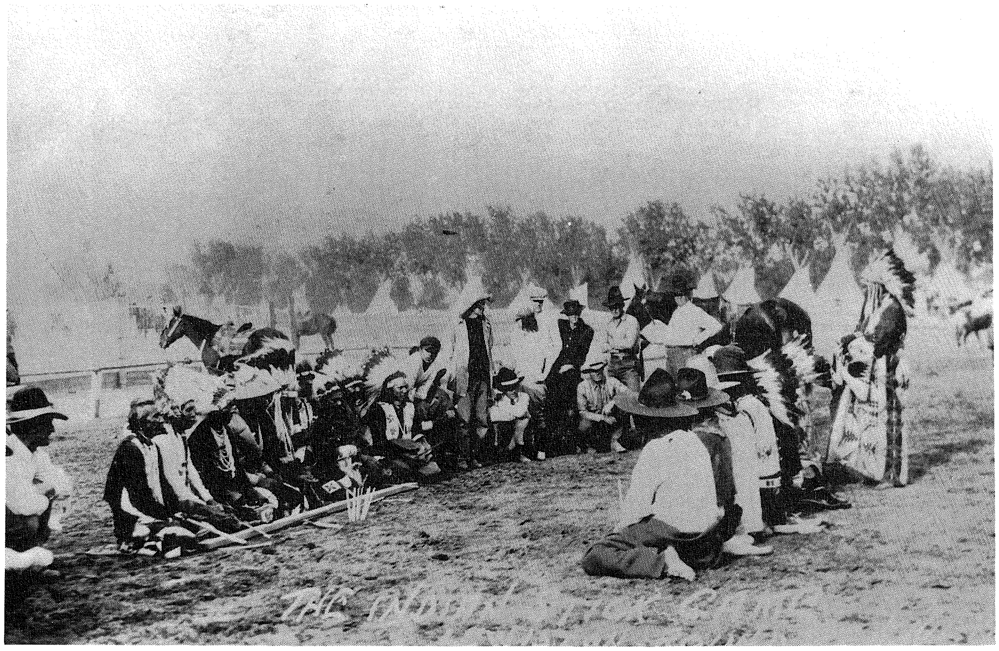


Plate 18. pí·lox̣misix (they are playing stick-game). ló·x̣mi VS (p.402). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society, date: 1922, north Lewiston.

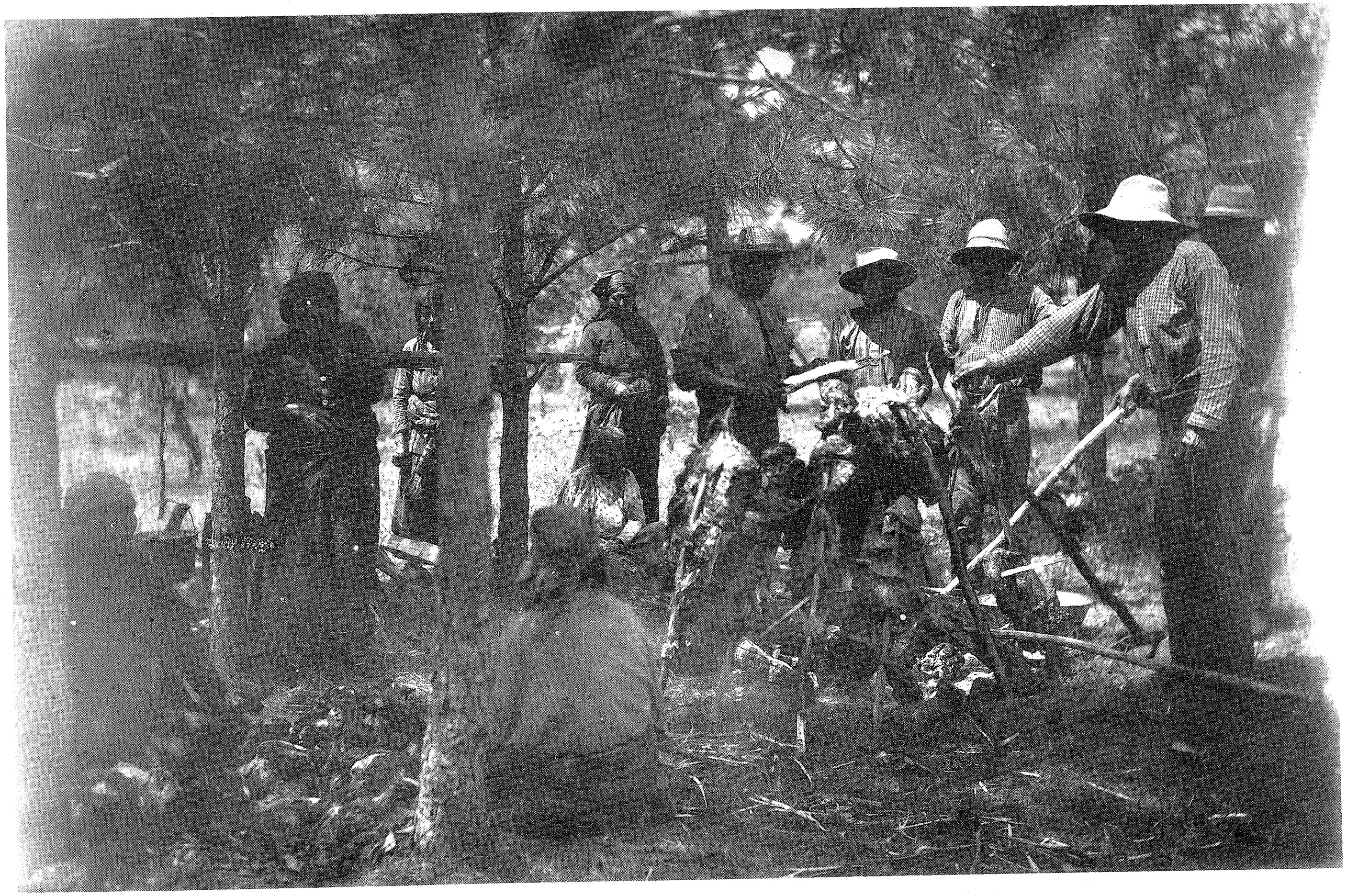


Plate 19. hitú·six (they are cooking meat) tú· VS (p.790). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society, date: approximately 1900 at Mason Butte, Idaho (date and place identification by Angus Wilson).

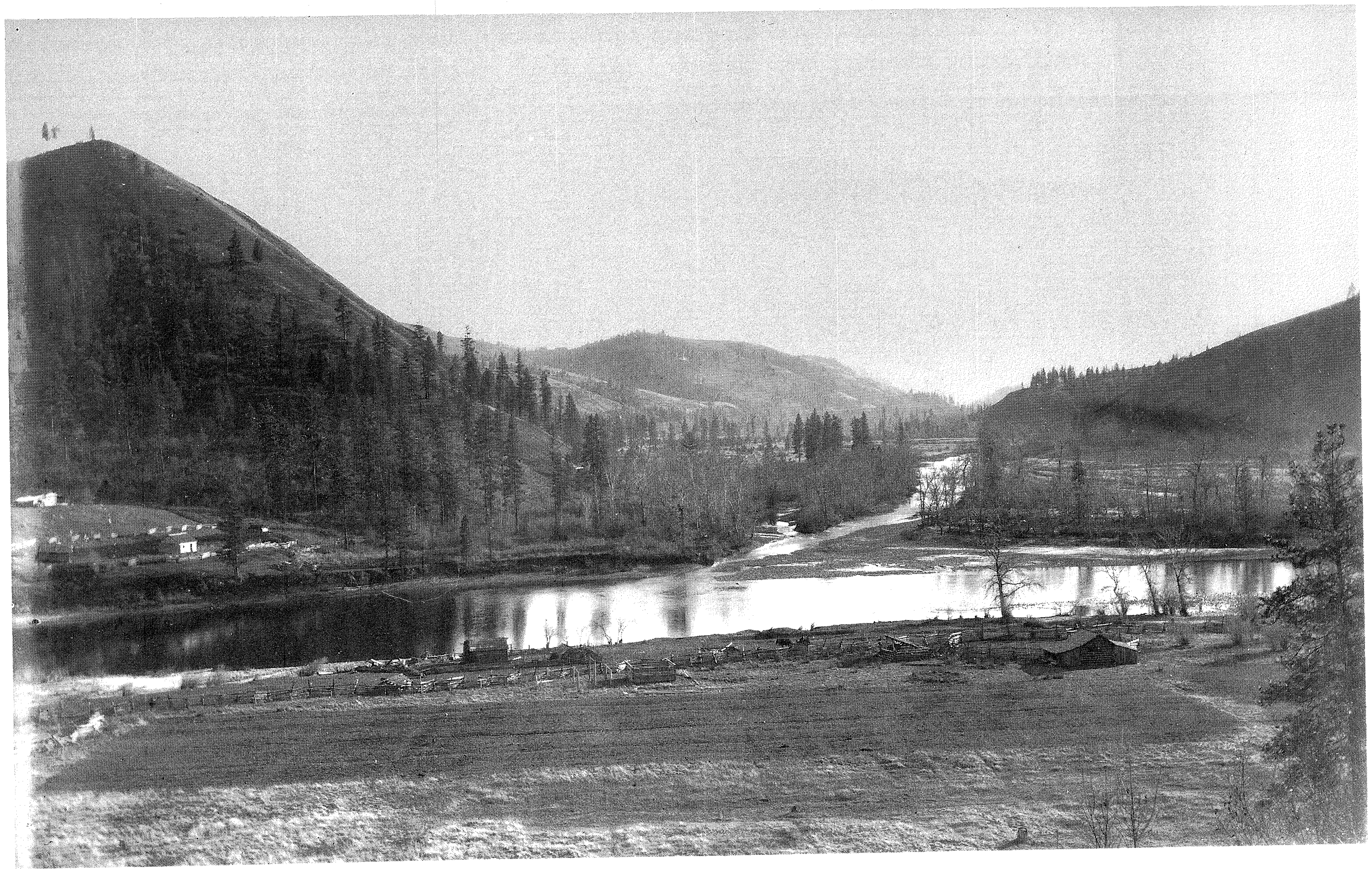


Plate 20. c̓oˀólox̣qin (name of the hill to the left) (p.77); tukúpe (South Fork Clearwater River) (p.793). Courtesy: Idaho Historical Society.